"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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With REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are rain, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly.

VOL. XLVI...NO. 14,259 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.—FOURTEEN PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stock market narrow and weak.

Wheat, 81⅝; corn, 30; cotton, 7¾.

FOREIGN.—Joseph Chamberlain, the English Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, yesterday testified in the Transvaal raid inquiry that he had no knowledge or intimation of the raid in advance. In the Cape Parliament a resolution of no confidence in the Ministry was defeated. The Honduras revolutionists are gaining ground. It is reported that England declines the request of the United States for a reinquiry into the Behring Sea dispute. —Page 9.

Page 1.

The Tariff bill has been completed in all essential particulars by the Republican sub-committee of the Senate Finance Committee.

A 5 per cent. advance in the price of window glass will go into effect to-day. The workers threaten a general strike because an advance in pay is refused.

The powers of Europe are growing uneasy at Turkey's continued preparations for war. She seems to fear the intervention of the powers in the Greek war and an outbreak of the Balkan States.

The advance of the Turkish forces in Thessaly continues. Volo and Trikkala have been occupied. The impression prevails that the war will continue. The Greek commanders have been replaced. Osman Pasha is marching on Janina, Epirus, with 30,000 men.

Page 2.

Grosvenor W. Barry, who said he lives at 19 West Fifty-second Street, this city, is in jail in New Rochelle, charged with issuing worthless checks.

At the annual meeting of the Sons of the American Revolution, in Cleveland, Ohio, a committee was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, with a view to amalgamating the two societies.

Page 3.

Six negro robbers and murderers were lynched at Sunnyside, Texas, by a mob of colored men.

David H. Hays, cashier of the St. Louis Post Office for eighteen years, has been arrested for the embezzlement of $15,000.

Mayor Strong has taken steps to entertain the South American merchants who will come to this city in June to study the manufactures of New York.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has decided that taxes must be paid on the assessed value of National bank shares, with no deduction on account of debt.

The first half of the final series in the tournament for the amateur fencing championship of the United States was fenced off at the Fencers' Club.

George Hartman, the "wild man" captured near Altoona, Penn., has returned to his family in this city, sane, and very hungry after his seven days' wandering in the woods.

The peculiar case of "Charles Ernest Kaufman," a patient at Bellevue, is puzzling the doctors. He claims to have lost his memory so far that he is not sure of his own name.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill, who claimed that Police Capt. Petty tried to "blackmail her, and who was charged by the Captain with keeping a disorderly house, was acquitted by a jury.

Commodore Sicard yesterday became Rear Admiral, and his flag was raised at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. To-day Acting Rear Admiral Bunce will relieve him as Commandant of the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

John Kolpin, the wealthy contractor, who disappeared on Tuesday from his home in Mount Vernon, was found yesterday in a dazed condition on Third Avenue, this city.

There was a rush of applicants for liquor tax certificates at the offices of Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard, which kept the force of clerks at work until midnight yesterday handling it.

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The formal opening of the Tennessee Centennial Exhibition at Nashville will take place to-day. President McKinley will press the button which starts the machinery.

Gov. Tanner feels that Illinois, Grant's home State, should have been assigned to a more important place in the parade. Severe criticisms were made by the members of his staff upon the city's failure properly to entertain its guests.

The members of the diplomatic corps in Washington have decided to send letters through the dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, to Mayor Strong and Gen. Horace Porter, expressing their appreciation of the courtesies shown them during the recent Grant ceremonies in New York.

Page 5.

The steamship Guyandotte, outward bound, ran into a loaded float and sank it. One man, who was on the float, was drowned.

The record for customs receipts for one day was approached yesterday, owing to a fear of certain provisions of the new tariff law.

The will of Charles B. Fosdick has been filed for probate. The late William P. St. John was named in it as one of the beneficiaries.

Four million dollars in gold coin, assay bars, and other bar gold will be shipped to Europe to-day, on the French steamer La Gascogne. Further shipments are looked for next week.

As a result of the influx of buyers for Grant Day, trade in New York has been greatly benefited. Merchants are preparing to organize to bring pressure on railroads to give low excursion rates to buyers every Spring and Fall.

Tax Commissioner Barker says that rich men in this city are more industrious than ever in evading personal taxation, and that there will probably be no increase, but probably a reduction, in the total receipts this year. He attributed this to adverse legislation, which caused men of wealth to live out of New York for relief from taxation.

Page 6.

t the New York University games Clarence F. Foster won the Banks Cup, and the Class Cup went to the freshmen, who scored 59 points.

It was a bad day for favorites at Aqueduct yesterday, the talent being all astray except on the first race. Jockey Sherrer surprised the turfmen by his good work in piloting Knight of the Garter home a winner after a waiting race.

Page 7.

Roman Catholics of this city will celebrate three important golden jubilees within the next two months.

Parishioners of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church in Brooklyn are making elaborate preparations for the silver jubilee of the ordination of the Rev. James Duffy, their pastor.

Special conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State will be held at the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week.

The bi-centenary celebration of Trinity Parish begins to-morrow with special services in every church in the parish. The services at Trinity proper will be elaborate.

The International Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Mobile made Bible study an equal department with educational work—planned to further work among the negroes.

Dr. Clark, President of the Society of Christian Endeavor, is on his way home from his Continental tour, and will attend the San Francisco Convention of the society. Endeavorers are making ready to go.

Page 9.

Jacob Vanderbilt, Jr., a bank officer in Tacoma, Washington, was married to Miss Carrie Little of New York.

The manoeuvres of a battery of the United States artillery was the feature last night of the Brooklyn Horse Show. This is the last day of the exhibition.

A volunteer committee of women has collected $5,270 for the Cathedral Fund, the gifts coming from a wonderful variety of donors, Jews and Catholics contributing. Bishop Potter is greatly pleased.

F. Brunetière, the French critic, gave his final lecture here yesterday on "The French Novel." He fiercely denounced Zola, and declared his influence on other contemporary writers had been most pernicious.

For the first time in the history of Brooklyn, every Police Court bench in the city is occupied by a Republican. The Walshes, father and son, served a total of thirty-seven years, and never had a decision reversed.

Clarence Barton, who robbed the Utah Loan and Trust Company, at Ogden, of $5,200 last December and fled to Jacksonville, Fla., was arrested in this city, and will be sent back to Ogden. He has spent all the stolen money, but admits his guilt.

Page 13.

It is said that the Legislature had no power under the Constitution to change the Board of Claims to the Court of Claims, and that any act of this body would be invalid.

The Rev. John McNeill, who is known as "the Scottish Spurgeon," preached in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last night. He intends to conduct evangelistic services in this city next week.

Page 14.

The Workingwomen's Clubs, at their Philadelphia session, decided on a National association.

Mayor Strong has given his version of the dispute which he had with Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department.

The Commissioners appointed to fix damages to property along Elm Street, which is to be widened and extended, have made their report.

The gift of $2,000,000 made by the Baroness de Hirsch will be used for the establishment of a working girls' home. It will bear the name of the donor of the money.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Representative from Alabama, says the tariff issue will unite all Democrats. He says there is a wonderful development in the South, and its industries need no protection.

Both the special Grand Jury and the regular jury for April have finished their work and been discharged. Practically, all the old bail cases accumulated have been disposed of, and there are only eight prisoners in the Tombs that have not been either indicted or convicted.

A court decision is expected soon in a suit brought by Fleming & Kell against the National Life Association of Hartford that will settle the point as to the right of agents to collect renewal commissions on breach of contract, for years to come, the present value of the commissions being computed according to actuarial tables.

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WEST INDIES EARTHQUAKE.

Heavy Property Loss and Many Persons Are Injured at Point-a-Pitre, Guadeloupe Island.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The United States Consul at Guadeloupe Island, West Indies, has telegraphed the State Department, under date April 29, from Point-à-Pitre, as follows: "Severe earthquake; loss heavy; many injuries."

This is not the first time that Point-à-Pitre, which is a town of about 20,000 people, has suffered from earthquakes. It was nearly destroyed in 1843 by a seismic disturbance accompanying a violent eruption of the Soufriere, a volcanic mountain on the island nearly 5,000 feet high. Since then, Point-à-Pitre, which has a fine harbor, has prospered and improved. It had a number of handsome residences and good mercantile buildings, having been rebuilt after a disastrous fire, in 1871. A large majority of its inhabitants are colored.

The Island of Guadeloupe proper, on which the town is situated, is entirely of volcanic formation. Two islands, separated by an arm of the sea, constitute, however, the territory generally known as the Island of Guadeloupe. Together, they are about fifty-seven miles long, and their greatest width is fifteen miles. They are French possessions, and lie between latitude 15 degrees 47 minutes and 16 minutes 30 seconds north, and longitude 61 degrees 15 minutes and 61 degrees 45 minutes west. They are part of the leeward group of the West Indies, and trade almost entirely with France.

SPALDING MEANT TO MARRY HER

Miss Ervin Testifies He Gave Her $75,000 with That End in View.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 30.—Sarah Louise Ervin, the young woman who was so closely connected with Banker Spalding and the downfall of the Globe Savings Bank, was put on the stand to-day in the legislative investigation of the loss of the State University funds. She admitted having received $75,000 from Spalding, and said she was to have married him in case he got a divorce.

She first worked as stenographer for Spalding & Mitchell, coal dealers. Then on money furnished by Spalding she was sent to school at Cambridge, Mass. On returning she did some work at the World's Fair. She never worked in the bank. Spalding told her that he had bought Western land for her, selling some Chicago property to do so. He furnished her money from time to time, which she supposed was the interest on her property. When she needed money she went to him for it. She kept no account of it. When asked why she calmly accepted money from Spalding, she said:

"He was going to get a divorce, and we were to be married." She finally admitted that this was the real reason why she had taken the money, and not because it represented any alleged income of hers. She had put in considerable time working on a genealogical record of the Spalding family which the banker published. She said that she was to "share" the profits of this book, but afterward admitted that she was to get it all.

MEXICAN CABINET CHANGES.

Probable that Minister Mariscal Will Resign—Possibly Baranda.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 30.—Current rumors of the impending Cabinet changes are based on the fact that the recent happy conclusion of the long-pending boundary question between Mexico and England regarding Belize will relieve Minister Mariscal, who is not in good health, from the task of remaining at his post, and it is expected he would like an opportunity for rest and travel.

The President regards him highly, and he has the entire confidence of the country, and his resignation would not be accepted readily. He has brought to conclusion several important questions with the United States and negotiated specially important treaties with Japan. Minister Mariscal has an American wife, and has always been a warm friend of the American people.

The resignation of Minister Baranda, of the Ministry of Justice, is rumored, but nothing definite is known.

Laurel House, Lakewood, open until June 1st. Waumbek and Cottages, White Mts., opens June 15. —Adv.

FINISHING THE TARIFF BILL

The Republican Sub-Committee Has Completed Its Work in All the Essential Particulars.

IGNORANCE AS TO CHANGES

Democratic Members Have a Plan to Place the Republicans on Record —Senator Jones Will Demand Concessions.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Senators Allison and Aldrich spent the day in placing the finishing touches on the Tariff bill. They were the only members of the sub-committee in the city. The bill has been completed in all essential particulars, and now only remains to be put in shape for presentation to the Democrats. The sub-committee is still, however, receiving suggestions from other Senators, Messrs. Quay, Penrose, Foraker, and Smith being among those who called to-day.

The members of the sub-committee declined to reveal the changes agreed upon, even to their Senatorial callers. Indeed, Senators generally are as ignorant of the amendments agreed upon as is the general public, and it is safe to say that the report, when made, will contain many surprises.

The Republican members of the committee are still negotiating with the Democratic members to secure an understanding as to the time to be consumed in consideration of the bill in full committee, but have not succeeded in securing any definite agreement.

The Democrats say that the length of time taken in committee will depend entirely upon the character of the amendments.

It is understood to be one of the purposes of the Democratic members of the Finance Committee to offer several amendments and force a vote on them so as to put the Republicans on record, and they count upon having the co-operation of Senator Jones of Nevada on some of their propositions. Senator Jones's position appears to be that he will demand certain concessions, most of them affecting Western interests, and if he does not secure them from the Republicans he will join the Democrats in order to get them, and some at least of the Democratic members have indicated a willingness to assist him.

The California fruit people are continuing their efforts to secure an advance in the fruit rates, and they are hopeful of success. Messrs. M. J. Daniel and H. K. Snow constitute a committee now here in this interest. They have exhibited specimens of such of their oranges to the committee as they do not ship to the Eastern markets because they are shut out, they say, by European competition. They contend that with a small advance in rates California can supply the entire country with citrous fruits.

INTERNAL REVENUE PROBLEMS.

The Tax on Beer May Be Increased and That on Spirits Reduced.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It is probable that the Secretary of the Treasury will recommend to Congress a material reduction of the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits and an increase in the tax on beer. This action will be taken on the ground that the present tax of $1.10 per gallon is at about the revenue-producing point.

Some days ago Senator Cullom introduced a resolution, which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary for his views on the subject, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has now in preparation a report to the Secretary covering the facts involved. This report will show that since the increase of the tax on spirits from 90 cents to $1.10 a gallon illicit distilling has increased to a point almost, if not quite, beyond control. This is the case particularly in the mountainous districts in the South. Recently evidence has been obtained of the extension or illicit distilling into the North.

A short time ago a large quantity of illicit whisky was captured in Montana, and an investigation disclosed the fact that it was manufactured in Nebraska. That it is rapidly increasing and extending in many directions internal revenue officers say is beyond doubt, and with only the $50,000 appropriated by Congress for the detection and suppression of illicit distilling, the internal revenue bureau is almost helpless to stem the tide. Just what reduction will be recommended is not known, but there are reasons for believing that 90 cents, the rate collected under the McKinley bill, will be fixed upon. Under the lower rate it is contended that the inducements for violating the law would be reduced, and at the same time the revenues would not suffer.

HELPED BY THE RAILROADS.

Southern Furnace Operators Secure Reductions in Freight Rates.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30.—The Southern furnace operators, who have been put to their mettle by the Carnegie-Rockefeller syndicate of Pittsburg, have obtained of the Southern Railway, Louisville and Nashville, and Queen and Crescent systems freight reductions on pig iron from Birmingham north and east, effective to-morrow.

The rates according to the new schedule are: To Cincinnati, $2.25; Louisville, $2; St. Louis, $2.75; Evansville, $2.25; Chicago, $3.25; Cleveland, $3.30; Detroit, $3.40. The reductions average 20 per cent.

The railroads have also granted a 5 per cent. reduction on freight of raw materials, such as ore and limestone, to the furnaces. The coal miners have refused to grant a five-cent reduction asked of them in the general scheme to meet the Carnegie-Rockefeller combination. Birmingham district furnace men say the reduction of the cost of iron making at Pittsburg, $2 a ton, is the strongest competition they have met yet, but they believe they can overcome it.

NIAGARA TO DO MORE WORK.

Canadian Company Begins to Build a Power Plant.

NIAGARA FALLS, April 30.—Work was begun this afternoon on the Canadian side of the river for the Canadian power plant that is to be built by the Niagara Falls Power Company. The plant will be similar to the one on the American side of the river.

The power company has been paying $25,000 a year to the Ontario Government for the exclusive right to build this plant. It was prepared to continue paying this amount, but the Ontario Government declined to renew the option unless work began at once.

How long it will take to finish the work and what the cost will be is not at present known.

DISTRESS CAUSED BY FIRE.

Heavy Losses to New Jersey Forest Owners and Much Suffering Among the Settlers.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., April 30.—The distress in Mayford and Shamong townships, where the forest fires are burning, is increasing. The fires burned all day, and are still burning to-night with great fierceness. Much valuable timber has been destroyed.

George Upton of Boston, who owned a big strip of wooded land along the Philadelphia and Long Branch Railroad, has had 25,000 acres burned over. The men who fought the fires during the early part of the week have given up from sheer exhaustion brought on by loss of sleep and working under great heat and in the face of blinding clouds of pine needle smoke.

The timber belt is now almost depopulated. The woodchoppers and their families have been forced to abandon their homes, and hundreds of the little houses occupied by them in the woods have been destroyed. The refugees are now subsisting on the charity of those who have not as yet come within the range of the fire.

The scene through the belt that has been burned over is one of great desolation. For miles one can find nothing but blackened timber from which in many cases the bark has been burned away near the base of the tree. Not a sign of green remains. Thousands of cords of wood and much timber prepared for the market were destroyed.

Only a heavy rain can now stop the flames. Men, women, and children are praying for rain, and prayer meetings have been held in the districts threatened by the fire. The heaviest losers thus far in addition to Mr. Upton are the David Reed estate, B. L. Curtis, and the Smith estate.

OIL WELL BRINGS $200,000.

A Trade That Came Through the Election of McKinley.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 30.—The election of President McKinley brought a fortune to a number of men in this vicinity. The Morris Oil and Gas Company leased 1,700 acres of land in Green County, but had not money to develop it. The Carnegie Natural Gas Company was importuned to test the territory for gas, and finally agreed that if McKinley should be elected a well should be drilled at its expense.

The well was begun March 4. It turned out an oil gusher.

To-day the papers were drawn up whereby the well and territory were sold to the South Penn Oil Company for $200,000.

WERE SECRETLY MARRIED.

The News, However, Was Not Long in Reaching the Public.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30.—Charles Leonard Roller of the firm of H. A. Roller & Co., Newark, N. J., was married at Richmond, Ind., Wednesday, to Miss Grace Helen Acker of St. Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Roller were not ready to make the announcement, but the news has leaked out. Mr. Roller is at a hotel in this city. He met Miss Acker at a social function in New York City some time ago. It was a case of mutual love at first sight, and Mr. Roller visited the lady in St. Louis, where she now is, having returned after her marriage Wednesday. Mr. Roller explains that they thought it best not to make the affair public because of some suits in which he is interested. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. I. W. Hughes, a Presbyterian.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE CASE.

Verdict for Miss Eddy in Her Suit Against Henry N. Gage.

CHICAGO, April 30.—After a trial extending over four weeks before Judge Haney the Eddy family again obtained a victory in the litigation with Henry N. Gage over the possession of a tract of land twenty acres in extent, valued at $1,000,000, at Stewart Avenue and Seventy-second Street.

The legal fight originally was between William H. Eddy, better known as "Horse" Eddy, and Mr. Gage, and it began in 1886 when Gage fenced in the property. Since Mr. Eddy's death last year his daughter and heir, Miss Clara Eddy, has continued the fight.

The land was bought by Mr. Eddy about forty years ago.

PROF. BUTLER ON THE PRESS.

He Tells Vassar Students That It Is Losing Moral Influence.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 30.—Founders' Day was appropriately celebrated at Vassar College with an address this afternoon by Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College, and with a students' reception this evening. Prof. Butler, in his address, among other things, said:

"The newspaper is fast losing its moral influence. It comes out daily and appeals to the mind like a highly-seasoned dish to the human system. As 95 per cent. of our reading is in the newspaper, it is easy to see what a tremendous influence the press would wield if its moral influence could be sustained."

The championship basket-ball games scheduled at the college for to-morrow have been postponed. The girls were afraid that some of the young men attending the reception, who will remain over Saturday night, might attempt to break the rules and see the contests, which would probably precipitate unpleasant complications.

CHRISTMAS TREE FOR HER DOG.

Mrs. Bennett's Eccentricities Told of in a Suit to Break Her Will.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—Testimony was taken in the Orphans' Court to-day in the contested will case of Mrs. Anna Bennett, who died in East Orange about a year ago. She made a number of personal bequests to relatives and friends and to charitable organizations.

Her sister, Mary A. Farnum, who is contesting the will, was to have $500. She claims that her sister was of unsound mind and had been unduly influenced. Several others are joined with Mrs. Farnum in the attempt to have the will set aside.

Lawyer Charles D. Thompson, who represents the contestants, to-day said that Mrs. Bennett was a most peculiar woman. He alleged that she had declared over and over again that a necklace was given her by Emperor William I., and that she had been a nurse in the Germany Army, when she was never abroad in her life.

Mr. Thompson said that every Christmas she had a Christmas tree decorated for her pet dog. Her manner around the house to every one but the dog was brutal.

Mary Coltherman, who had lived as an adopted daughter for many years with Mrs. Bennett, testified to various acts of cruelty on the part of the testatrix. On one occasion Mrs. Bennett tied a towel around the witness's neck and threatened to shoot her because she missed a few grapes from a bunch which lay on the table. The witness said she fainted at the sight of the revolver and did not know what followed.

TURKS STILL ADVANCING

Volo Occupied, and Osman Pasha Marching into Epirus with 30,000 Men.

GREEK COMMANDERS CHANGED

Edhem Pasha Says the Greeks Released 200 Convicts in Trikkala and Distributed 20,000 Rifles —France Protecting Greeks in Turkey Without Permission.

LONDON, April 30.—The Daily Mail publishes a dispatch from Larissa, dated Wednesday, which says:

"A battle has been proceeding near Trikketla, upon which the Turks are fast advancing. They are superior in force and hope to cut off the Greeks there. It is reported that they have already occupied Trikkala and Volo.

"The inhabitants are returning here rapidly, business is being resumed, and confidence is restored. It is the general opinion that the war will continue; but all agree that the morale of the Greeks has been ruined by a shameful flight, and that they are not likely hereafter to offer serious resistance."

The Evening News this afternoon publishes a dispatch from Constantinople, dated to-day, saying that the Turkish cavalry occupied Volo yesterday evening. A squadron of Greek warships has arrived at Volo.

The Turkish Government issued the following announcement to-day:

"Edhem Pasha telegraphs that the First Division occupied Trikhala on Wednesday. Two hundred convicts were released and armed on the previous day, and 20,000 rifles were distributed among the inhabitants by the Greeks, who also permitted the pillage of arms and ammunition. The Turkish Commander ordered the arms to be restored under severe penalties."

New Leaders for the Greeks.

The headquarters staff of the Greek Army at Pharsalos has been completely changed. Gen. Macris and Cols. Saponutzakis, Mastropas, and Antoniades have resigned and started for Athens.

The Vali of Salonica telegraphs to Constantinople that a band of Greeks has been routed by the Turkish troops near Pravishte. Ten of the Greeks were captured.

The correspondent of The Associated Press who was at Larissa with the Turks on Wednesday says that on the arrival of the Turkish troops there they found all the guns of the fortress intact and obtained possession of immense quantities of ammunition of all kinds. The abandonment of such a strong position is incomprehensible.

"Eleven more Greek cannon," the correspondent adds, "were found along the road south of Larissa.

"A Jew who has just arrived at Larissa from Volo says that place is deserted, and that the garrison has also left. The troops have gone to Pharsalos.

"All is quiet here. Most of the Jews remained in Larissa. Two battalions of Turkish infantry are guarding the railroad station of Larissa, where I found the remains of the hospital stores, which had been abandoned by the Greeks at the last moment.

"The inhabitants of Larissa say the Greeks seized all the horses and carriages.

"Many amusing scenes were witnessed in Larissa this morning. For instance, I met an ugly Turkish soldier, sunburned and dusty, solemnly parading the streets under a fine lady's parasol, which he had picked up on the road.

"Looting is strictly forbidden. The Turkish authorities in this matter are even too severe. Some of the Evzones still remain hidden, and the same is the case with some of the Greek officers. All of the latter who are made prisoners are paroled."

Osman Pasha Going to Epirus.

The report that Osman Pasha is on his way to Janina, Epirus, with 30,000 additional Turkish troops, is confirmed at Constantinople.

A dispatch from the Turkish military commander at Janina announces that Mustapha Pasha's brigade yesterday occupied the heights commanding Nicheste and Kervauseral, beyond Pentepigadia, whereupon the Greek troops in that vicinity retired.

In response to notes from the French, Russian, and British Ambassadors, the Turkish Government has announced that the expulsion of Greek subjects from Turkish territory is postponed to a period of eight days from May 3.

Meanwhile, the French Consulate is issuing certificates of protection, and by this act is causing general comment in official circles, as the Porte has not yet recognized France as the protector of Greek Catholics in Turkey.

PRINCESS HISSED IN ATHENS.

Arms Stripped from Royal Carriages and Over Stores Where They Were Displayed.

LONDON, April 30.—The Standard's correspondent at Athens will say to-morrow:

"Last evening as the Crown Princess Sophia was returning from a visit to the ambulance hospital she was hissed and jeered by the crowd, which forced her to return to the hospital. The royal carriage was then summoned, and the Princess drove to the palace at the top of the speed of the horses.

"The royal arms have been stripped from the carriages in order that the occupants may drive about unrecognized, and thus avoid similar experiences. As another indication of popular feeling, I may point out that many of the tradesmen who have been wont to display the royal escutcheons in front of their shops have removed these.

"While a priest was offering prayers for King George and the royal family in one of the prominent churches to-day (Friday) he was interrupted by protests from the congregation. The ringleader was arrested, but the disorder was so great that many women fainted in terror."

According to the Athens correspondent of The Daily Mail, the presence of large numbers of Reservists, without food or lodging, has caused a general fear of outbreak. As a result fully half the shops in the city are closed. A disturbance took place to-day (Friday) in one of the churches when prayers were being offered for King George and the Royal family.

Bodies of Two Infants in a Box.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—A box containing the bodies of two infants has been found in a deserted stone quarry near Bellevue, Penn. The box was securely fastened, and a membership card of the Canton (Ohio) Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association was tacked on the lid. The babies had evidently been dead several days, and lime had been placed over their remains, to hasten decomposition.

MAJOR GINTER RESIGNS.

He Will No Longer Conduct the American Tobacco Company's Branch at Richmond, Va.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—Major Lewis Ginter, the head of the Richmond branch of the American Tobacco Company, to-night gives to the press the information that he has resigned his place in the directory of that corporation. He explains that ill health induced him to take the step.

Major Ginter will not, he explains, dispose of his stock in the American Tobacco Company, nor will the change in any way affect the Richmond branch of the American Tobacco Company. Major Ginter is rated to be worth probably seven millions.

MAY REFUSE THE OFFICE.

N. H. Scott Will Not Be Internal Revenue Commissioner Unless Cleveland's Civil Service Orders Are Rescinded.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—N. B. Scott of West Virginia, who is slated to succeed W. S. Forman as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, says he will not accept that office unless President McKinley revokes the civil service orders made by Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Scott states his position as follows:

"I regard civil service reform as a fraud, anyway, and it is worse than a fraud when it is applied to the gaugers and collectors. I do not know what Mr. McKinley intends to do in the matter, but I shall not qualify as Commissioner of Internal Revenue unless the orders made by Mr. Cleveland are set aside."

ALTGELD SELLS GAS STOCK.

Jacob Franks Pays $200,000 for His Interest in the Ogden Company.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—Ex-Gov. John P. Altgeld has sold out his interest in the Ogden Gas Company. Jacob Franks, the wealthy retired Chicago pawnbroker, is the purchaser.

Mr. Franks probably paid about $200,000. If things go as Mr. Franks hopes, the interest for which he paid $200,000 is likely to be worth $1,000,000 or more.

THE UPRISING IN HONDURAS.

Fighting at Different Points, and the Revolutionists Gaining.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The latest authentic news received at the State Department from Honduras is that the revolutionists have captured San Pedro and have possession of the railroad as far as Pimiento, (the end of the line.)

Santa Barbara and Santa Rosa are both said to have declared in favor of the revolution. Omoa still holds out. Celba is said to have been taken, but the revolutionists are said to have been repulsed at Truxillo.

MIZZEN TOP HOTEL SOLD.

Bought by a Man Ninety-four Years Old, Who Will Be Its Manager.

PAWLING, April 30.—The Mizzen Top Hotel, which stands many hundred feet above the housetops of this village, was sold under foreclosure to-day for $21,000. The proceeding was brought by W. H. Aiken, as trustee of the Mizzen Top Company, Limited.

Albert J. Aiken bought the hotel for $21,000. It is said he holds a mortgage of $70,000 on the property. Mr. Aiken is ninety-four years old, but it is understood he will conduct the hotel personally and try to get his money out of it.

ADVANCE IN WINDOW GLASS.

General Strike Threatened Because an Increase of Wages Is Refused.

PITTSBURG, April 30.—A 5 per cent. advance in the price of window glass, including all sections of the country, has been made, and will go into effect to-morrow. The Pittsburg and Western agencies, it is understood, are both in favor of a greater advance in prices of glass, to take place in the near future. The demand for window glass is becoming more active, and the production is temporarily decreased by repairs being made in several factories.

The manufacturers have notified the Window Glass Workers' Association that they will refuse to deal with a committee from the association which will ask for an advance in wages for the blowers and gatherers.

President Burns of the Workers' Association says if the manufacturers refuse to treat with the committee, a general strike will be declared.

$4,000 for Four Fingers.

PATERSON, N. J., April 30.—A jury in the Circuit Court to-day awarded $4,000 to James Card, a minor, who sued, through his guardian, Alfred and Sudo Wilkins, brush manufacturers, for $10,000 for the loss of the use of four fingers through having the tendons cut in a machine.

THE WEATHER.

The pressure is relatively low in the lower lake region, the Ohio Valley, and East Gulf States, with a depression central in Eastern Tennessee. It is also low in Northern Rocky Mountain districts. The pressure is relatively high in the upper Mississippi Valley and on the Rocky Mountain slope. The barometer has risen in New England, in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and on the Southern Rocky Mountain slope; it is lower in the lake regions, the South Atlantic States, and throughout the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is lower in the upper lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States, and it is warmer generally west of the Mississippi River. Rain has fallen generally in the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, the South Atlantic, and East Gulf States. Threatening weather, with rain, is indicated for New England, the Atlantic and Gulf States, the Ohio Valley, and the lower lake region, and it will be generally fair west of the Mississippi River. The temperature will be cooler in the Middle and South Atlantic States, and warmer in the Ohio Valley, the lake regions, and generally westward to the Pacific coast.

The record of tempreature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1896.	1897.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	47	59	58
6 A. M.	45	58	57
9 A. M.	50	62	63
12 M.	50	68	70
4 P. M.	50	65	68
6 P. M.	47	60	65
9 P. M.	46	57	60
12 P. M.	45	54	57

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	62½
Weather Bureau	64
Corresponding date 1896	48
Corresponding date for last twenty years	54

POWERS GROW UNEASY

Turkey's Continued Preparations for War Do Not Meet with Approval in Europe.

CRISIS AT HAND IN ATHENS.

Crown Princess Sophia Insulted and the Royal Family Said to be in Danger.

BATTLE FOUGHT AT VELESTINO WITHOUT DECISIVE RESULTS.

The New Greek Cabinet Not Disposed to Carry on a Useless War Except to Maintain the Honor of the Country, but M. Ralli is Sanguine.

Europe is growing uneasy over the continued preparations for war in Turkey. It is surmised that she fears intervention in the Greek war, as well as an outbreak of the Balkan States.

The new Ministry in Athens is not disposed to protract a hopeless and useless struggle for Greece. The royal family is growing in disfavor with the people, and preparations for the King's flight have been made.

The fighting at Velestino, in Thessaly, appears to have resulted in a temporary advantage to the Greeks, although it can only postpone the ultimate concentration of the Turkish forces against Pharsalos. Volo and Trikhala have been occupied by the Turks. In Epirus, Prevesa has been again bombarded, but the Greek land forces are in full retreat.

FRANCE ASKS FOR A CONGRESS.

Said to Have Proposed a Suspension of Hostilities While the Greek Frontier Is Adjusted.

LONDON, April 30.—The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, Mr. Henry Norman, says the report is current there this (Friday) evening that France has proposed to the other powers a suspension of hostilities, and the summoning of a congress at which the rectification of the Greek frontier on the basis of the treaty of Berlin might be considered.

The Daily News will publish to-morrow a dispatch from Vienna which says that the powers do not approve Turkey's continued preparations for war. It is believed there that Turkey fears the intervention of Europe on behalf of Greece, and also suspects the attitude of the Balkan States, despite their peaceful assurances.

The correspondent of The Daily Telegraph at Constantinople says that the Turks do not desire to prolong the war. The results of the campaign have fully satisfied their first feelings of animosity, and peace will be welcomed.

AGAINST A USELESS STRUGGLE.

Greek Minister Intimates that the Continuation of the War Is Problematical.

ATHENS, April 30.—During the last twenty-four hours the Turks have almost been forgotten. Nothing is thought of but the Cabinet crisis. M. Delyannis has countersigned the decree dismissing his Ministry. The new Cabinet is composed equally of members of M. Ralli's party and of followers of the late M. Tricoupis, the latter holding the most important portfolios—War, Foreign Affairs, Finance, and the Interior.

The correspondent of The Associated Press had an interview with M. Ralli to-day. M. Ralli said:

"The new Cabinet has not yet had time to frame a programme. The reports from the front addressed to my predecessor lacked clearness, and I decided, therefore, that it would be wise to send two members of the Cabinet to Pharsalos in order to encourage the army, which is fighting valiantly, and to investigate the condition of affairs."

M. Ralli added that he was not aware of any act or proposal on the part of the powers looking to intervention. He said that Gen. Smolenski had telegraphed him that he had repelled a desperate attack by the Turks, whose loss was very great, and that the morale of the Greek troops was unimpaired.

The correspondent of The Associated Press had an interview to-day with the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Skouloudis. The Minister said:

"If Greek honor can be retrieved by continuing the struggle, the Government will prosecute the campaign with unabated energy. If the condition of the army, on the other hand, would render further fighting unadvisable, the Cabinet will undoubtedly refuse to bring fresh disasters upon the country by persisting in a foolhardy war. The new Cabinet, like that of M. Delyannis, is prepared to demand a rectification of the frontier in accordance with the terms of the Treaty of Berlin, and to recall Col. Vassos from Crete the moment the powers have guaranteed autonomy after the departure of the Turks."

The Legislative Assembly will probably meet to-morrow (Saturday) to hear a declaration of policy from the new Cabinet. Meanwhile the new Minister of War, M. Tsimados, is actively supervising the equipment of the Reservists, with the view of, dispatching forces to Thessaly and Epirus.

M. Delyannis has made a statement to the effect that he did not favor a war with Turkey, but was afraid to oppose the National will. He says he was compelled to espouse a war policy in order to save the dynasty. Before retiring from power he was anxious to apply to Europe for intervention, but King George objected.

In concluding the interview with The Associated Press correspondent M. Ralli said: "I am fully confident that the army in Thessaly will be able to continue the struggle. What we lacked at the onset of the

greatest war was a definite plan. We were making in Epirus. To have captured Preveza would have improved our position. This should have been done. The bombardment should have been followed by occupation."

VELESTINO LOST AND WON.

Greek Right Repels Turkish Cavalry Charges, but the Left Is Compelled to Retire.

LONDON, April 30.—The Times correspondent at Athens will say to-morrow:

"The storm which threatened to break seems to have passed away. The new Cabinet contains several men of excellent talent, and the selection is generally well received. Nevertheless, angry mutterings are still heard and the sky may soon redarken.

"The newspapers say that a strong Turkish force from Janina, co-operating with the Turkish garrison at Pentepigadia, attacked the Greek positions there on Thursday, and that the Greeks, after an obstinate resistance, were compelled to retreat to Arta. Two companies fell into disorder and on arriving at Arta threw the town into a state of panic. The inhabitants fled terror-stricken.

"No dispatches have been received from Arta since noon to-day (Friday.) It is believed that the sudden advance of the Turks in Epirus is due to the apprehension that the powers will soon insist upon an armistice, in which case the Greeks might be allowed to retain the positions captured in Epirus.

"The news from Thessaly, also, is unfavorable. Fighting at Velestino was resumed this morning. The Greek right repelled vigorous cavalry charges, but their left, though supported by reinforcements under Col. Mavronichalli, was compelled to retire. It is feared that their position at Pharsalos will be out-flanked, thus compelling a retreat to Domokos."

A dispatch to The Standard from Larissa says the Turks are taking matters leisurely. They believe there is no occasion for haste, and the presumption is that the Turkish military authorities prefer to have the entire Greek force concentrated at Pharsalos before the decisive blow is struck.

The Daily Chronicle's correspondent at Pharsalos, telegraphing to-night, says:

"The Turks attacked Velestino Junction Tuesday night with four squadrons of cavalry and a battery of horse artillery. The large force of Greeks there easily beat the Turks off, but not before they had displaced half a dozen rails and cut the telegraph wires. The latter were repaired, and on Wednesday the train service was resumed.

"Fighting was renewed Wednesday night, but without special results. On Thursday night the Turks assembled in great force in the direction of Velestino, and, as it was suspected that they were also between this point and Trikkala, a general attack was believed to be imminent. Fighting, however, occurred only in the vicinity of Velestino.

The Turks made an attack before dawn, but were successfully repulsed. Three times in the course of the morning was the attack repeated, each time from a different direction, and each time the result was a repulse. Apparently it was intended that these attacks should be simultaneous, but this plan failed owing to the lack of proper organization. The Turks, however, pushed the attack with the utmost determination for six hours, and only abandoned the attempt to seize the junction about noon.

"The Greeks behaved well, the Third Brigade and artillery particularly distinguishing themselves under Gen. Smolenski. The Turkish losses were heavy, the Greek much lighter. Col. Jannicosta, with the Eighth Regiment, pursued the Turks several miles.

"Full grown and mature men, well armed, though without uniforms, are arriving here by every train. They are supplied with ammunition. The transport service is improving rapidly. Heliograph and night-flashing signals have been established, covering the entire territory occupied by the forces. An excellent spirit animates the men, who work hard from 5 in the morning until 7 in the evening, besides sleeping on their arms at night. The general health of the Greek troops is excellent."

The Athens correspondent of The Daily Chronicle will say to-morrow:

"I am officially informed that the Government is still unable to give full information as to the real state of the army at Pharsalos. The reports received from that point are contradictory.

The Government has decided, however, not to submit to the humiliation of suing for peace until it has utterly exhausted the strength of the country. Even then they would prefer annihilation to peace if the conditions are too severe.

GREEKS REPORT A VICTORY.

Report at Athens that the Turks Were Repulsed at Velestino.

ATHENS, April 30 (Midnight.)—A telegram received here says that a great battle has been fought at Velestino between a Greek force of 8,000 and Gen. Smolenski's brigade. The dispatch states that the Turks were repulsed with enormous losses.

The battle of Velestino raged fiercely from sunrise until 10 o'clock this morning. The Greeks have been reinforced, the reinforcements arriving at the critical stage of the fight. Gen. Smolenski telegraphs that the Turks will be unable to capture Pharsalos because the Greek position is strong and the morale of the Greek troops completely restored.

The report of the retreat in Epirus is contradicted. The Greeks are abandoning all the positions they had occupied except Salagora. Philliplada is among the places evacuated.

The new Minister of War, before starting for Pharsalos, submitted to King George for signature a decree recalling the Chief of Staff, Col. Sapountzakis, whom the Delyannis Cabinet, despite its promises, would not recall, because the Crown Prince had declared he would consider such a recall a personal affront to himself.

MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY.

Termed "the Royal Defense Cabinet" by the Athenian Press.

LONDON, April 30.—La Patrie of Paris publishes a dispatch from Rome saying that Admiral Canevaro, the Italian commander in Cretan waters, has been ordered to consider Col. Vassos, who commands the Greek Army of occupation in Crete, as a belligerent and to no longer oppose Greek attacks on the Turkish troops there.

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The Greek Cabinet has been finally and definitely formed, as follows:

President of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Marine—M. Rallis.

Minister of the Interior—M. Theotokis.

Minister for Foreign Affairs—M. Skouloudis.

Minister of Public Instruction—M. Autaxias.

Minister of Justice—M. Trisutafilaca.

Minister of Finance—M. Simpoulos.

Minister of War—Col. Tosamados.

The new Ministry will be sworn in immediately.

At a Cabinet council held to-day it was decided that the Minister of War, Col. Tosamados, and the Minister of the Interior, M. Theotokis, should proceed to Pharsalos in order to ascertain the state of the Greek forces there.

On the whole, the new Ministry is well received by the Athenian newspapers. The Asty observes that the Cabinet has a formidable task and hopes it will do its duty, "without heeding the inconsiderate clamors of the street."

The Acropolis expresses the opinion that King George ought to invoke the mediation of Europe in person.

The more advanced newspapers term the Ministry the "Royal Defense Cabinet."

KRUPP GUNS FOR THE TURKS.

Opinion Expressed that Pharsalos Was Left Dangerously Open to Attack.

LONDON, April 30.—To-day's news from the seat of war indicates the continuous advance of the Turks in both Thessaly and Epirus; but Edhem Pasha is carefully concealing the time and place of his principal attack.

Despite the optimistic views held in certain quarters in Athens, the new Cabinet seems about to enter a hopeless struggle. A comparison between the commissariat of the two armies, sent by the English correspondent, reveals the strength of the Turkish force and the weakness of the Greeks. It is a fresh illustration of Count Von Moltke's saying that an army goes upon its belly.

Naturally Gen. Smolenski makes the most of his momentary success at Velestino, with a view of putting fresh courage into his men. It looks, however, as if the Greek commander, in order to defeat the Turks at Velestino, had dangerously denuded Pharsalos and left it open to a sudden attack.

Osman Pasha's movements continue as mysterious as ever. A dispatch from Salonica now says he is preparing defenses at Karaburun, where four large Krupps, five battalions of infantry, and two squadrons of cavalry have just arrived.

The Daily News correspondent at Salonica says it is reported there that 4,000 Greek troops have landed at Keramoti and blown up the railway tunnels near Okdjilar, and that a strong band of insurgents has appeared at Nevisea, with the intention of cutting off communication with Sorovitch. Troops have been hastily sent to Monastir, as an attack there is feared.

BALKAN STATES COMMENDED.

Austria and Russia Satisfied with Their Neutrality.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 30.—Count Muravieff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Count Goluchowski, the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, have dispatched identical notes to the Russian and Austrian representatives at Belgrade, Servia; Sofia, Bulgaria, Bucharest, Roumania, and Cettinje, Montenegro, expressing satisfaction at the correct attitude which the Governments of those countries present during the present crisis, adding that this attitude harmonizes all the more with the wishes of the two sovereigns, the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, as they are firmly determined to uphold universal peace and the principle of the status quo.

PREVESA AGAIN ATTACKED.

Greek Fleet Bombards the Turkish Stronghold in Epirus.

LONDON, April 30.—A dispatch to The Daily News from Constantinople says that the Greek fleet has reattacked Prevesa. The commander of the garrison has asked for provisions, but adds that he can wait, if necessary, a little longer. It is expected that reinforcements will reach him in a few days.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant Leaves Crete.

CANEA, Island of Crete, April 30.—Mrs. Ormiston Chant has started on her return to England.

Volunteers Sail from Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, April 30.—Four hundred Greek volunteers sailed to-day for Athens, and 1,000 more will leave for the Greek capital to-morrow by a special steamer.

MRS. BASIL HALL'S HISTORY.

Recounted by Her Brooklyn Cousin, Mrs. Sarah J. Harris.

No one has yet been able to explain why Mrs. Basil Hall committed suicide, but additional light was thrown upon her life yesterday by the discovery that she has two relatives living in Brooklyn.

They are Mrs. Sarah J. Harris of 699 Hicks Street, and her brother, George Dixon, of Thirty-third Street, near Fifth Avenue, first cousins.

"My cousin," said Mrs. Harris, "was born and brought up in Ninth Avenue, New York. My brother, John Dixon, had a butcher's shop near by, at 86 Ninth Avenue. I had not seen Mrs. Hall for twenty-five years until to-day. I knew her at once. Five years ago our grandmother died, leaving us eight or nine houses, and I advertised for her in all the New York papers. I never had an answer, and never had the remotest idea where she was. I knew she was wealthy at one time, worth, perhaps, $100,000."

After her marriage to Basil Hall in 1870, Mrs. Hall traveled, and when in New York entertained extensively. For a time they lived in England. After his death Mrs. Hall lived at the Murray Hill Hotel until the bulk of her money was lost in speculation, and she moved to White Plains. Of her large fortune less than $700 remained. Mrs. Harris will visit the undertakers this morning and get possession of the body if possible.

Troubles of a Greek Tramp.

When a newly arrived freight car was unlocked and opened in the Erie Railroad yards in Jersey City yesterday a man came out and said that he was a Greek, and that his name was Harika Fricha. He added that he was from Wilkesbarre, Penn., and that being out of employment he had concluded to make his way somehow to New York and join the volunteers for the defense of Greece. He was sent to jail instead of to Athens.

New Salvation Army Hall.

The Salvation Army Corps that has been holding its meetings at the corner of Forty-seventh Street and Broadway, has taken the premises immediately above the hall it has been occupying, and next Monday evening it will enter upon possession. The occasion will be signalized by a great demonstration, Commander Booth-Tucker leading the meeting.

May Quarterly Dividend Passed.

The Directors of the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company have decided to pass the May quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on $1,200,000. The road has no floating debt. Gustave E. Kissel was elected a Director to succeed the late Richard Kelly.

F. E. Capron and the Wool Exchange.

F. E. Capron of Chicago has been appointed Superintendent of the Wool Exchange by its Governors. He is well known in the whole of the wool world, and has had practical experience in the staple and its manufactures. The appointment pleases the wool trade.

Fails and Commits Suicide.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., April 30.—The body of Miss F. A. Boynton of Lynn, aged sixty years, was found at the Neck to-night. Miss Boynton was a native of Maine, and did an unsuccessful business in the sale of pianos, &c., on Exchange Street, Lynn, which came to a close by failure this morning.

Boston Piano Firms Fail.

BOSTON, April 30.—William Bourne & Sons, Bostor, piano manufacturers, have failed.

F. H. Killbourne, Boston, retail pianos, has failed, on account of the Borne failure. Schedules are not given.

Spring Medicine

Must be a clean, pure, palatable preparation which will purify your blood, create an appetite, restore wasted energies, cure that tired feeling, nervousness, dyspepsia. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal Spring Medicine. It is made well and it makes well. Get only,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. Sold by druggists.

NEW ANIMALS IN THE PARK.

Two Antelopes and a Kangaroo Are Added to the Menagerie—Were Loaned by Mr. Bailey.

The Central Park menagerie has been enriched by the addition of two antelopes of the species oryx and a kangaroo. The animals have been loaned for an indefinite period by Mr. Bailey of the Barnum and Bailey circus. The antelopes are of a silver gray color, and somewhat shorter than yearling calves. One comes from North Africa and the other from Abyssinia. The kangaroo arrived at the menagerie on Thursday morning in a box, which was carried on a circus van. Two circus attendants helped a couple of the keepers to take the box down one of the alleyways of the deerhouse and put the kangaroo in his pen.

Director Smith maintains that when the slide of the box was lifted "Jake," the kangaroo, walked placidly into his pen. Others, who profess to have been present and taken a hand in the operation, say that the captive first kicked one of the attendants in the stomach and then broke away and furnished a few minutes' lively exercise for the keepers before he was put where he was wanted.

The crowds at the menagerie were gratified yesterday by seeing the family of alligators once more enjoying out-of-door life. About 1 P. M. the saurians were transported from the lion house, where they had spent the Winter, to their little caged-in pool, west of the arsenal. The alligators have not eaten since last Fall, and will take their first meal of raw beef about May 15.

THE NEW YORK SURETY CO.

A Demand for the Resignation of Vice President Nugent Declined.

There is trouble in the official household of the New York Surety Company. The Executive Committee, through President Marshall S. Driggs, on April 9 demanded the resignation of Vice President Frederic F. Nugent. The latter refuses to resign, and has brought suit for $9,650, which is, he claims, the unpaid balance due him out of $18,000 for organizing the company.

Among the stockholders are many prominent men, including Chauncey M. Depew and John E. Searles, who, it is said, invested in the stock of the concern at 110.

The company was organized a year ago as "The Legal Surety Company of the United States." Its authorized capital stock was $250,000, and an extra $25,000 was to have been subscribed for the expenses of starting. When about $170,000 of this amount had been paid in, the Lawyers' Surety Company began suit to prevent the use of the name of the Legal Surety Company by the new concern, claiming that it was an imitation of its own.

This legal trouble put a stop to further stock subscriptions, and when an injunction was granted by Judge Lawrence the name was changed to the present one.

A few weeks ago Mr. Nugent heard that there was talk of removing him. He sent his counsel, Henry Daily, Jr., to see President Driggs, and find out what the trouble was. Mr. Daily says that the President at first refused to say, but at last admitted that the objection was on moral grounds. It was after this interview that the letter was sent requesting Mr. Nugent's resignation. On April 13 he sent a reply, in which he refused to resign, and demanded to know the reason for the request, the names of his accusers, and an opportunity to answer them.

This letter has never been answered, and last night President Driggs said that it probably would not be answered. Further than this, he would not say anything.

Physical Development Exhibition.

The Dr. Savage Physical Development Institute closed for the Summer last evening, and the young women who composed his classes gave a final exhibition in the gymnasium, at 310 West Fifty-ninth Street. They went through several drills with and without dumbbells, and gave an exhibition of their skill on the parallel bars and flying rings. Half of the classes were garbed in black bloomers trimmed in red, and the other half were dressed wholly in red. All of them showed themselves to be agile and graceful. The exhibition closed with a game of basket ball.

The institute had four teams playing during the year with outside clubs, and out of fifty-seven games they have lost but eight. The boys' class gave an exhibition dumbbell drill, and the men and boys did some skillful tumbling.

Mayor Strong Praises Police.

Chief of Police Conlin received yesterday the following letter from Mayor Strong:

"My Dear Sir: I noticed with particular care the conduct of the police force along the route of the parade and around the tomb of Gen. Grant on Tuesday. Everywhere their conduct was marked by politeness, attention, and efficiency. The force and the officers conducted themselves in a manner which called forth the highest comments of praise from all, both from our citizens and our visitors as well. I extend to you personally, and through you to the force, my hearty congratulations upon the arrangements made for Tuesday and the care and attention evidenced in their fulfillment. Too much praise cannot be accorded in this instance."

Funeral of Douglas A. Levien.

The funeral of Douglas A. Levien, the journalist, took place from St. Lawrence's Church, Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, yesterday forenoon. Father Desribes led a requiem mass. The pallbearers were John J. Jennings, J. W. McDonald, G. L. MacFarlane of Albany, C. C. Bolet, G. Govin, and Douglas Levien, son of the deceased. The remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

American Grocery Company Fight.

Judge Kirkpatrick, before whom the application of David Hunt was brought to put the American Grocery Company of Franklin Street, this city, in the hands of a receiver, handed down a decision last Thursday night, denying the application. The petition was filed in Trenton, N. J.

Dr. Ros Dies from Burns.

Dr. Leoncio Ros, who was burned by the explosion of a jar of alcohol in which he was sterilizing some catgut, at the Women's Hospital, Fiftieth Street and Park Avenue, last Thursday afternoon, died from his injuries yesterday morning. The deceased was a native of Cuba, twenty-six years old, and lived at 62 West Seventy-first Street.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CARTERSVILLE, Ill., April 30.—Fire today destroyed a large section of the business houses in town. Loss, $75,000.

MINDEN CITY, Mich., April 30.—A business block was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $20,000. The losers are John McNair, Fred Volse, Peter Deegan, Isaac Shulman, Darley Leach, and Charles Volse.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night:

6 A. M.—1,760 Amsterdam Avenue; Peter Mooney; damage, $100.

7:25 A. M.—1,584 First Avenue; Andrew McCue; damage, $25.

2:25 P. M.—118 West Eighty-first Street; no occupant; no damage.

5:45 P. M.—42 Amsterdam Avenue; Ernest Schafer; no damage.

6:20 P. M.—208 East Twenty-fifth Street; Mary Henry; damage slight.

7 P. M.—114 Willett Street; B. Brown; no damage.

8 P. M.—189 Allen Street; unoccupied; damage slight.

8:45 P. M.—12 Baxter Street; Frank Crartatore; damage slight.

8:50 P. M.—433 West Forty-ninth Street; Patrick Reilly; damage, $25.

SONS OF '76 MAY UNITE

The Two Societies of Revolutionary War Descendants Coming Together.

A PLAN OF UNION SUBMITTED

Committees Representing Both Organizations to Confer in Cincinnati Next October—Edwin S. Barrett of Massachusetts Chosen President.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 30.—Steps for the union of the Sons of the American Revolution with the Sons of the Revolution were taken here to-day. This matter has been favorably considered by members of both societies for several years, and at the meeting of the National Congress of Sons of the American Revolution to-day a committee consisting of James M. Richardson of Ohio, E. J. Hill of Connecticut, Samuel E. Gross of Illinois, George H. Shields of Missouri, and Nathan Warren of Massachusetts was appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Sons of the Revolution relative to the amalgamation of the two oraginzations.

If they agree upon a scheme of union, the congress will meet in Cincinnati Oct. 12 to consider their report. A permanent Committee of Thirteen was appointed to appeal to Congress to prevent the use of the American flag for advertising purposes. Another committee was appointed to consider the purchase by the Government of a private cemetery in Ohio, where 2,500 men who fought in the War of 1812, some of them Revolutionary soldiers, are buried. Officers were elected as follows:

President, Gen. Edwin S. Barrett, Massachusetts; Vice Presidents General—Robert Anderson of California, John Whitehead of New Jersey, James Richardson of Ohio, S. E. Gross of Illinois, and J. C. Breckinridge; Secretary General—E. J. Hill of Connecticut; Treasurer General—C. W. Haskins of New York; Registrar General—A. H. Clark of Washington; Historian General—Henry Hall of New York; Chaplain General—Bishop Cheney of Chicago.

Gen. Horace Porter of New York, President of the Society, was not present. The Secretary, Gen. Franklin Murphy of New York, apologized for his absence by saying that he was busy arranging his affairs preparatory to his departure as Ambassador to France. The Secretary's report showed that the society has an organization of 9,000 members in thirty-six States, with a society in Hawaii.

When the election was made the order of business Gen. Breckinridge urged that President McKinley be elected President General of the society. There was some opposition to this on the ground that he would not have time to devote to the duties of the office, and that politicians might seek to use the society for selfish purposes.

SUITS FOR INSURANCE MONEY.

Heavy Claims of a Pittsburg Widow Against New York Companies.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 30.—Mrs. Sarah J. Pfeifer, widow of Charles Pfeifer, a wealthy laundryman of Pittsburg and Chicago, has sued the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York for $15,000, the amount of an accident insurance policy held in that company by Mr. Pfeifer, which the company has declined to pay. Pfeifer was killed while hunting near Ligoner, Penn., Dec. 28, 1896.

It is said suit will also be commenced soon against another New York company for the recovery of $175,000, the amount of the policy taken out in that company through the local office by Pfeifer.

HILL AND NORTHERN PACIFIC.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 30.—President James J. Hill of the Great Northern Railroad returned home to-day, having spent several days in New York on his arrival from Europe.

"I don't own a dollar's worth of stock in the Northern Pacific Company," said he, when asked if he and his friends had acquired a controlling interest in the company.

Narrow Escape from Death in Flames.

Fire started last night on the ground floor of the tenement house 27 Eldridge Street, occupied by H. Franks, manufacturer of buttons. On the third floor of the building live Isadore Sachs and his family. The second floor is vacant, and the third floor is occupied by Solomon Barnett and his family. The Barnetts were seated in one of their rooms, when they smelled smoke. The old man opened the hallway door and found the hall ablaze. Some one on the street sent in an alarm, and firemen were quickly at the scene. The fire in the hall cut off possibility of escape in that direction, and the firemen ran up the ladder to the third floor. Fireman Higgins of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 took out Mrs. Barnett and Mr. Barnett, Sr., and his son clambered down the ladder. Sachs and his wife and three children were also taken down by the firemen. The blaze was put out in a short time. The damage to the building was trifling.

Aid for a Mother and Daughter.

The Charity Organization Society acknowledges with many thanks the following contributions toward a needed total, in response to its recent appeal for a mother and daughter, the latter a teacher of music, who is now unable, through long-continued illness, to earn their support:

Mrs. E. Battin, $25; "From a Friend," $20; "E. B. S.," Mrs. Alice H. Wallace, Mrs. J. B. Jarvis, "C. A. W.," and "W. R.," $10 each; "A. M. S.," "E. J. S.," "Mrs. F. M. W.," "In Memoriam, W. A., B. S.," "P. M. B.," "62. W. 36," "A. R. P.," and "S. E. and M. S. W.," $5 each; "A. D. W." and Yorke Allen, $3 each; Miss M. H. Garrard, "J. A. S.," "W. C. S.," M. C. Jordan, Nina and Florence, and J. Hazard Wilson, $2 each; "L. W. C.," "M. A.," Cash, Brooklyn," J. Gould's Son & Co., "G. H. S.," and "Mr. Cash," $1 each. The appeal is renewed.

Children's Aid Society.

The report of the Children's Aid Society for the past month shows an average daily attendance of 6,561 children at the industrial schools. The average nightly attendance at the boys and girls' lodging houses during the month was 553, the average number of homeless boys at the Kensico Farm School was 45, and during the month 190 persons, mostly children, were provided with homes and employment. A bill now before the Legislature proposes to have the State Board of Charities govern the placing of children in homes. The Children's Aid Society opposes the measure.

There is something that ought to be tacked up in every grocery! It's on a signboard over a large New York store in Broadway, where they don't believe that "substitution" pays. And nobody does believe it, except shifty and short-sighted storekeepers. When a woman wants Pearline, for instance, she won't be satisfied to have some inferior washing-powder in its place. It is a fraud on the customer and a fraud on Pearline. You can help to put a stop to it. When you ask for Pearline, don't let any imitation of it be substituted for it. 525

MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

GROSVENOR W. BARRY IN JAIL.

Arrested on a Charge of Issuing Worthless Checks.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 30.—Justice Lambden in this village to-day held Grosvenor W. Barry, a well-dressed young man, who was arrested yesterday in the Home Life Building, at 537 Broadway, New York, on a charge of check swindling, in $2,000 bail to await the action of the Westchester County Grand Jury. Barry was brought here late yesterday afternoon.

Barry said his New York residence was at 19 West Fifty-second Street, where he said his mother resided. He admitted to Detective Fuller that he attempted to swindle the Peoples' Bank at Mount Vernon on April 20. At that time he represented himself as Hunter St. John, M. D., and offered a check for $100 for the purpose of opening an account. Cashier Nesbitt did not know the man, and said that he would take the check for collection, it being drawn on the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York. Barry, or St. John, received blanks and check books, but a few days afterward the check came back to the Mount Vernon Bank marked "worthless."

Barry is well known in New Rochelle. On April 20 he met H. B. Downey, a real estate agent, who happened to know him, and got Downey to indorse a check for $125 signed by Dr. Namossmann of 28 East Forty-seventh Street, New York. Barry deposited this check in the New Rochelle Bank and subsequently drew out $100. The check was afterward found to be worthless. Other alleged peculations are reported.

THE ROYAL ARCANUM.

Officers Elected at the Annual Session of the State Council.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., April 30.—The ninth annual session of the State Council, Royal Arcanum, came to an end Wednesday afternoon. The next council will be held in Rochester. This was decided after a spirited tilt between Rochester and Albany. The following officers were elected:

Grand Regent—James A. Riordon, New York; Grand Vice Regent—Howard C. Wiggins, Rome; Grant Orator—Dr. William A. Griffith, Brooklyn; Grand Secretary—J. Y. Bicknell, Buffalo; Grand Treasurer—Frank D. Westcott, Utica; Grand Chaplain—Stephen C. Gallott, New York; Grand Guide—Charles F. Lamy, Brooklyn; Grand Warden—J. N. Hackett, Richmond Hill; Grand Sentry—George J. Baker, Watertown; Grand Trustees—Nathaniel Hyatt, Albany; D. E. Rice, Elmira, and P. J. Foster, New York; Representatives to the Supreme Council—Foster L. Backus, Brooklyn; Dr. Charles L. Benedict, New York; Uriah W. Tompkins, New York, and William A. Bird, Buffalo.

The officers were installed by Deputy Supreme Regent Jere Halderman of Missouri. All insurance matters were referred to the Supreme Representatives.

WAS TORTURED AND ROBBED.

Brutal Treatment of an Aged Woman in West Virginia.

SISTERVILLE, West Va., April 30.—Last night Mrs. Shook, an aged woman, living at Adonis, was tortured and robbed by a negro and white man, who forced an entrance into her house.

The robbers brutally beat her bare feet with switches, burned them to a crisp with candles, and also burned the hair from her head.

The woman finally told where her money was hidden, and the robbers secured $500 and escaped. She will probably die.

VICTIMS OF THE GUTHRIE FLOOD

Five More Bodies Have Been Taken from the Debris.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, April 30.—Five more bodies were recovered to-day from the débris left by Wednesday's disaster in West Guthrie, being those of George Owens, Mrs. Charles Ruffins, Henry Simmons, Mrs. Watson, and her child.

Scores of organized searching parties are at work, but progress is slow, since tons of débris must be dug over in the search. It is believed that the rushing waters of the Cimmaron River conceal many corpses.

Over 1,500 homeless people are being cared for by the city.

A Clergyman for Alaska.

JOLIET, Ill., April 30.—Dr. Richmond Marsh of Joliet has been ordained a minister of the Gospel. The ordination is of more than ordinary interest from the fact that the young clergyman and his bride leave at once for Point Barrows, Alaska, the northermost inhabited point on the continent, an Eskimo village and trading station, with possibly one or two white men and no white women among its population. Dr. Marsh has been appointed Government agent at this place and will have charge of the Government schools for the natives, among whom he will do missionary work.

Flour Mills at Dayton Fail.

DAYTON, Ohio, April 30.—The Kratochwill Milling Company's flouring mills here were closed this morning by the Sheriff, on a judgment taken by the Citizens' National Bank of Cincinnati for $40,000. Later a suit was filed by the National Park Bank of New York for $25,000 on account. The mills will probably be sold by the Sheriff.

O'Brien Moore Buys a Paper.

CHARLESTON, West Va., April 30.—The Daily and Weekly Gazette was sold to-day by M. W. Donnally to O'Brien Moore of Washington, D. C. Moore has been for some time the Washington correspondent for The St. Louis Republic.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

HALIFAX, April 30.—The steamer Knight, from Cardiff April 18 for Norfolk, in ballast, has put in here in a sinking condition, her bows having been driven in by a violent collision with an iceberg.

EXETER, N. H., April 30.—John M. Dow of Seabrook, tried on a charge of having murdered Josiah Brown, also of Seabrook, July 17, 1898, was found not guilty by the jury this afternoon.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30.—Forest fires have been raging for several days in Buckingham County. Timber on thousands of acres of land and much valuable gold-mining machinery and mills have been destroyed.

TROY, N. Y., April 30.—Clifford, the five-year-old son of Joseph Bolton, Jr., a prominent brewer of Lansingburg, was run down by a trolley car this morning and injured so badly that he died four hours later.

BOSTON, April 30.—William D. Rockwood, sixty-six years old, for many years a trusted messenger of the South Boston Savings Bank, committed suicide, shooting himself through the heart with a thirty-two-calibre revolver, this morning, in the Marine Park, South Boston. Despondency, caused by ill health, is assigned as the reason.

THE TWO LAURAS MIXED.

The Young Drug Clerk's Love Letter and the Customer's Telephone Message.

A young lady in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, whose first name is Laura is probably wondering to-day how in the world her sweetheart is going to take her to a New York theatre to-night, and how he will manage to take tea with her this afternoon.

Another young lady, who is married, however, but whose first name is also Laura, was wondering Thursday afternoon what a loving little missive signed "Ed" and containing a plaintive, longing cry was doing in her hands. But it was all a mistake, and for a time this mistake came near resulting in serious consequences.

"Ed" is the abbreviation for Edward, and Edward is a junior clerk in Timothy B. Breen's drug store, at 2,300 Seventh Avenue. He is nineteen years old, and a recent arrival from the rural districts of Iowa. He had just got through filling some prescriptions the day before yesterday, and there was nothing particular for him to do, so he penned the following lines to his sweetheart in far-off Iowa:

"My Darling Laura: Please forgive me for writing this mean little note this afternoon; but, love, how lonesome I feel; how gladly my heart yearns to see you. It makes me feel good to write to you. Oh! how I wish you were with me. I will do my best to win your love, sweet one. I think only of you, dearest. I wish your sweet little hand was on my head and your arm on my shoulder. Your true lover. ED."

He folded the note and placed it in an envelope, but before he had time to address it he heard a telephone call. He hurriedly placed the unaddressed letter in his pocket and went to the telephone. The message he received was from a customer, who requested him to write the following lines on a slip and send it to his wife:

"Dear Laura—I will be home in time for tea, and will then take you to the Broadway Theatre."

Edward faithfully followed instructions, placed the note in an envelope without address, and stuck the envelope in the same pocket where his love letter was reposing. As soon as he could find time to go out, he started to deliver the message. On his way he met the customer's wife's mother, and, to save himself a walk, handed her the envelope, and this is where the mistake comes in—he handed her the wrong one.

It was not very long afterward that an indignant husband appeared at the drug store and held an open letter in his hands. There was a decidedly wicked look in his eye as he stepped up to the astonished lad and demanded an explanation. The explanation was given in words composed of many syllables and interspersed with a number of "er's" and "ah's." But the mischief had been done. The other note was already mailed.

Death of Frederick A. Phillips.

Frederick A. Phillips died of Bright's disease Thursday evening, at his house, 80 East Seventy-seventh Street. He was born in South Wales, the son of a British artist of some note—William Phillips—who was engaged by the United States Government as an engraver for the Coast Survey. Frederick A. Phillips was educated in Washington, and for twenty-one years was Superintendent of the Berlin and Jones Envelope Company. He was prominent in secret societies. He married Helen Russell, daughter of Thomas Russell of Washington, and one son, Frederick A. Phillips, Jr., survives him. He leaves also a brother, William, who is chief of the vignetting department in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing at Washington. The funeral according to the Masonic ritual will be held at the house Monday.

AT THE HOTELS.

J. Clatworthy of Troy and A. A. Strout of Boston are at the Windsor.

Count Matusschka of Germany and J. P. Pioda, Minister from Switzerland, are at the Holland House.

John H. Brown of Cleveland, C. H. Bacon of Philadelphia, and A. H. Belo of Texas are at the Netherland.

James Converse of Lakewood, N. J.; John W. Walsh of Chicago, and R. S. Mifton of Boston are at the Buckingham.

Judge Harris of Albany, William H. Matthews of Ansonia, Conn.; C. A. Ellis of Boston, John Hare of London, E. C. Lawrence of Boston, and the members of the Yale Glee and Banjo Club are at the Manhattan.

Congressman C. J. Boatner of Louisiana, H. S. Holden of Syracuse, Elisha Dyer of Providence, M. T. Stevens of Massachusetts, A Vander Veer of Albany, and George F. Hoar of Massachusetts are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Fred McC. Jowitt and E. M. McC. Jowitt of London, John B. Dayfoot of Boston, the Rev. Samuel Hart of Hartford, Gilbert Mahon of British Columbia, J. Wycliffe Wilson of Sheffield, England; Isaac Purdy of Purdy's Station, N. Y.; De Lancey Brewer of Boston, and John R. Bartlett, United States Army, are at the Murray Hill.

Count Quiterrez and the Countess Quitierrez of Madrid, Wayne MacVeagh of Philadelphia, Potter Palmer, Jr., of Chicago, Capt. A. C. Bald of England, Charles O'Baird of Philadelphia, Andrew Stevenson of Baltimore, A. H. Morse, Jr., of Boston, D. M. Easton of Washington, D. C., and Robert Toland of Philadelphia are at the Hotel Waldorf.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; E. M. Foley, furnishing goods, 108 Worth Street.

Bry & Singer Cloak Company, St. Louis, Mo.; M. Singer, cloaks and suits, 96 Franklin Street; St. Denis Hotel.

Chandler & Co., Boston, Mass.; L. P. Chandler, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Clarke & Co., Peoria, Ill.; C. D. Clarke, dry goods, &c.; Broadway Central Hotel.

Cobb, Reed & Henderson, Boston, Mass.; A. Cobb, woolens; Sturtevant House.

Cottrell & Leonard, Albany, N. Y.; E. C. Leonard, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Edwards, F. A., & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; F. A. Edwards, fancy goods; New York Hotel.

Epsten, N., Baltimore, Md.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Ely & Walker Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; D. R. Calhoun, shawls and umbrellas, 258 Church Street; Barrett House.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; E. B. Mann, dress goods; Holland House.

Fahy, J., & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. Graham, millinery, 66 Grand Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Galland Brothers & Kraemer, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; E. Galland, cloaks and suits; Hotel Imperial.

Halff, M., and Brother, San Antonio, Texas; E. Longini, jewelry and furnishing goods, 115 Worth Street; Hotel Imperial.

Harris, C. & Brother, Cleveland, Ohio; C. Harris, clothing; Windsor Hotel.

Horn, J. J., & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; J. J. Horn, carpets; Park Avenue Hotel.

Jacobs, S., Louisville, Ky.; dry goods, &c.; Hotel Albert.

Jacobs, M., Louisville, Ky.; millinery; Hotel Albert.

Jordan, Marsh & Co., Boston, Mass.; P. Dougherty, leather goods, 8 Greene Street.

King, E. W., Bristol, Tenn.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Kutz & Ochs, Allentown, Penn.; F. D. Kutz, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Keilly & Cummins, Boston, Mass.; J. R. Keilly, boys' clothing; Broadway Central Hotel.

Korn, C. A., Baltimore, Md.; millinery; New York Hotel.

Levy, Loeb & Co., New Orleans, La.; H. Levy, dry goods; Hoffman House.

Moershell, Duffy & Co., Des Moines, Iowa; W. F. Moershell, notions; Morton House.

McCarthy, D., & Sons, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. O'Hara, notions, laces, and trimmings; New Amsterdam Hotel.

Murray, Spink & Co., Providence, R. I.; P. S. Murray, notions, laces, white goods, and millinery; Broadway Central Hotel.

Penny & Gentles, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss N. Cummings, millinery, 838 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Perry Seaton, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Fawcett, upholstery goods; Hotel Albert.

Shepard, Norwell & Co., Boston, Mass.; H. Norwell, silks and velvets, 102 Grand Street; Hoffman House.

Shepard & Co., Providence, R. I.; C. Stewart, laces; St

A STRANGER TO HIMSELF

Remarkable Case of "Charles Ernest Kaufman," a Puzzling Patient at Bellevue Hospital.

PECULIAR LOSS OF MEMORY

Says He Is Not Sure of His Own Name and Events of Recent Date He Has Forgotten Entirely—Doctors Call It Sensory Aphasia.

There has been a patient at Bellevue Hospital since March 23 who is anxious to find out who he may be. On that day he walked into the reception office, and his symptoms were "sized up" as the result of too much drink. As "Charles Ernest Kaufman" he was committed to the alcoholic ward. The name was given by the patient, who "thought it belonged to him." Such uncertainty is not infrequent in cases of protracted drinking. But when the man was in equal doubt next morning after a due sobering-up season had intervened, the doctors there were puzzled. At first they fancied that they were dealing with a "fakir," but they have since changed their minds on that point.

It is a pitiable case of an apparently healthy man who wants minute descriptions of himself sent abroad, that some one who knows him may come forward and tell him who he is. He has clear memory only when reviewing scenes in his early life. He is stockily built, apparently about forty-five or fifty years old, and seems to be in good physical form. He talks coherently about his participation in battles in the Franco-Prussian war. The doctors have questioned him closely whether he received any wounds about the head, but he is positive he was never injured there. He says he was in the Seventy-first Regiment, and hails from Bremen, where his aged mother now lives—he thinks. One of his requests was that German papers be asked to relate his predicament, with the view of identification from the Fatherland.

His lapse of memory applies particularly to the immediate past. He talks vaguely about having come to New York City after the close of the war, and having married—he thinks. He is inclined to be positive—as far as he can be, that his wife is dead, and that he has two children living, a son about twenty years old, and a girl two years younger.

He lived in a flat, he says; and drove a grocery wagon. At one time he thinks it was his own wagon, and anon he is inclined to the belief that he was only taking orders for some one else, and that a strange name, in gilt letters, was on the wagon. Some of this was said in English, and then he would, in growing more earnest, break into voluble German.

He wound up his talk to the reporter for THE NEW YORK TIMES by saying pathetically that he thinks he stabled the grocery team, and that somebody ought to come and see him and tell the doctors who he is.

In answer to a question, he says he was once struck on the head, but is unable to recall the nature or extent of the blow.

Continuing, he told the reporter that he always had a good memory, and prided himself on its possession, and is much put out by not being able to recall how he reached the hospital gates.

Pros. C. L. Dana and Edward Frankel of the Post Graduate Hospital have taken a great interest in Kaufman's case, and have devoted considerable time to him on many separate occasions. Lapses of memory have been often treated of in the clinics of W. H. Thompson, but as yet the authorities at the hospital have not classified the trouble of this puzzling patient beyond styling it sensory aphasia, or the inability to utilize a certain sense.

It has been remarked that intemperance might account for its effects in some phase like Kaufman's, and some of the physicians say they find evidences of his having been a hard drinker.

HARTMAN, THE "WILD MAN."

He Returns from Altoona Sane and Very Hungry.

George Hartman, the "wild man" who was captured in the woods below Altoona several days ago, and was said to be suffering from acute dementia, returned yesterday, and was found last evening at his residence, at 415 East Eighty-first Street. He was in his right mind, and was industriously eating rye bread and drinking coffee. He ate about half a large loaf, with about half a pound of butter, and remarked that he was trying to make up what he had lost in weight during the seven or eight days that he wandered about the woods.

A dispatch from Altoona said that the "wild man," while in the woods, frightened several persons, and when he was chased he outran his pursuers, but after several days he became so weak and emaciated that he was easily captured and taken to the hospital, where, after careful treatment, he regained his reason. He gave his name as George Hartman, a harness maker, of New York. His family sent money, and he came home.

There are at least two stories which Hartman is alleged to have told about the cause of his mishap. One is that when he was looking for his sister's house in Pittsburg two men in the evening persuaded him to accompany them to a saloon, and while passing through an alley one threw pepper in his eyes and the other sandbagged and robbed him. Another story was that two men assaulted him in the public street. Last evening he gave a different version. He said that he had seen his sister, and took a walk out into the country in the daytime. He continued: "Two men came up and threw some stuff into my face and mouth and robbed me of $10, and then I do not know what became of me until I came to in the hospital. They did not beat me."

"Did you swallow any of the stuff?" asked the reporter.

"No, I did not," answered Hartman.

"And you neither ate nor drank all those seven days?"

"No, I neither ate nor drank, and I lost considerable weight. I now eat more in one hour than I used to in three days."

Hartman is well known to the people of the neighborhood. A German grocer said: "Yes, I know Hartman, the harness maker, very well. He is a nice, quiet man, but once upon a while he goes off on a little spree."

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Numerous Changes Follow a Retirement and a Death.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Col. E. C. Bainbridge of the Third Artillery, stationed at Angell's Island, San Francisco Harbor, was to-day placed on the retired list, having reached the age of sixty-two years. This is the second compulsory retirement in the army within the present year.

The following promotions in the artillery branch result from the retirement of Col. Bainbridge of the Third: Lieut. Col. Marcus P. Miller of the First, to Colonel of the Third; Major Jacob B. Rawles of the Fourth, to Lieutenant Colonel of the First; Capt. Lewis Smith of the Third, to Major of the Fourth; First Lieut. Charles W. Hobbs of the Third, to Captain of the Third; Second Lieut. Delamere Skerrett of the Fifth, to First Lieutenant of the Third; additional Second Lieut. Clarence A. McNeil of the First, to Second Lieutenant of the Fifth.

Col. Charles T. Alexander, Assistant Surgeon General, will retire next Monday by operation of law on account of age. The following promotions will result: Lieut. Col. William H. Forward, to Colonel; Major Charles Smart, to Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Aaron B. Appel, to Major, leaving a vacancy in the rank of Captain to be filled by appointment from civil life. There are now four of these vacancies. Col. Alexander is a native of Arkansas and is stationed in New York.

By the death to-day at the Plattsburg, N. Y., Barracks of Col. Horace Jewitt, Twenty-first Infantry, the following promotions will result: Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline of the Ninth, to Colonel of the Twenty-first; Major E. P. Ewers of the Ninth, to Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth; Capt. E. C. Gilbreath of the Eleventh, to Major of the Ninth; First Lieut. P. M. B. Travis of the Eleventh, to Captain of the Eleventh; Second Lieut. Willis Uline of the Twelfth, to First Lieutenant of the Eleventh; Sergt. A. T. Smith of Company H of the Sixth, to Second Lieutenant of the Twelfth.

SOUTH AMERICAN VISITORS.

Merchants Will Come Here to Study This City's Industries and Manufactures.

Mayor Strong said yesterday that he proposed to call a conference of representative New York manufacturers early next week for the purpose of devising ways and means for the entertainment of the South American merchants who will be here on June 9.

"I understand that these people from Mexico and South America want to see our manufacturing establishments," said the Mayor, "and I am in favor of giving them the best opportunity possible. There should be some form of entertainment arranged, and I shall ask fifteen or twenty well-known representatives of New York industries to form a suitable committee to act with the committees already selected. Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn, I observe, has moved in the matter, and I do not want New York to be behind."

The visiting delegation will number sixty-five, including twenty members from the provinces of Mexico. Many of the most important commercial bodies in South America will be represented. The delegates are expected to arrive in Philadelphia on the 24 of June, and there they will be the guests of the Philadelphia merchants. Their itinerary provides for a stay of seven days in Philadelphia and about five days in this city. From here they will go to New England, and then westward as far as Minneapolis and St. Paul, returning to this city for a few days.

A joint Committee on Entertainment, embracing citizens of New York, Kings, and Queens Counties, has already been made up. Former Mayor Charles A. Schieren of Brooklyn is Chairman. There are three sub-committees. William R. Grace is Chairman of the Executive Committee, George E. Armstrong of the Finance Committee, and W. H. Parsons of the Reception Committee.

LYNCHING OF SIX NEGROES.

A Gang of Texas Robbers and Murderers Put to Death by Men of Their Own Color.

HOUSTON, Texas, April 30.—For three murders and other crimes, including incendiarism, six negroes last night suffered the death penalty at the hands of a mob of their own race.

At midnight a mob of negroes took from a room at Sunnyside, Texas, where they were being guarded, Fayette Rhone, aged twenty-one; Will Gates, thirty-five; Lewis Thomas, twenty; Aaron Thomas, thirteen; Jim Thomas, fourteen; Benny Thomas, fifteen, the four latter being brothers, and Will Williams, all negroes, and hanged the first six named to an oak tree.

The seventh has disappeared, and his fate is not known. Several shots were heard shortly after the mob took them from the room, and he may have tried to escape. The negroes all confessed to having murdered Henry Daniels, an old negro, his step-daughter, Marie, and a seven-year-old child. They burned the bodies of the two oldest by setting fire to the cabin where the crime was committed, and threw the little one's body into a well. Daniels had the proceeds of a robbery which the Thomas boys had committed, and there was a quarrel about it, whereupon the family were killed.

SENATOR BUTLER'S VIEWS.

He Addresses a People's Party Assemblage in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—The third annual banquet of the People's Party of Massachusetts took place at Arcade Hall to-night. Senator Butler made the principal address, in the course of which he said:

"I say to you to-night that the Republican Party must either give up the gold standard, or it must and will come to the policy of free trade. If the masses of the people of this country have to live under the gold standard, then the manufacturers will welcome free trade, because they will be forced to seek markets in foreign countries for their manufactured products.

"We must increase the capacity of our people to consume, equal with your capacity to produce.

"Therefore, the farmers and manufacturers of this country should join hands on at least two great economic questions. They should stand solidly for an American system of finance, and for a just and equitable system that will protect all American industry and American labor. This is the position of the people's party. It is the only logical and the only true American position.

"If we could to-morrow break the corner on the money market; if we could infuse new life into the veins of commerce; if prices should begin to rise, nearly every trust in existence would crumble and vanish like fog before the rising sun. That is, every trust except those that have been formed by collusion with transportation lines by receiving rebates, &c. In short, the gold standard and a monopoly of transportation are the causes of this prolific growth of poisonous and destructive trusts."

Balloting for Senator in Florida.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 30.—The ballot for United States Senator to-day resulted as follows: Call, 36; Chipley, 30; Raney, 15; Hocker, 5; Burford, 3; McKay, 1.

SUICIDE AND DOUBLE MURDER.

Maine Farmer Kills His Wife and Child After a Struggle.

WEST BUCKSTON, Me., April 30.—News was received this morning of a double murder and suicide at Bonny Eagle, a small village two miles from here. The bodies of John C. Lane, a resident of the village, and his wife and infant child were found in bed at their home, a bullet from a revolver having ended the lives of each. A letter written by Lane stated that he had decided to kill his wife and child, but did not give the reason.

The bodies were cold, and an inspection by the officers led to the belief that they had been dead eight or nine hours. From marks about the room, as well as from bullets in the ceiling, it appears that a struggle took place before the deed was committed.

From friends of the couple it was learned that they were married about two years ago, and that Mrs. Lane, before that time, lived in Boston. Lane was about thirty years of age, his wife a year or two younger, and the baby was a year old.

Lane was a nephew of John Lane, formerly proprietor of the United States Hotel, Portland. By the death of the latter, the nephew became possessed of some means. He owned a small farm here, which he operated himself.

Big Questions Settled Offhand.

Matters of gravest public moment were transacted last night in the mock Senate of the Twenty-third Street Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. The arbitration treaty with Great Britain, the Venezuelan matter, the proposal to take statehood away from Nevada, the recognition of Cuban independence, sympathy with Greece, and the Dingley Tariff bill were all discussed, and a vote was reached in the last-named bill. Mr. Edward Lauterbach's purpose in calling on President McKinley at the Windsor on Wednesday morning was disclosed by his nomination by the President, and subsequent confirmation by the mock Senate, to the Postmastership of Los Angeles, Cal. The Hon. David B. Hill was rewarded for sticking to sound money in the campaign by the Consulship to Larissa, in Thessaly. So Mr. Hill is not out of politics yet. The nomination of Mr. Harold M. Sewall of Maine, son of the Democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to Hawaii was held up in deference to "Senatorial courtesy," the Senators from Maine both being absent.

Struck His Head on a Pillar.

John Welsh, an ironworker of 125 West Sixty-seventh Street, was standing on the rear platform of a cable car when it swung around the curve at Fifty-third Street and Ninth Avenue early this morning. The man leaned forward and his head struck against a pillar of the elevated road. He sustained a scalp wound, but considered the injury so slight that he did not leave the car. At Fifty-ninth Street the man fainted in the car, and the passengers thought at first that he was dead. He soon revived and a policeman took him to Roosevelt Hospital. After his wound was dressed Welsh went home.

TAXATION OF BANK STOCK

Decision of the Supreme Court of Ohio Which Establishes a Precedent on the Subject.

CANNOT DEDUCT FOR DEBT

Taxes Must Be Paid on the Assessed Value of National Bank Shares—Liability of Stockholders in Failed Banks.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 30.—The Supreme Court to-day, in a syllabus in the case of Chapman against the Wellington National Bank, establishes a precedent of vital importance to National banks doing business in Ohio. The syllabus is as follows:

"In the administration of our laws, the holder of National bank shares has no right under the statutes, State or National, to deduct his bona fide debts from the value of such shares, but he is legally bound to pay tax upon the assessed value of such shares without deduction on account of such debts."

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Questions in Connection with a Defunct Kansas City Bank.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 30.—A case of National interest, from the fact that principles applying to the conduct of National banks throughout the country are involved, was submitted last evening to Judge John A. Williams of the United States District Court, after an exhaustive argument by counsel. It was the case of William McFarlin and others, as ex-executors of the will of Thomas W. Cornell, versus the First National Bank of Kansas City and its receiver, A. W. Atkins.

The action was brought to recover the sum of $8,000, with interest from 1891, which it is claimed was on deposit in the bank at the date of the failure, July 16, 1891.

The receiver claims that Thos. W. Cornell was a stockholder in the institution, and that the amount claimed was paid on subscriptions to the stock of the bank. He further asks judgment for $2,000 unpaid subscriptions, and $8,000, the amount of an assessment made by the Controller of the Currency on the stock to pay the debts of the bank. The case really involves the adjudication of claims amounting to $30,000, because other cases in which Mr. Smith, one of the attorneys, is interested, are by agreement to abide the result of this.

The case involves quite a number of questions as to how an increase of the stock of a National bank can be made, and how far subscribers to an increase can be held liable to an assessment, after the failure of the bank, when such subscribers have never actually received any shares of stock nor fully paid the amount of their subscriptions.

The defense of the cas is under the immediate control of the Controller of the Currency, and it is conceded that the decision will establish a rule for the future action of National banks and the Controller.

New Bank in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, April 30.—The Controller of the Currency issued a charter to-day to the Ohio National Bank of Columbus, a reorganization of the Ohio Savings Bank, that institution desiring to widen its scope. The capital stock will be $400,000.

DUNLOP MUST SERVE HIS TERM.

President McKinley Declines to Pardon the Chicago Editor.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President has decided not to interfere in the case of Joseph Dunlop, proprietor of The Chicago Dispatch, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sending obscene matter through the mails. A strong effort was made to secure his pardon on the ground that his life would be placed in jeopardy by his imprisonment, but the President decided that Dunlop must serve out his term.

Attorney General McKenna said, as he left the Cabinet meeting at noon:

"The President has resolved not to interfere in the Dunlop case. He so announced as I left him a minute ago."

Attorney General McKenna, in his report on the case to the President, said that the only ground for Executive clemency was the condition of Dunlop's health.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of The Chicago Dispatch, was taken into custody late this afternoon by United States Marshal Arnold. The prisoner asked for a few hours in which to arrange his affairs, and it was ordered that he have until to-morrow morning. He will be taken to the penitentiary at Joliet to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock under a two years' sentence for using the mails for obscene matter.

CONTRACTOR KOLPIN FOUND.

Was Wandering in a Dazed Condition on Third Avenue.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., April 30.—John Kolpin, the contractor, of 339 Franklin Avenue, this city, who disappeared on Tuesday morning, was found wandering in a dazed condition on Third Avenue, New York City, this afternoon. He was seen and recognized by A. W. Pfingsthorn, a friend, who has a real estate office on Third Avenue. Kolpin was accosted, but did not appear to recognize Mr. Pfingsthorn. He readily accompanied Mr. Pfingsthorn and was detained until Christopher Kolpin, the contractor's son, and John Bargwald went down and brought him home.

He is said to be still in a dazed condition and unable to give any account of his doings since Tuesday. When Kolpin left home he had $500. He intended to deposit this in a bank. All banks, however, were closed on Tuesday.

When found this afternoon he had no money. The Mount Vernon police believe Mr. Kolpin was given "knock-out drops" in New York and robbed.

Policeman's Horse Was Stolen.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 30.—Robert N. Neville, a member of the police force of this city, is mourning the loss of his horse. He was at the Grant parade in New York on Tuesday last, when his horse was stolen. The theft was committed near Sixty-third Street. Neville has inserted an advertisement in a New York paper inquiring about the horse.

The Times's New Enterprise.

Announcement is made in another column of the completion of arrangements with the American publishers whereby THE NEW YORK TIMES has secured the control of the distribution of the enlarged and perfected thirty-volume edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica in this territory. The new work is the result of years of active research, and is the natural outgrowth of the demand of the American public for a more adequate treatment in a work of reference of purely American subjects. The aims that have been sought are to supplement the Britannica so as to bring all the developments of history, discovery, arts and sciences down to date; to extend biography so as to include living men of distinction; to enlarge the view of American interests, and to supply references to the original text, making the whole work available for easy consultation.

The work was intrusted to Dr. Day Otis Kellogg, an editor, who had spent twelve years in the study of the Britannica, about whom was gathered an office staff of twenty and a special staff of sixty-seven persons, including heads of bureaus in Washington, army and navy officers, eminent theologians, college Presidents and professors, women at the head of the best-managed reforms, educators, statesmen, and specialists. The result is a credit to American enterprise. Readers of THE TIMES will secure special privileges with these books, the particulars of which will be furnished on request or by application to the Educational Department, 5 and 7 East Sixteenth Street, Geraldine Building, where the books can be examined.—Adv.

Wedding Silver.

Complete outfits of KNIVES, FORKS, and SPOONS by the dozen or in Combination Chests. The assortment of designs and weights is unusually large, affording a wide range for selection.

Particular attention given to the correct marking of all WEDDING SILVER.

Gorham Mfg. Co.

BROADWAY & 19TH ST.
23 MAIDEN LANE.

APPLICATION OF REFORMS.

Report that the Official Order Has Already Been Gazetted.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Minister Dupuy De Lome has received an official dispatch from Madrid confirming the press cable that the Queen has applied the reform laws to Cuba. The dispatch says:

"In view of the report of Gen. Weyler, declaring that he considers that the state of pacification of the central and western provinces of Cuba will permit of the application of the reforms offered by the Government, these were considered at the Council of Ministers, presided over by the Queen, to-day, (April 29,) and her Majesty has signed a royal decree that will be promulgated to-morrow in the official Gazette, ordering the application of the reforms in the said provinces. To that end there will be gazetted, successively and immediately, the necessary regulations for the enforcement of the laws."

It is expected that the regulations referred to will give the details of the time and manner of putting the law into effect, the holding of elections for the Council of Administration, &c. The change is of such a sweeping character that the application of the laws will be attended with many difficulties. The action taken at Madrid was based on Gen. Weyler's advices that the largest group of insurgents in the provinces covered by the order was one of about 200, under Quintin Banderas, and another of about eighty, under Gomez. The last dispatch adds that thirty-two insurgent prisoners have surrendered, this being the last of numerous surrenders of late.

The Spanish Cortes has been called to meet on May 20, after an extended recess. The present party in power is said to be very strong, and the meeting is not expected to develop Cabinet changes.

CEPERO GOES CLEAR.

Dismissal of the Case Against Him, but He Must Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, April 30.—The insurgent leader, José Loreto Cepero, a naturalized American citizen, who commanded the insurgent cavalry in the engagement at Maltiempo, and who was captured last year on board a coasting vessel bound from Cienfuegos to Batabano, is fortunate enough to have the case against him dismissed.

An announcement to this effect has just been made, and Cepero has been placed at the disposition of Capt. Gen. Weyler. He will probably be expelled from Cuba.

Palmerola's Appointment Satisfactory.

HAVANA, April 30.—The newspapers of this city approve the appointment of the Marquis Palmerola as Governor of the Western Region, as being made at an opportune moment, enabling him to carry out the work of establishing the reforms proposed for Cuba.

Calhoun's Mission to Cuba.

DANVILLE, Ill., April 30.—Col. W. J. Calhoun, who has accepted the mission to Cuba to assist in the hearing of the Ruiz case, will leave Danville for Cuba on Sunday or Monday. He will first go to Washington to receive his instructions from the Department of State.

THROWN UNDER A TRAIN TO DIE.

Robbers at Salmon Falls Held Dufford Until the Cars Were Near.

SALMON FALLS, N. H., April 30.—Train hands of the Boston and Maine Railroad brought to the station this morning J. Dufford of Manchester, N. H., whom they picked up unconscious about half a mile from here. He revived sufficiently to tell that he had been attacked by robbers, relieved of his money, and had narrowly escaped death from being thrown under a passing train.

While walking on the track at a few minutes past midnight, returning to Dover, he said, he was accosted by two men, who demanded his money. They went through his pockets, taking $200. A train was heard approaching, and the men held Dufford until the engine reached the spot, when they gave him a fling toward it. His head came in contact with the cylinder, and he was thrown to the track. He fell far enough from the rail to avoid further serious injury.

The train hands stated that they had seen the men running away from the scene just before the engine struck Dufford, but could tell nothing more about the affair. The injured man had sufficiently recovered to leave for his home this morning.

CASHIER HAYS $15,000 SHORT.

To be Prosecuted for Embezzlement in the St. Louis Post Office.

ST. LOUIS, April 30.—David H. Hays, for eighteen years cashier of the St. Louis Post Office, was arrested to-day, charged with the embezzlement of $15,000. Mr. Hays was arraigned before United States Commissioner James Craig. He waived examination and was held to the Federal Grand Jury in the sum of $3,000. He at once left the Commissioner's office and went to his home in Webster.

The shortage was made good by C. M. Hays, General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railroad, who is a brother of the accused. Despite this the Washington officials have sent word to begin the prosecution. The accused is afflicted with heart disease, and may not live to stand trial.

The Post Office Department was notified this afternoon of the arrest of Cashier Hays, the telegram also stating that the money taken had been recovered, and that Hays is now out on $3,000 bail. The department officials say that Hays is the only person involved in the case, and that no other postal employes are concerned.

GORDY SAYS HE IS INNOCENT.

Unjustly Convicted of Wife Murder—Plans for His Funeral.

GEORGETOWN, Del., April 30.—James M. Gordy, the convicted murderer of his wife, who was Mrs. Lewis of New York, was visited to-day by the Rev. Mr. Collins of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Rev. J. H. Ewell, a Methodist Protestant minister, to whom he made the following statement:

"I am innocent of the crime with which I am charged, and for which I am sentenced to die. Fourteen years ago I joined the Methodist Episcopal Church, near Gumborough, near which place I was born. On the day on which I am to hang I will tell a complete history of my life."

Gordy then went on to say that he desired certain hymns to be sung and that he would designate his pall bearers and the place where he desired to be buried. He requested that the sermon over his body be preached by the Rev. A. Green, pastor of the New Methodist Church.

Little Girl Choked to Death.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 30.—Late this afternoon, Margaret Powers of Watertown, aged five, playfully wound a chain about her neck, one end of which was fastened to the house. It is thought she fell from the porch. She was found choked to death.

NEW RAINES LAW YEAR

Liquor Tax Certificates Go into Effect This Morning for the Next Twelve Months.

BIG RUSH OF APPLICANTS

Offices of Deputy Commissioner of Excise Hilliard Besieged by Liquor Sellers Until Midnight Yesterday.

The saloon keeper's new year began last night at 12 o'clock. A number of them observed the day by standing in line for hours at the Excise Department, awaiting their turn to pay $800 for a certificate to do business for the next twelve months.

At 4:30 A. M. yesterday a line of anxious saloon keepers, club barkeepers or janitors, hotel men, and grocers began forming in the corridor leading to the cashier's office. When the door opened at 8 A. M. there was an eager crowd of applicants, and immediately a stream of money commenced pouring into the State's coffers. The liquor dealers, past and prospective, kept up a solid front at the door, and the money kept flowing in by thousands of dollars, until the doors were closed about midnight.

The day was even livelier than Deputy Commissioner Hilliard and his force had expected. Many had waited, as usual, to the last moment, and were all the more eager because they had put off the evil hour. Others had waited to save the interest on $800 for twenty-four hours or longer. Quite a large proportion of the applications were abandoned. Many had applied for certificates, and afterward decided that the game was not worth the candle. Still others had applied with the hope that the new amendments to the Raines law would be lost, and there would still be some profit in selling whisky in the small hours of the morning. These permitted their applications to remain on the desk of the Deputy Commissioner as a silent protest against the new regulations.

At midnight the collection of liquor taxes showed that to-day there will be about 600 or 700 fewer places in this city where liquor can be bought than were here yesterday. The falling off has been mostly confined to the grocers, many of whom found last year that there is no profit in selling liquors and beer if they have to pay $500 for a certificate. There was very little falling off in the ranks of saloon keepers.

Another result was that thirty or thirty-five clubs, which refused to pay taxes last year and took their chances with the police, have paid their taxes and obtained certificates. Last year no club had a certificate. Another gain was shown among druggists, due to the lowering of the tax from $100 to $5. Last year, about twenty paid the tax. This year, between 200 and 300 have paid.

The following clubs and societies have paid the tax: Union League, Manhattan, Liederkranz, Arion, Maennerchor, Republican, Lawyers', Hardware, Aschenbroedel, X Coterie, Arkwright, Reform, Pawnee, Young Men's Cosmopolitan, Military, Seamstors' Baseball, Nelson, Imperial, Workmen's Educational, Knickerbocker Athletic, Stuyvesant, Gilsey, Country, "Cornelius J. Reilly," Waldorf, Felicia, Dry Goods League, University, Suburban, Riding and Driving, Up Town, and New York Yacht.

In the territory east of the Bronx the taxes were raised, but there was a large increase in the number of certificates issued. Last year the tax on liquor dealers was $100 and on storekeepers $50. This year it is raised to $350 on the former and to $200 on the latter.

In 1896, 7,333 applications of all sorts were made. Of these, 209 were surrendered by Oct. 31, and at least 250 more later. This left 7,000 certificates. The total amount collected was $4,993,690.62. It would have been greater but for the fact that some of the dealers paid taxes for ten, and some for eleven months.

This year there have been 7,033 applications, of which probably 500 or 600 will not be taken up. The amount collected up to Thursday night was $4,300,000. Yesterday fully $900,000 or $1,000,000 was taken in, making a total collection for this year of about $5,200,000.

Chief Conlin said yesterday that he had asked the opinion of the Corporation Counsel on two or three points in the amendments to the liquor tax law, which the police will begin to enforce early next week. To-day the Chief will issue instructions to the Captains and precinct commanders.

The Chief stated that he would not be harsh in dealing with those affected by the changes, and he will give them two or three days in which to make such changes as the law requires.

One of the most important amendments is the one requiring the removal of stalls and boxes from barrooms. This, the chief said, he considers one of the best things ever done by the lawmakers. By Tuesday next it is expected that the police will begin the strict enforcement of the law.

LIQUOR MEN QUIT BUSINESS.

Many in Dutchess County Are Forced to Close Their Houses.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., April 30.—County Treasurer Haubennestel estimates that 20 per cent. of the liquor dealers in Dutchess County will be forced out of business by the Raines law and its amendments. He bases this calculation on the fact that the collections from renewals of excise tax certificates are about $20,000 short of what they were last year, and as all certificates expire to-day, it is hardly likely that this amount will be made up.

All excise certificates throughout the State expire at 12 o'clock to-night. The County Treasurers are required by law to notify the State Excise Department at once what licenses will be renewed. After that Raines law agents will visit all places the licenses of which have not been renewed to ascertain if they have ceased doing business.

NOVEL EXCISE PROPOSITION.

Liquor Cannot Be Distributed Privately in Small Quantities.

ALBANY, April 30.—A novel question has arisen under the new liquor tax law which, if it is deemed a violation of the law, will be exceedingly hard to cope with. A party of men in Troy purchased a cask of liquor, and they wrote to the Excise Commissioner to find out whether they could distribute it among themselves without a liquor tax certificate. The Excise Commissioner has not as yet rendered a decision on the question, but Senator Raines, the father of the law, who was around the Capitol to-day, was asked his opinion, and said the liquor could not be distributed by the men among themselves in quantities of less than five gallons each without a liquor tax certificate.

Gen. Dodge Entertains His Staff.

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Day parade, was the host at a dinner given to the members of his staff at the Union League Club last night. Gen. Dodge's guests were Mayor Strong, Gen. Wesley Merritt, Admiral F. M. Bunce, Gen. Daniel Butterfield, Col. H. C. Corbin, United States Army; Gen. Rodenbaugh, Capt. James Allen, United States Army; Lieut. Lienthal, Russell Harrison, Col. Swords, Gen. Ripley, Col. Horner, Elihu Root, Capt. Zalinski, Commissioner Faure, Capt. Ed. Horton, E. Rasiovar, Gen. Day, Col. William Carey Sanger, Capt. John Johnston, United States Army, and Col. Blakeman.

Change in an Insurance Company.

The Imperial Fire Insurance Company of London is about to close its Western headquarters at Chicago. All the employes there have received thirty days' notice, and Manager D. C. Osmun has ninety days in which to settle up the affairs of the Western department. Courtney & Belfield, the managers for the United States, when seen at the main office, 33 Pine Street, said yesterday that the change is due to a desire to more closely concentrate the management of the business.

For Over-Indulgence

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

It preserves and renews the vitality, strengthens the nerves, and stimulates the stomach to healthy action.

There's a feeling of satisfaction one enjoys when buying at our stores, and it arises from the fact, that each department is filled with such a multiplicity of the very best goods so inexpensively priced.

Men's Suits, $10 to $28.
Men's Top Coats, $9 to $30.
Boys' Suits, $7 to $18.
Boys' Top Coats, $6.50 to $20.
Children's Suits, $3 to $16.
Bicycle Suits, $6 to $18.
Bicycle Hose, Belts, Shirts.
Neckwear, 25c., 50c., 75c., $1 & $1.50.
Colored Shirts, 85c., $1, $1.50, $2.
Street and Dress Gloves.
Children's Hats & Caps in popular styles.
Derby & Alpine Hats, $2, $2.50 & $3.
Caps, 50c., 75c. & $1.
Ladies' Tourist & Bicycle Hats, $1, $2, $3, $4

HACKETT, CARHART & CO.,

Broadway & 13th St.
Broadway & Canal St.
265 & 267 Broadway, below Chambers St.
OPEN THIS EVENING.

LAVIGNE STILL CHAMPION.

Eddie Connolly Vainly Attempted to Win the Lightweight Honors from Him at the Broadway A. C.

The battle for the lightweight championship of the world between George Lavigne of Saginaw, Mich., and Eddie Connolly of St. John, New Brunswick, was decided at the Broadway Athletic Club last night in favor of Lavigne. The fight was scheduled for twenty-five rounds, but only eleven rounds were fought before a decision was reached.

The appetite of the sports was whetted by a preliminary bout between "Lon" Beckwith of Cleveland and George Ryan of Milwaukee. Ryan was almost knocked out in the seventh round, but recovered, and in the following round planted a blow on Beckwith's jaw which sent him to the floor unconscious.

When the principals in the main bout stepped into the ring it was apparent that Lavigne would have a hard job, for Connolly was his superior in height and reach, and his reputation for gameness was well known. Lavigne started hostilities by planting his left on Connolly's jaw, and following it with a swing on the body. Connolly's friends were cheered when he landed twice on Lavigne's jaw, and they were still further encouraged when he uppercut the Saginaw boy and succeeded in blocking his heavy swings.

The second round was Lavigne's, for he landed repeatedly with his left on the jaw after rushing the Canadian. In the third round a hard left swing on the jaw staggered Connolly, but he recovered, and was at Lavigne again, only to go to the floor twice by well-directed left-hand blows. He was on his feet quickly each time, and was fighting when the gong sounded. Lavigne swung his right and left on Connolly's neck when the next round opened, and a moment later sent a smashing right on Connolly's heart. Another blow on the left cheek opened a long gash under Connolly's eye.

From this point on it was apparent that, unless a chance blow intervened, the championship would remain with Lavigne. The latter repeatedly uppercut Connolly, and landed hard and often with both hands on his face and body.

In the eighth round Lavigne made a rush, and sent his left hard on Connolly's body and again on the jaw, and his opponent hugged him to avoid falling.

In the ninth and tenth rounds Lavigne made terrible onslaughts, landing repeatedly. The bell saved Connolly from a knock-out. In the eleventh round Connolly was sent to the ground five times in quick succession, each time coming to his feet in a second. He came up the fifth time, and as soon as he was on his feet the gong sounded. Connolly was severely punished, and although he stepped out to fight the twelfth round, the seconds interfered and threw up the sponge.

FINAL FENCING BOUTS.

Experts Striving to Win the Amateur Championship of the United States.

The first half of the final series in the tournament for the amateur fencing championship of the United States was fenced last evening at the Fencers' Club, 37 West Twenty-second Street. The tournament is being held under the joint auspices of the Amateur Fencing League of America and the Amateur Aathletic Union. The cozy clubrooms were well filled, and all of the bouts were warmly contested. Summary:

Foils.—First Bout—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 73½, defeated John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, 56⅔. Second Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 81⅔, defeated John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, 50. Third Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 81⅔, defeated William T. Heintz, New York A. C., 66⅔. Fourth Bout—Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, 71⅓, defeated Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, 71⅓. Fifth Bout—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 85, defeated Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, 55. Sixth Bout—A tie between John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, and William T. Heintz, New York A. C., with 58⅓ each. Seventh Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 71⅓, defeated Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, 70. Eighth Bout—Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, 66, defeated William T. Heintz, New York A. C., 59⅓. Ninth Bout—John Allaire, New York Turn Verein, 59 2-5, defeated Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, 53⅓. Tenth Bout—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 73⅓, defeated William T. Heintz, New York A. C., 60⅔. Eleventh Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 84⅓, defeated Langdon Erving, Fencers' Club, 55. Twelfth Bout—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 78⅓, defeated Charles Tatham, Fencers' Club, 68⅓.

Dueling Swords.—First Bout—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 2, defeated A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 1. Second Bout—W. T. Heintz, New York A. C., 2, defeated A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 1. Third Bout—Dr. J. Claiborne, Fencers' Club, 3, defeated W. T. Heintz, 0. Fourth Bout—A. G. Bothner, New York A. C., 2, defeated Dr. J. H. Claiborne, Fencers' Club, 1. Fifth Bout—C. G. Bothner, New York A. C., defeated W. T. Heintz, New York A. C., 1. Sixth Bout—A. V. Z. Post, Fencers' Club, 2, defeated J. H. Claiborne, Fencers' Club, 1.

Wisconsin to Row with Yale.

MADISON, Wis., April 30.—At a meeting of the University of Wisconsin students to-day it was decided to send a crew East to row Yale.

MRS. MERRILL ACQUITTED.

Police Capt. Petty's Case Against Her Fails.

Mrs. Elizabeth Merrill, accused by Police Capt. Petty of the Charles Street Station of keeping a disorderly house at 49 Greenwich Avenue, was acquitted yesterday by a jury in Part II. of General Sessions. Justice McMahon, in his charge to the jury, said: "Shameful and disgraceful perjury has been committed during the hearing of this case." Mrs. Merrill claimed that Capt. Petty attempted to levy blackmail on her in last March. The jury deliberated three hours before they returned their verdict.

Assistant District Attorney Carpenter prosecuted, and William Epstein was Mrs. Merrill's attorney.

The verdict of the jury was anticipated by an army of Parkhurst society agents who were present, on account of Justice McMahon's charge to the jury.

TOOK ACID ON THE STREET.

Suicide of a Young Woman Shortly Followed Her Conversion.

Patrolman O'Sullivan noticed a fairly-well-dressed woman fall last night in front of 1,191 First Avenue, and when he reached her he found her unconscious. He had her taken to Flower Hospital, where the physicians found that she had drunk carbol

Wanamaker's—Spring Millinery

Exceptional Sale. English Sailor Hats—trimmed, 35 CENTS.

Straw Sailor Hats, narrow back, 35 CENTS.

Untrimmed Hats, Foreign and American. Every Color in Every Style. 85 CENTS TO $6.

Women's Trimmed Hats and Bonnets. The best products of Paris and New York.

Girls' Trimmed Hats at special prices. $4 to $9.

GIRLS' DRESSES Buying ready-to-wear Dresses for girls 4 to 14 years was never easier. Just a suggestion of prices:

At $1.25—Of dotted linen and fancy colored lawn, blouse waist, collar, front and cuffs lace edged; full gored skirt, deep hem. 4 to 14 yrs.

At $1.75 to $4.50—Lilliputian Dresses of fancy lawn, percale, duck, galatea and linen; mess coat, full skirt with combination waist and fancy front. Hat to match. 4 to 14 yrs.

At $3.75—Of fancy cloth, neat patterns, gretchen waist, combination colored front with fancy braid trimming; full skirt, deep hem. 4 to 14 yrs. Values up to $6.

At $10—Of fine cheviot serge, mess coat with plaid silk front, new gored skirt, neatly braided. 6 to 14 yrs.

And a full line of Reefers and Jackets—all the new styles and shades; $1.25 to $35.

Second floor, Ninth street.

CHILDREN'S SHOES A double economy in the ones we sell—low price and durability. A line here made of chrome-tanned leather—dark brown—solid oak tanned leather soles, strongly stitched, will be sold as follows:

Sizes 5 to 8, $1.00
Sizes 8 1-2 to 10 1-2, $1.20
Sizes 11 to 2, $1.40

All widths and a variety of shapes insures a proper fit.

Second floor, Tenth street.

BICYCLES Saturday, May Day, is Bicycle Day.

The bicyclist's thoughts should turn to the Continentals at $50 and the Continents at $37.50.

They are regular—not job lots for special sales.

Remarkable for strength, durability and light running.

Equal excellence will cost double.

They are fast becoming the favorite local roadsters.

Basement.

AMERICAN GLASSWARE A rattle and crash—nothing hurt but the prices. A big lot of Bowls, Nappies, Celery Trays, Rose Bowls, Cologne Bottles, Carafes, and Comports are in the way. To clear them out quickly they go on sale today at the round price of

EIGHT CENTS EACH.

Many were 25c, 30c and 40c. All perfect, desirable shapes and designs. It would be unreasonable to expect them to remain here long at this price.

Basement.

MEN'S SUITS The Clothing stock in this store is the result of thirty years of study and active experience and marks our best efforts.

Public appreciation expressed in large sales is the reward.

Tasteful men regard with favor the great stock of fancy cheviot Suits now shown here. Elegant striped patterns are in Suits at

$15 TO $22.50.

A line at

$10

commands admiration from the economical.

Perfectly tailored and gracefully cut—the cheviots are almost radiant.

MEN'S FANCY SHIRTS Ready-made Negligee Shirts of Madras and Percale. A great variety of choice patterns and colorings.

At $1,

Cheap at a half more. Madras Shirts are without collars, detachable cuffs. Percale Shirts, open front and back, two collars and one pair cuffs.

Broadway and Ninth Street.

MEN'S IMPORTED COLLARS Big demands depleted the stock. New lots just received. All sizes and new shapes here now.

AT 12½c.

You'll pay double for Collars that neither look nor wear any better.

Broadway and Ninth street.

BOYS' CLOTHING One hundred and twenty all-wool fancy cheviot Sailor or Suits, trimmed with silk soutache, drop to-day from $3.75 and $4 to $2.75.

Cheap at yesterday's prices—positive bargains at to-day's.

The one-piece Blouse Suits are very popular—no seams to give way. $5, $6 and $7. Black, brown, sage green and two shades of blue.

An attractive assortment of double-breasted Suits for boys, 7 to 16 yrs. $3 to $10.

Second floor, Ninth street.

MEN'S HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR Just three items to show the sort of values that dominate this stock. And they are here regularly—not an accidental offering. Others here equally attractive.

At 3 pairs for 50c—Fast black and tan cotton Half Hose, plain and ribbed, spliced heels and toes. Easily worth 25c a pair.

At $1 each—Morley's English lisle thread Shirts and Drawers, Drawers have spliced and reinforced seats.

At 50c each—Real French balbriggan Shirts and Drawers, light weight. Shirts have French collarette neck.

Broadway.

IN THE CANDY STORE Candies, of course. But sweets are not its only attraction. Dinner table decorations are housed here. Big assortment of Paper Novelties. All sorts of fancy devices for ices, salads, puddings, etc., as well as Ham and Chop Frills.

Two sorts of Candy at little prices. Chocolate covered Marshmallows and Caramels, 20c lb.

Basement.

OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS A comfortable addition to a Summer evening costume. Made of lustrous black ostrich feathers.

AT $7.50.

Would be fairly priced at $10. A yard and a quarter long.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Ave., 9th and 10th Sts.

TENNESSEE'S EXHIBITION

Formal Opening of the Centennial Show at Nashville to Take Place To-day.

CITY EXPECTS A BIG CROWD

The South Well Represented Among the Guests of Honor—President McKinley to Press the Button Which Starts the Machinery.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 30.—To-morrow will mark the formal opening of the Tennessee Centennial. All day crowds have been arriving, and dawn will find Nashville streets crowded. The people who populate this rich and prosperous section of the South will be here in fine force, all dressed in holiday attire. Very few people of note from a distance will attend the opening exercises. Special days have been provided for almost every class of notables, which fact has the natural tendency to make the initial exercises more or less local in their character. Yet a few notable people have arrived. Gen. Ignacio Garcio, Postmaster General of Mexico, with his suite, came in this morning. Lieut. Col. S. E. Tillman, United States Army, Life Professor at West Point, N. Y., is a guest of his brother, the late Republican candidate for Governor of Tennessee. Gov. and Mrs. Lon V. Stephens of Missouri, accompanied by Miss Anna Burch and Mr. and Mrs. Paul V. Moore, were early arrivals, as was Temple Houston, son of the late Gov. Sam Houston of Texas. Mrs. W. W. Gardon of New Orleans, whose father, Col. Edward Richardson, now deceased, was President of the New Orleans Exposition, and noted as the most extensive cotton planter in the world, came to-day. These, with Senator William B. Bate, Gov. Taylor, the members of the Tennessee Legislature, and a few Congressmen, will constitute the guests of honor at the opening exercises.

The guests of honor will assemble at 9 o'clock; then the journey from the city to the centennial grounds will begin, at the same time the Essenic Knights of America will form at the Maxwell and will march 1,800 strong to the exposition, where they will parade. Bishop Thomas F. Jallor will immediately upon the arrival of the guests at the Auditorium Building invoke the blessing of Providence. President J. W. Thomas of the Centennial Company will follow with an address, after which Gov. Robert L. Taylor is to speak. Closing the speechmaking portion of the programme, Director General E. C. Lewis will present the keys to President Thomas.

President McKinley will push a button at Washington that will send the thrill of life and action into the great machinery of the exposition. The formal declaration that the Centennial is open to the world concludes the initiatory event. When the exposition has been opened, an interesting scene will be enacted at the front of the Woman's Building. Signor Moretti, the sculptor, will present to Mrs. Van Leer Kirkman a key to the grand fountain, and she will start the fountain. Following this a reception will be held in the Woman's Building. The Children's Building will be dedicated at 3 o'clock, and, climaxing the excitement of the day will come a magnificent display of fireworks.

Fifty thousand people are expected to attend from the County of Davidson alone, and a large crowd is confidentially predicted. It all depends on the weather. To-day brought forth a steady drizzle that sent a chill to the hearts of Tennessee people. By night, however, a cold wave swept over the valley, bringing with it a promise of a fair day on the morrow. The Weather Bureau predicts fair and warm weather, and the prediction will be verified if the prayerful solicitations of the people are heeded. In spite of fears to the contrary, the exposition will be much nearer completion than was either the Chicago Fair or the Atlanta Exposition at the dates of their opening. All of the main buildings are in shape, and 90 per cent. of the exhibits are placed. The Government and Educational Buildings alone remain to be completed. Four thousand men toiled incessantly all day and night making ready for to-morrow. Where at Chicago the grounds were barren, at Nashville velveted grass carpets the entire inclosure, while plants, some of them from the tropics, adorn the most prominent places. All martial display will be conspicuously absent. The only feature of the opening that will suggest a pageant will be purely of an incidental character. The Knights of the Essenic Order will march, accompanied by a few local civic bodies, escorted by the Mayor of Nashville.

HOPKINS, MINISTER TO GREECE.

Understood a Georgia Clergyman Will Be Sent to Athens.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A strong intimation was given at the White House to-day that the Rev. Dr. Isaac S. Hopkins of Atlanta, Ga., had been selected as Minister to Greece, and that his nomination probably would go to the Senate next week.

The Rev. Dr. Hopkins has been an earnest applicant for the post, and has the vigorous support of Col. A. E. Buck, the Georgia Republican leader, who was recently appointed Minister to Japan. Dr. Hopkins recently resigned the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church at Atlanta, one of the largest churches in the South. At one time he was President of Emory College, in Georgia.

He was a Democrat until last Autumn, when he joined the Republican Party. He was a persistent and energetic McKinley advocate.

Treasury Applications.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Applications for office under the Treasury Department have been filed, as follows: S. S. Mathers of Washington, D. C., for Deputy Auditorship of the War Department; C. S. Lovett and John T. O'Hara, Assistant Appraisership at New York.

Hauser Consul General to Mexico.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—It is reported that Editor Hauser of The St. Louis Globe-Democrat will be nominated for Consul General to Mexico. Mr. Hauser has been a Republican all his life. He never before has held or sought Federal office.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows:

New York—Ludlowville, C. E. Wood; Rensselaerville, L. W. Becker.
New Jersey—Midland Park, J. H. Post.

Chief Clerk of Interior Department.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Secretary Bliss to-day appointed Edward M. Dawson of this city, formerly of Maryland, Chief Clerk of the Interior Department. Mr. Dawson held the office under the Harrison Administration.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Western Roads Notify Their Agents Not to Pay More Authorized Commissions.

CHICAGO, April 30.—This was the day when, according to the agreement of the Western roads, all payment of excessive commissions should cease. The roads accordingly sent to all of their agents notices that in no circumstances were they to pay more than the authorized rate of commissions after to-day. Just what rate of commissions will be adopted in the future is somewhat indefinite. It has been decided that the old Chicago Railroad Association shall be continued.

New Mobile and Ohio Bridges.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 30.—The Honover Construction Company has let the contracts for masonry for five iron bridges on the Mobile and Ohio extension to Watkins & Hardaway of Birmingham at $135,000.

The bridges will be at Montgomery, Tuscaloosa, Centreville, and Sipsey, Ala., and Columbus, Miss. The contractors are pushing the work of grading, and cross ties will soon be down all the way from Columbus, Miss., to Montgomery.

Sale of the Atlantic and Pacific.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., April 30.—The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad will be sold under foreclosure at Galup May 3, 1897, by O. N. Marron, special master. The road will be bought by the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railway Company.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

James Allen Flanders, formerly Eastern Agent of the Clyde Steamship Company, has been appointed New England Passenger Agent of the Plant system in place of Edward Sands, who resigned.

Henry Fink, President of the Norfolk and Western Railroad Company, announces that this road will be a member of the new Southeastern Freight Association, but that it will not join the Southeastern Passenger Association.

The Joint Traffic Association has set a rate of $20, second class, for laborers returning from New Orleans to New York or Montreal. Excursion rates to the Tennessee Exposition at Nashville have been set at $15.30, with a ten-day limit. Single first-class fare is the round trip rate to Detroit for the National Republican League meeting.

Missing St. Louis Brewer Found.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Frank Schmidt, the St. Louis brewer, who disappeared in this city last Friday, while on his way to Cincinnati, has been heard from in Rhinelander, Wis. The theory of the police is that he was held up and beaten while in Chicago, and then put on the train for the Wisconsin city. Schmidt had $1,500 in his possession at the time of his disappearance. He writes for funds.

Grass Twine Factory for Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., April 30.—In thirty days Oshkosh will have in operation the first grass twine factory in the world. It will employ 300 hands, and will make binding twine from marsh grass, something never attempted before.

Gov. Black Moves Back to Troy.

TROY, April 30.—Gov. Black changed his place of residence to-day from the Executive Mansion, Albany, to his home on Pine Woods Avenue, in this city.

Jersey City Bonds Sold.

The Jersey City Board of Finance yesterday sold $100,000 worth of public park bonds to John I. Blair & Co. of New York at par.

DIPLOMATS WERE PLEASED

The Corps Will Thank Mayor Strong and Gen. Horace Porter for Grant Day Courtesies.

PRAISE FOR THE METROPOLIS

Sir Julian Pauncefote Will Forward the Letters—Cabinet Officers Also Express Their Satisfaction with the Arrangements and the Hospitality of the City.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Letters from the members of the diplomatic corps, through the dean, Sir Julian Pauncefote, are about to be sent to Mayor Strong and Gen. Horace Porter of New York, expressing the appreciation of the foreign representatives for the many courtesies shown them during the recent Grant ceremonies in New York.

Sir Julian Pauncefote is full of appreciation of the attentions bestowed in New York upon the representative of her Majesty. The Brazilian Minister, Dr. de Mendonça, expresses in the warmest terms his satisfaction at the noble manner in which the State of New York has perpetuated the memory of Gen. Grant.

Minister Romero of Mexico says it did not seem to be possible to suggest anything to the entertainers in New York which they had not thought of and attended to.

The question of precedence, which had vexed only some gossips outside of the diplomatic circle, was scarcely alluded to by the diplomatic party going to New York or returning. On the way over, the British Ambassador was properly afforded the opportunity to lead the way to luncheon, and he led the way. On the return the same courtesy was extended to him, but he waived it, and when he was ready, went in to the table reserved for him while many of the other guests were nearly through with their lunching, and appeared to be still in the possession of a good appetite, in spite of the many functions he had been called upon to grace in three days.

The members of the Cabinet also bestow abundance of praise for the managers of the Grant Monument dedication.

Secretary Sherman speaks of his visit with the greatest pleasure, scarcely referring to the boisterous weather, and lingering on the completeness of the arrangements for the comfort of the visitors, the admirable order maintained everywhere, considering the prodigious crowds, and the fine taste expressed in the conduct of the dedication ceremonies. Mr. Sherman found the reviews of the military and the naval vessels thoroughly impressive, and made no reference to fatigue, if he felt any.

Attorney General McKenna said: "Too much praise cannot be given to the State of New York for the magnificent way in which the monument project has been carried out. The structure is worthy of the great hero, the site is superb, and the demonstration was a grand assertion of the deep admiration for Grant, and a fitting expression of appreciation of his services, which are not measurable even by any such fine testimonial. I cannot fully acknowledge my personal satisfaction at the cordial welcome accorded to the President, and the attentions of New York to the visitors from Washington left nothing to be desired."

Postmaster General Gary said: "It was a grand occasion, a delightful realization of that public spirit for which the metropolis is justly famed. The President was entertained with great liberality, but was not so crowded by constant attentions as to prevent him from obtaining some hours of needed rest and refreshment. As for the other guests, I have yet to learn of anybody who did not feel fully satisfied that he had been looked after as hosts should look after guests."

Secretary of Agriculture Wilson said: "Those are grand folks, your New Yorkers. I like them, and I was thoroughly pleased with the way in which they had erected that monument, and with the splendid manner in which they gave it to the city. The crowd was an inspiring one, and there was not a moment of the windy day that I did not enjoy. It would have been easy enough to get out a crowd on a warm and pleasant day, but nothing except the hearty loyalty to Grant and admiration for his work would inspire such a throng to linger and to sing and cheer for the troops, the display and the President. It's a good thing, and it will do all of us who were so fortunate as to be there a great deal of good. I never was better taken care of in my life. Your policemen are bright and capable fellows, too, as I had opportunity to learn, and the driver of the carriage in which I rode was determined that nobody should get ahead of President McKinley's Cabinet on the way to the monument on Tuesday morning. It was a great day, and it proves New York's title to be the leading city of the land."

LIEUT. O'BRIEN MAY BE TRIED.

It Is Believed Such an Order Is to be Promulgated.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—The thirteen army officers constituting the court-martial before which Capt. Henry Romeyn is now on trial at Fort McPherson have received orders from the War Department to the effect that upon conclusion of the present trial they shall remain in Atlanta to await further instructions. The order is regarded as significant from the fact that Capt. Romeyn has preferred charges against Lieut. Michael J. O'Brien of the Fifth Infantry, who is the former officer's accuser in the case now pending.

The charges against O'Brien are said to be serious, and should he ever be brought up for trial it is expected there will be some lively proceedings which will totally eclipse the trial of Romeyn. President Guenther of the court-martial is as yet ignorant of what the orders to the court will be.

The trial of Capt. Romeyn drags along. To-day the prosecution finished the rebuttal testimony and evidence in surrebuttal was begun. Lieuts. Liggett, Wahl, Peavey, Mitchell, Hackney, and Sigerfoos, Capt. Randall, and Major Charles Porter testified that they knew of no social ostracism or other disfavor having been shown previous to the time charges were preferred against Capt. Romeyn for slander.

Romeyn took the stand and stated that an order was issued from the department mitigating the sentence of the court-martial at his former trial at Fort Riley, where he was charged with having lost a large amount of Government forage. The trial may conclude Saturday afternoon.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

A New Transportation Line Between San Francisco and Yokohama.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A new steamship line, known as the San Francisco and Yokohama Transportation Company, has been established between San Francisco and Japan, with a monthly service between these two points via Honolulu. Five first-class steamers will be operated, and probably a branch line will be maintained between Yokohama and Seattle and Portland.

The first steamer of the new line, the Hakusan Maru, left Yokohama April 8, and is nearly due at this port. The new company will be operated in opposition to the existing lines across the Pacific.

HUTCHINS MAY SUCCEED ANGELL

Presidency at Ann Arbor Offered to the Dean of the Law Department.

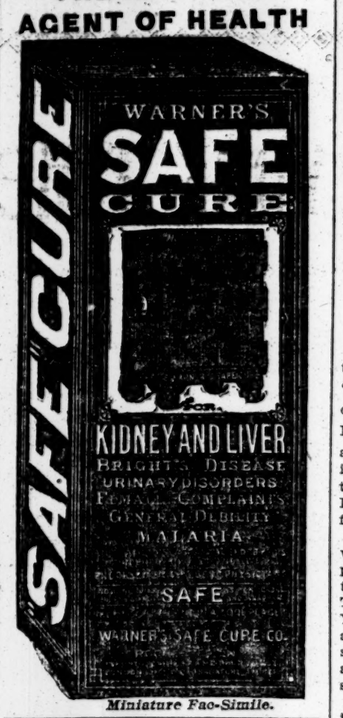
ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30.—The Regents have tendered to Harry L. Hutchins, Dean of the Law Department, the Presidency of the Michigan University during the period of Dr. Angell's absence as Minister to Turkey.

Mr. Hutchins has until May 5 to decide.

A Gold Find in Nova Scotia.

HALIFAX, April 30.—A big find of gold has just been made at Gay's River Road, near Milford. The lead is 100 feet wide and the mineral, in which gold is intermixed, assays $24 per ton. It is the richest strike on record in the province.

THE ADVANCE AGENT OF HEALTH



Miniature Fac-Simile.

HEARINGS ON VARIOUS BILLS.

Gov. Black Will Take Up the Civil Service and Anti-Scalpers' Measures May 6 and 7.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—Gov. Black has agreed to give hearings on fifteen bills which await his action. Among them are: Civil Service bill, May 6, at 11:30 A. M.; Anti-Scalpers' bill, May 7, 11:30 A. M.; the bill relating to the farming out of children, May 5, at 3 P. M.; the bill authorizing the leasing of surplus canal waters, May 3, at 3 P. M.; the bill incorporating the Columbia Electric Power Company of Valatie, Columbia County, May 10, at 11:30 o'clock.

The Mayors in the Greater New York territory will have at least one opportunity to weaken the operation of the Greater New York charter, if they so desire. A supplemental bill to the charter defining the powers of Supervisors in Greater New York, after consolidation, was passed, after the charter, and the two supplemental bills had been passed over the veto of Mayor Strong. It was sent direct to the Governor, but afterward it was found that it should have gone to the Mayors. It was recalled from the Governor April 6 for the purpose of sending it to the Mayors. Plenty of time was left to repass it over the veto of any Mayor before final adjournment, but it was mislaid in the Assembly desk and was not found until to-day. It will be sent at once to the Mayors, but a veto of any one of them will kill the bill.

Of the 800 bills awaiting the action of Gov. Black, 245 of them are in the hands of the Mayors of the various cities in the State, whose action on these bills is final at this time. A great many of these bills were sent to the Mayors after the Legislature adjourned, and they have until about May 12 to act upon them. If any of these bills are held after the date when they should be returned they are just as dead as though the Mayor attached his veto.

Of the 245 bills 95 are from the Senate and 43 of these are in the hands of Mayor Strong. The Assembly bills in similar condition number 150, and more than three-quarters of them are in the hands of the Mayors of New York and Brooklyn.

The scheme to provide proper sewerage for the Bronx Valley, which received favorable action on the part of the Legislature, will not materialize during the present year, for the Mayors of New York and Mount Vernon returned the bill to the Governor to-day with their disapproval.

NINTH REGIMENT TROUBLES.

Col. Seward Has Asked Capt. Silsby to Resign, but Other Officers Have Not Taken Action.

The trouble in the Ninth Regiment between Capt. Jerome B. Silsby of Company H and Col. William Seward has been much magnified. It is true that the Colonel has requested the Captain to resign. It is not true that the officers of the regiment have held any meeting in reference to the matter.

The trouble, it is said, was caused by the court-martial of Private Wood of Company H on charges preferred by his Lieutenant, W. S. Young, the Captain being opposed to the charges. The Captain says he will not resign unless he is forced to, and thinks the Colonel has erred in requesting him to do so.

Col. Seward said last night: "There has been no meeting of the officers, and I don't know that there will be. If there was, it would make no difference in the matter, as they have nothing to do with it. I am the one, and I am here to do my duty. Capt. Silsby is in command of his company, and will be for all I can tell.

"There has been a good deal said about this petty fuss which annoys me. I have no favorites in my regiment, and I only do my duty and obey the laws."

Committee's Appeal for Funds.

The Committee on Ways and Means of the Ladies' Health Protective Association held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, 23 West Sixtieth Street, yesterday. It was decided to send postal cards to friends of the members of the association, asking them for assistance in raising a fund for the association. Its appeal sets forth that the association has for the past twelve years devoted time and means for the benefit of residents of this city. It seeks to raise $500 to continue the work. Contributions may be sent to Mrs. Harry Wallerstein, 23 West Sixtieth Street.

Republican Organization Plans.

It was stated at the Republican headquarters, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last night that the representatives of the regular Republican organization in Kings County would meet next Tuesday night, and the representatives of the party in Queens County would meet on next Saturday night and appoint committees to confer with the Committee of Nine of the New York Republican County Committee, appointed for the purpose of organizing the party in Greater New York as to ways and means.

Arbor Day in Hudson County.

Yesterday was observed as Arbor Day in New Jersey. There were appropriate exercises in all the public schools of Jersey City and Hoboken and other towns throughout Hudson County.

Boy Instantly Killed.

William Goodall, four years old, of 53 Sussex Street, Jersey City, climbed on a chair at a window yesterday and fell from the fourth story to the ground. He was instantly killed.

DESKS

Great Variety of Style and Price.

T. G. SELLEW,
111 Fulton St., N. Y.

REED & BARTON,

SILVERSMITHS,

Broadway & 17th St., N. Y.

STEAM CARPET CLEANING.—THE C. H. BROWN CO., 221 E. 38th St. Tel. 1,531—38th St.

GOV. TANNER FELT SNUBBED

Illinois, Grant's Home State, Assigned to the Last Place in the Big Parade.

CROWDED AT THE RECEPTION

None of the City Officials Called on the Visiting Governors—Three Tickets for His Staff to Review the Parade Returned with Thanks.

CHICAGO, April 30.—Gov. Tanner returned from New York to-day and said: "We had no trouble in New York. While, of course, the committees saw fit to slight Illinois as to a position in the parade, we are not making much of a fuss. You know it may have been a mistake. Of course that is very plausible, as the New Yorkers, I suppose, do not know that Grant came from Illinois.

"Illinois, the home of Lincoln and Grant, was assigned to the last position in the parade. Why, that committee only sent three tickets for the use of our party. The tickets were worth $5 apiece, and New York may have been short of money. I am told others were treated about in the same manner. New York knows nothing about entertaining visitors with even a show of good breeding."

Gov. Tanner has preferred hitherto to ignore the matter of his gross mistreatment, but the members of his staff have voiced his feelings since their return to Illinois. They all, however, are delighted with the popular reception Gov. Tanner received along the line of march, but that could not atone for official neglect.

New York First in the Parade.

New York took first place itself and relegated Illinois to the very last position among the States. The announced theory of the formation of the line of march was to have the States represented in the order of their admission to the Union, a theory which enabled New York to come in as one of the original thirteen States, ahead of Illinois and Ohio. But even this convenient plan does not account for New York's having the first place of all the States represented, which are supposed to have entered the Union simultaneously. Some other theory must be evolved to explain that fact, the simple theory that it is New York's way of doing things.

No provision was made for Gov. Tanner and his staff to witness the rest of the land parade after they had passed in review, or the naval parade. An abortive attempt at making such provision was more insulting than total neglect would have been. Yesterday morning, before the Illinois party had left the Holland House for their starting point in the parade, an orderly, who said he came from the parade headquarters, brought Gov. Tanner an envelope inclosing four tickets to one of the city stands at the tomb.

Possibly the headquarters people expected the thirty members of Gov. Tanner's staff to flip coppers for the three places provided for them by the prodigal generosity of the City of New York and its Grant Monument Association, or expected the Governor to select them himself by some mode in process of decimation, but Gov. Tanner continued the policy of sticking to his staff which he had firmly adopted when the managers of the parade tried to make him leave his staff and ride in a carriage to spare the feelings of Gov. Black, who isn't fond of horseback riding.

That was another illustration of the New York theory that New York was to be the whole thing in the parade. Gov. Tanner sat down on the second outbreak of this spirit as he had done on the first. He handed back the tickets with the message: which was to redound to their credit. It is a pitiful burlesque on hospitality that the only official attentions paid to Gov. Tanner in New York were the two calls by orderlies—one to bring four tickets for seats for thirty people, the other to ask Gov. Tanner to walk a few blocks to hear the news that he would have to ride in a carriage apart from his staff.

"As tickets are selling at 85 apiece, we will buy the thirty tickets that will be needed to seat us, and not deprive the committee of these."

All the apparent use the New Yorkers had for the official representatives of Illinois was to help make the show—which was to redound to their credit. It is a pitiful burlesque on hospitality that the only official attentions paid to Gov. Tanner in New York were the two calls by orderlies—one to bring four tickets for seats for thirty people, the other to ask Gov. Tanner to walk a few blocks to hear the news that he would have to ride in a carriage apart from his staff.

Illinois Gave Grant to the Union.

"Gov. Tanner' said a member of his staff, "succeeded Gov. Yates, who signed Grant's commission as Colonel of volunteers; he fought under Grant; he represents Grant's State. He had a right to some show of courtesy as the representative of Illinois. He wasn't given any. He was invited to none of the official functions, of any kind whatever, nor were any members of his staff. No one representing New York called on him. No invitation to review the parade was tendered him, and no seats from which he and his staff could see it were offered him. Why, we were not even furnished with any information as to our place in the line, except from the advance programme, sent us some weeks ago, in which, by the way, the names of most members of the staff were misspelled."

At the Union League Club reception to visiting celebrities there were no adequate arrangements for the reception of the Governors and Generals invited. It was a crush in which the distinguished guests from out of town were put on exhibition for the benefit of club members and local militia men and then elbowed off into checkrooms and coat rooms and into coal chutes. The coal chutes are vouched for by a member of the staff of Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, who, with his staff, accompanied Gov. Tanner and his escort to the reception.

"There was only one door to go in and out of," said this gentleman, "and the guests met there, coming and leaving. It was a frightful crush, and I saw several officers who had the buttons torn off their coats in the jam. I know there were other doors, for I tried one or two in hopes of escaping. One of them led to the coal chute."

It was said 1,500 invitations were issued, but the Illinois men are prepared to swear 10,000 accepted, and the reception took on the aspect of a struggling, helpless mob.

At this reception and in all the official relations of their stay Gov. Hastings and Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts, who were at the Holland, received about as much and no more courteous attention than did Gov. Tanner. The members of their respective staffs were quite as indignant in characterizing the treatment they received in New York as are the men from Illinois. It is not likely that any other visiting Governors fared much better. New York is too provincial to appreciate the compliment of visits from Governors.

GRANT FAMILY SCATTERING.

Several Members Have Left the City for Their Homes.

Mrs. U. S. Grant, her daughter, Mrs. Sartoris, and the Sartoris children, who have been at the Fifth Avenue Hotel since they came to attend the dedication of the Grant Monument, will leave to-day for Washington. U. S. Grant, Jr., and his family, who on Thursday went to visit friends at Purdy's Station, left yesterday for their home. Jesse R. Grant and family left the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Thursday, and went to the Dunmore, in West Forty-second Street, where they will remain several days. Col. Frederick Grant visited his father's tomb late yesterday afternoon with a party of women, remaining there a few minutes.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage left the Windsor Hotel yesterday morning, and went to Washington. Several friends accompanied him to the ferry. He said he was much pleased with his visit to New York from both the pleasure seeking and business points of view.

Gov. Grout of Vermont has gone home, but Gov. Bushnell of Ohio is yet at the Fifth Avenue.

Project to Explore Mount St. Elias.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Prof. Henry G. Bryant of Philadelphia had an interview to-day with Secretary Long and explained the plans of his proposed expedition for the exploration of Mount St. Elias, in Alaska. His purpose is to start very soon, in company with an expert from the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, and with the aid of several of Peary's men explore the country in the rear of the mountain. Secretary Long promised to send letters to Lieut. Commander Symonds, commanding the Pinta, so that in an emergency the gunboat's people might come to the assistance of the explorers.

The entire business of E. O. Thompson, New York and Philadelphia, has been purchased by Benjamin Thompson and E. O. Thompson, Jr., trading as E. O. Thompson's Sons.

Half Prices.

In order to make room for new ideas the new firm will close out most of the overcoats and suits at half price.

$10 Overcoats and Suits now $5.
$12.50 Overcoats and Suits now $6.25.
$15 Overcoats and Suits now $7.50.
$20 Overcoats and Suits now $10.
$25 Overcoats and Suits now $12.50.

Llama Thibets, Coverts, Twills, Meltons, etc., all half price.

Lower Salesroom.

This down town Merchant Tailoring store is favorably known to many men. You ought to know it—No cheap prices or cheap work. The best of goods and work. Fair business prices always.

E O THOMPSON'S SONS
245 BROADWAY,
Near Park Place.
Importing Tailors and Clothiers.

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

SUPERfluous hair, if light, removed at home by depilatory; if heavy, by electric needle.

J. H. Woodbury, 127 W. 42d St., N.Y. Use Facial Soap. It is pure. Send 10 cents for Beauty Book and sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream.

McELHONE FOUND GUILTY.

Stole Valuable Documents from the Congressional Library.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—Philip McElhone, formerly employed in the Congressional Library, was found guilty in the Criminal Court to-day of feloniously taking and carrying away from the library certain valuable historic documents.

Notice of a motion for a new trial was given. The defendant subsequently was released on $3,000 bond.

The section of revised statutes under which McElhone was convicted provides a penalty not exceeding ten years in the penitentiary or a fine not exceeding $5,000, or both.

THE PRESIDENT'S SUMMER.

No Plans Yet at the White House for the Outing Season.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The President is receiving almost daily invitations from friends and admirers asking him to spend his Summer outing at different resorts. Summer residences in the mountains and at the seashore have been tendered to him. Most of the invitations come from New England.

It was said some time ago that he had accepted an invitation to use Ambassador Hay's Summer home, but this is denied at the White House.

It is stated positively that the President, as yet, has given no consideration to the question where he will spend the heated term. He will remain at the White House until Congress adjourns and leave for whatever place he may select as suitable immediately thereafter.

Should Congress remain here until the heat becomes very oppressive, it is probable Mrs. McKinley may leave Washington before the President.

Died the Day After Her Wedding.

NEWBURG, April 30.—Mrs. Emila Hauxhurst Hassel, who was married on Wednesday, died yesterday at Walden, Orange County, scarcely twenty-four hours after she had become a bride. Mrs. Hassel had been ill with consumption, and after the wedding ceremony was performed rapidly grew worse. She was taken to the house of Mrs. Scott, her mother, and died in her husband's arms.

Trees on Fifth Avenue.

The Tree-Planting Association of New York City is making a vigorous effort to have trees planted on both sides of Fifth Avenue, from Washington Square to Fifty-ninth Street, with a view of making it not only a beautiful driveway, but a suitable approach to the Central Park. North Carolina poplar, silver maple, or elm trees are recommended as the best to plant.

Catarrh and Diseases of the Stomach.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Hofmeister in a recent lecture says:

"The unnatural motions of the stomach causing pressure and belchings, the irritations of the intestines resulting in catarrh of the bowels, and the inflamed mucous membranes are the most fruitful of all known causes of disease. Out of them grow most kidney and liver troubles, diabetes, all rheumatic affections and gout. I have found that the unnatural motions of the stomach cease, the intestinal troubles become soothed, and health results from the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Water. The diuretic effects of this water, its quiet action upon the inflamed intestines are beyond all praise."

Beware of imitations. The genuine is bottled under the supervision of the city of Carlsbad. Each bottle has the seal of the city and the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co." sole agents, New York, on the neck label.

Of interest to NEW YORK TIMES readers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES takes pleasure in announcing that it has completed arrangements with the publishers of the New Enlarged and Perfected ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA whereby it can supply its readers with this splendid work on most advantageous terms.

The original ninth edition of this Encyclopædia was completed some eight years ago. Since that time it has been universally used and has proved a most exhaustive reference work. It was soon found, however, that it lacked certain qualities which were necessary to the American public; notable among these was the absence of many biographies of many American personages who were entitled to recognition in the work of reference and treatises on purely American subjects. The original *Britannica* has been heretofore supplemented by addenda which have answered a purpose, but which have not met the requirements of scholars or even those who use reference books but occasionally.

About two years ago the work was undertaken of preparing five supplemental volumes to the original *Britannica* which would in themselves be as perfect as was the original. This undertaking has just been completed and a new thirty volume enlarged edition of the *Britannica* is the result.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, recognizing the importance of a work of this kind to the American public, has just completed arrangements with the publishers whereby it will have, for a limited time, the exclusive control of the distribution, in this territory, of the entire work of thirty volumes, and which includes the five volumes of supplement just completed. These later volumes will be obtainable separately, when desired, by persons owning the original *Britannica*, or any other encyclopedia. These privileges, however, will be accorded ONLY to regular or prospective subscribers to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The work will be distributed in a manner most satisfactory to intending purchasers. The entire set of thirty volumes will be delivered at one time, on receipt of a small cash payment. With each full set (thirty volumes) a handsome oak bookcase will be given FREE. The entire set in cloth, sheep, or half morocco binding, will be delivered prepaid to any address and monthly payments received thereafter until the entire set is paid for. This arrangement is but for a limited time and for a limited number of sets of books, and it is advisable, therefore, that all who desire to take advantage of this opportunity should do so at once.

Full particulars will be sent on application, also details given of many extra educational privileges which are extended to purchasers of the full set of thirty volumes. These include a year's subscription to "Self-Culture," a magazine of knowledge, membership in the Home University League, an organization having 70,000 members; "A Guide to Systematic Readings" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, a 460-page volume by Jas. Baldwin, Ph. D., author of *The Book-Lover*, etc., and a handsome, highly-finished oak bookcase to contain this set of books.

This is an opportunity that has never before been offered. The work is entirely new, not a single set having yet been distributed, and these arrangements have been made *for your special benefit*.

SOME WORDS OF PRAISE

From Very Eminent Authorities.

M. WOOLSEY STRYKER, D. D., LL.D., President, Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.

"I have examined with care the five volumes as they have come to hand, and am much impressed with the beauty of the page, the excellence of the form and method, and with the indispensable value of the material embodied. The issue constitutes a completion to the great Britannica which no reference library can wisely be without. It makes with the earlier publication a repertory of American fact and biography which can have little rivalry as to its thoroughness and up to date accuracy. The names and many illustrations are a striking addition. You are to be most highly complimented for the scheme and for its handsome and ample execution, and I trust the public appreciation will prove a satisfactory recompense for the labor and a remuneration for that cost which evidently has not been spared in perfecting the manifold details."

THOS. S. HASTINGS, D. D., LL.D., President, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.

"I am delighted that you have undertaken this much needed work. It has been difficult to know how to advise students laying the foundations of a library, because they wanted the Encyclopaedia Britannica and could not afford to buy two encyclopedias. This Supplement will be of great advantage to all such students. I am persuaded that very few who own the Britannica know what they have got so as to use it to advantage. Your 'Guide' will be a revelation to many. There are few important subjects which cannot be studied to great profit, if one knows how to use this great standard work."

Rev. JAS. R. DAY, S. T. D., LL.D., Chancellor, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, N. Y.

"We are passing through the realms of science and the arts and making events so swiftly that a supplement to the latest Encyclopaedia is indispensable. It is a most practical revision. Your work impresses me as supplying the only serious defect as to matter and time in that great library, the Encyclopaedia Britannica.

"The 'Guide' is invaluable. It is the finder in labyrinths of untold and otherwise undiscoverable wealth upon all subjects contained in that immense work."

H. W. McKNIGHT, D.D., LL.D., President, Pennsylvania College, Gettysburg, Pa.

"In the preparation of your 'Supplement' you have rendered a most valuable service to all owners and users of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. By bringing it down to date you have renewed and prolonged its serviceableness and worth. You are to be congratulated upon the care and success with which you have done this work."

GEO. W. HARRIS, Librarian, Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N. Y.

"That it will be of great use to all possessors of the Encyclopaedia Britannica I have no doubt, and the names of the writers of the longer articles in the first volume carry with them a guarantee for the worth of the articles."

WM. J. TUCKER, D. D., LL.D., Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.

"I consider the supplemental work (to the Encyclopaedia Britannica) which you are doing as of very great practical value. So far as I have had occasion to consult the Supplement I find it accurate and up to date. Some of the new articles are models of brevity and completeness of statement."

Rev. J. H. STAHR, Ph. D., D. D., Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.

"I have examined the books with as much care as my time would permit, and am free to say that I am greatly pleased with them. I have been using the Britannica ever since the Ninth Edition made its appearance, and I am therefore comparatively familiar with it. The plan and scope of the new Supplement (to the Encyclopaedia Britannica) have impressed me very favorably. The work is apparently both judicious and accurate, and if the remaining volumes will fulfill the promise of the first they will form an invaluable addition to the magnificent work."

HENRY WADE ROGERS, President, Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.

"The American Supplement to the Encyclopaedia Britannica not only reflects very great credit on the publishers, who have done a thoroughly honest piece of work regardless of expense, but constitutes a reference work that is really down to date, and which has a permanent and timely value. I have no reservations in most heartily commending it. I should not be willing to be without it."

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OUTWARD FLOW OF GOLD

Four Million Dollars, Possibly More, to be Sent to Europe To-day on La Gascogne.

GOES TO PARIS OR VIENNA

Further Shipments to Follow Next Week—Explanations of the Movement—The Treasury Department Views It Without Apprehension.

Four million dollars in gold coin, gold assay bars, and other bar gold will be sent to Europe to-day on the French steamer La Gascogne. The shippers are L. Von Hoffmann & Co., $750,000 in assay bars and $750,000 gold coin; Lazard Frères, $750,000 assay bars and $750,000 gold coin; Kuhn, Loeb & Co., $500,000 assay bars, and Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $350,000 assay bars and $150,000 bar gold.

Of the consignments, $2,350,000 in assay bars was taken from the Assay Office, $150,000 in bar gold from bullion dealers, and $1,500,000 in coin from the Sub-Treasury. The coin was paid for in legal tender and Treasury notes of large denominations. For the bullion, one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium was paid at the Assay Office. For the other bar gold, a premium of one-eighth of 1 per cent. is said to have been paid. With this shipment, and the $2,477,660 sent to Europe on Tuesday and Thursday by Muller, Schall & Co., Kidder, Peabody & Co., and Lazard Frères, the gold exports for the week will amount to $6,477,660.

At the Sub-Treasury last evening it was said that there was a bare possibility that $750,000 in gold coin might to-day be taken at the last moment. Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston will ship at least $750,000 in gold by the Lahn on Tuesday, and at least $2,500,000 more gold coin and bullion will be engaged for export by other firms next week. The destination of the gold already sent and to be sent is undoubtedly Paris or Vienna.

The gold shipments announced yesterday afforded an excuse for attributing the dullness and unsettled condition of the stock market to them. The sterling exchange market was depressed by the sale of bills against gold, and there was a nervous interest in the progress of the gold exporting, which is likely to be intense next week. Much in the future depends on the ability of the sterling exchange market to absorb bills. Another factor is the price the European demand is willing to pay for gold. The movement of gold East so far is said to be due to artificial conditions, the result of a willingness here to export at small profits and a need for gold in France and Austria.

WHY GOLD IS BEING EXPORTED.

It Is Due to Large Importations of Goods Prior to the Tariff Changes.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—To-day's withdrawal from the New York Sub-Treasury of $4,000,000 in gold coin and bullion for export is not viewed with apprehension at the Treasury Department, officials of the department calling attention to the fact that during the last twenty years and more there has been an annual outward movement of gold from this country to Europe, usually beginning in April or May and ending in midsummer, and a corresponding return movement during the Winter months. The last three years, however, have been marked by abnormal gold movements, based on abnormal conditions which, it is said, no longer exist.

The records of the Treasury show that during the last eight years the heaviest monthly exportations of gold in round numbers have occurred as follows: June, 1889, $18,000,000; July, 1890, $12,000,000; May, 1891, $31,000,000; June, 1892, $17,000,000; May, 1893, $19,000,000; May, 1894, $27,000,000; February, 1895, $26,000,000; May, 1896, $19,000,000.

Several reasons are given for the present gold export movement, of which the heavy importations to take advantage of the proposed new tariff law is regarded as the weightiest. To-day's customs receipts amounted to $2,279,476, as compared with $583,576 for April 30 last year. For the present month the customs receipts aggregate $24,454,351, as compared with $11,815,731 for April, 1896. The duties paid of course, constitute only a fraction of the cost of the goods imported, for which settlements must be made in gold. The money spent by American tourists abroad which has been estimated as high as $150,000,000 a year is another factor in the problem. The demand for foreign bills on this account has begun already, and is likely to continue for some months. Another factor is the heavy purchases of gold on Austrian and Japanese account. During the first ten days in the present month the Bank of England alone lost about $5,000,000 to Japan and Austria-Hungary.

The apprehension of a general conflict among the powers growing out of the war between Turkey and Greece, and the recent decision of the Supreme Court against the railroad traffic combinations, it is thought, also may have been contributory causes to the present necessity of shipping gold abroad. Whatever the cause, no alarm is felt here as to the outcome, the present stock of gold in the Treasury ($153,354,638) being regarded as ample to meet any emergency, without in the least impairing our credit at home or abroad.

WICHELMAN NOT OPPRESSED.

Circuit Court of Appeals Says Judge Wheeler Acted Properly.

Regarding the charge of oppression made by Frederick A. Wichelman last Monday against Judge Wheeler of the United States Circuit Court, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals issued the following memorandum yesterday:

"Defendant, if dissatisfied for any reason with the decision of the Circuit Court, may review that decision by appeal. If he be without means to pay costs or give security, he may, if a citizen of the United States, upon filing the oath required by the act of July 20, 1892, prosecute his appeal without payment of costs or fees and without giving security. Investigation of the record of the court shows that the case, coming on in due course before Judge Wheeler, Mr. Wichelman appearing in his own behalf, was fully heard, the case duly considered, and decided adversely to the defendant. Thereafter he applied for a rehearing; his application was granted, the rehearing was had before Judge Wheeler on Dec. 16, and was by him decided on Dec. 30, and the decision mailed from Judge Wheeler's home, in Brattleboro, to the Clerk of the Circuit Court. The decision was entered and the fact duly recorded in the docket book on Dec. 31, 1896. In view of these facts, this court is utterly at a loss to understand what the defendant means by his statement that he has been 'oppressed' by Judge Wheeler in that his case has not been decided. It is unfortunate for the defendant that he has not retained counsel to attend to his litigation, and all proper consideration may be given to the ignorance of a layman who undertakes to conduct his own cause, but, in view of the fact that the entry was made in the docket book, which defendant, as the Clerk of the Circuit Court informs us, has repeatedly consulted, his statement in this court that he has been oppressed by reason of failure to decide his case, is preposterous. If we believed that the defendant made this charge with actual knowledge of the fact that his case had been decided upon rehearing, it would be proper to take some action in the way of discipline, but since it may be that the defendant's lack of intelligence has prevented him from understanding the meaning of the entry in the docket, we are willing to give him the benefit of the doubt."

BANKER FOSDICK'S WILL.

Bequests Made to Several Institutions —The Late William P. St. John Was One of the Beneficiaries.

The will of Charles B. Fosdick, the banker and leather merchant, was filed for probate yesterday. The value of the property is not given. The will is dated Dec. 28, 1895. The late William P. St. John, who was Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee during the Presidential campaign, is named as one of the executors.

The testator left to his grandsons, Clark and Paulding, the income of $25,000 each for their support and maintenance, and also bequeathes them the entire residue of his estate. Thirty thousand dollars is left to Alice Fosdick, his widow. Cornelia E. Trowbridge, Caroline Ogden, Julia F. Baldwin, and Susan M. Baldwin, the sisters-in-law of the testator, are left $10,000 each, and Frederick B. Ogden $5,000. Ten thousand dollars is given to Charles L. Ballard of Brooklyn, who was Mr. Fosdick's confidential clerk. Three thousand dollars goes to his coachman, Alexander Hall.

Charitable bequests of $1,000 each are made to the Church of the Incarnation for the benefit of the Bethlehem Day Nursery, the Training School for Nurses at Bellevue, Barnard College, the Sheltering Arms, Home for Incurables, and the Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society. Two thousand dollars each are bequeathed to the Home for Indigent Christian Females and the Home for Old Men and Aged Couples. Bequests of $5,000 each are made to a number of nephews and nieces.

The gold fruit dish which was presented to Mr. Fosdick by the Hide and Leather National Bank is left to his niece, Elizabeth F. Baldwin. Henry T. Carey and William Nelson Cromwell are named as executors with Mr. St. John.

Mr. Fosdick left to Mr. St. John, whom he mentions as "my friend," a pair of diamond sleeve buttons, a diamond locket, and a gold pencil which were given to him on the fiftieth anniversary of his wedding by Mr. St. John.

BILLS APPROVED BY THE MAYOR.

No One Appeared For or Against the One Creating New Magistrates.

The bill providing for three additional City Magistrates at $7,000 per year each for a term of ten years was before Mayor Strong yesterday on public hearing. No one appeared either for or against it, and it is understood that the Mayor has sent the bill back to Albany with his approval.

The same may be said of the bill continuing the life of the Board of Electrical Control from Nov. 1 until its duties are assumed by the Board of Public Works if the charter goes into effect, or for one year if the charter is not signed. Among the other bills approved by the Mayor was the one providing for a bond issue for the construction of the new Hall of Records.

Beggar Turns Robber.

Edward Conroy, a burly beggar, forty years old, stepped from a doorway on Second Avenue, near Seventeenth Street, last Thursday night, and after demanding money from Dr. Bayliss Earle and receiving no satisfaction, struck the doctor in the eye. Dr. Earle cried "Police!" and Conroy, after a hard struggle, was overpowered and placed under arrest by Policeman Magner. Magistrate Cornell, in Yorkville Court, yesterday, sentenced Conroy to the workhouse for ten days.

Advise Mayor Wanser to Hold On.

Corbin & Corbin, counsel for the Republican Executive Committee of Jersey City, yesterday gave an opinion to the effect that the committee should arrange to have Mayor Wanser hold on to his office until the constitutionality of the Charter Extension act is decided by the Court of Errors and Appeals.

James C. Cropsey, Counsel.

Police Commissioner Welles yesterday appointed James C. Cropsey counsel to the Police Department, in place of Jacob Brenner, who resigned to take the position of Police Justice in the Adams Street Court.

TOO POOR TO PAY TAXES

Commissioner Barker Says that New York Is a Hard Place for Rich Men.

MANY OBLIGED TO MOVE AWAY

Legislators Ask More of This City Every Year, and Still Unsatisfied —More Applicants Swearing Off Taxes Than Ever Before.

According to the statements of Tax Commissioner Barker yesterday, New York is no longer a city in which rich men can afford to live. The poor people who do not have to go to him and swear off personal taxes can worry along all right. Yesterday was the last day for the rich men to do this, and Mr. Barker said that the number of them exceeded anything in his experience with the office. Last year was considered a record year, but it was thrown in the shade yesterday by 1,800 more applications from rich men who wanted to have assessments either canceled altogether or very much reduced. "We are making a great effort to hold our own," said Commissioner Barker, "but it is impossible to foretell yet what the result will be. We can see nothing that warrants us in calculating on any increase. Not only are people making a greater effort to evade personal taxation than at any time since my connection with the office, but returns from corporations and estates are coming in very slowly."

Commissioner Barker was asked to mention a few rich men, executors of estates or corporations, who were endeavoring to evade taxation. He refused. "We hold these declarations as confidential," he said, "unless we are called into court. Then we do not hesitate to make the declarations public."

Speaking in a general way, Commissioner Barker said: "There is no doubt that our income from taxes in estates will be greatly reduced. Executors of several of the largest estates have become non-residents since last year purposely to avoid taxation. Legislation at Albany is mainly responsible for this. If the Inheritance Tax bill becomes a law, and New York City is compelled to continue the rigid enforcement of laws already in existence, there will soon be no rich men or large estates in this city that we can tax. Mr. Depew has said that if the sort of legislation we are getting from Albany is kept up, the Vanderbilts will go away from here. This department has already been notified by several large taxpayers that if the Dudley bill, increasing inheritance taxes, becomes a law, they will obtain a residence out of the State.

"It is the rule nowadays to appoint non-resident executors and trustees of large estates, in order to avoid taxation here. The number of business men of wealth who have moved out of this State to escape personal taxation is larger this year than ever before. Many others have told me, personally, that they will leave if more adverse legislation is passed.

"It is well-known that the personal and corporation tax is not enforced rigidly anywhere in the State, except in New York City. Brooklyn practically ignores it. The people up the State who control legislation affecting this city want us to pay more taxes every year. We pay nearly half of the State taxes, and yet they are not satisfied. It is inevitable that the people who are too heavily taxed will do their best to get beyond our jurisdiction."

Excuses to evade personal taxation this year were about the same as usual. Commissioner Barker said that he could not mention any new sort of dodging that had been tried on him. It is simply a general cry of hard times. According to tales of distress told to the Tax Commissioners, the millionaires are the most unfortunate class in the community. Men who would be angry if told that they were not prosperous took oath that they owed more than they possessed.

The corporation and real estate tax books will be open for revision to-day and remain open until the close of this month.

FREE FARM LAND WANTED.

Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor Seeking Advantageous Plots.

The New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor is threatened with failure in its attempt to furnish homes and opportunities for self-support to deserving poor persons. Last year the association secured the use of about 300 acres of land belonging to the late William Steinway, at Astoria, Long Island, and nearly 200 persons made a comfortable living, and in some cases, a considerable profit, from the cultivation of their individual plots.

This year it was decided that the Steinway property, even if it could be secured, is not suitable, on account of the land being beaten down by the hauling of stone over it. When the association officers looked around for other property within a five-cent car-fare limit from the centre of New York, they were unable to get more than twenty-five acres, located on the west side of the city at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street. On that piece of land the association has placed twenty-eight persons.

"People who have land which they do not need have no idea of the good our movement is doing or it would not be so hard for us to get the use of it," said Dr. W. H. Tolman, Secretary of the association. "We can get plenty of land outside of the five-cent car-fare limit, but poor people must have low car fare."

COLLISION COST A LIFE.

Steamship Guyandotte Cut Down a Loaded Float in the Main Ship Channel.

A collision between the Old Dominion steamship Guyandotte and a car float near Liberty Island at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon cost one man his life. The Guyandotte, in command of Capt. Davis, was bound out for Norfolk. The car float, belonging to Carl Smith & Son of William Street, in tow of the Pennsylvania Railroad tug Delaware, was going from the foot of Rivington Street, East River, to Harsimus Cove, N. J. On the float were eight flat cars in charge of Andrew Mathews.

The tow was crossing the main ship channel near Liberty Island, when the Guyandotte came down stream. A miscalculation of distance and the strong current of a rising tide were said to be the causes of the trouble.

The Guyandotte struck the float on the starboard side amidship, cutting a hole in her and toppling five of the cars overboard. They sank at once, and the float with the remaining cars sank a few minutes later.

Mathews, who had been thrown into the water from one of the cars, started to swim toward the tug, which had meantime cut loose from its tow. The men on the tug seemed dazed, according to persons who witnessed the accident from the Ellis Island ferryboat, and for a few minutes made no effort to aid Mathews. He had nearly reached the tug when he sank. His body was not recovered.

The Guyandotte, on which were twelve passengers, was apparently not injured, for she proceeded to sea. The float was valued at $5,000, and was insured for the full amount.

Children's Work Exhibited.

An exhibition of work done by the scholars in the Rhinelander School of the Children's Aid Society was made at the school building, in East Eighty-eighth Street, yesterday. Among the visitors were Miss Serena Rhinelander, who donated the building for the school; Mrs. Herman Livingston, Mrs. John Scheels, Mrs. John Bishop, and Mrs. George Dietz. One of the exhibits was a flag made by the children, which is to be placed in Grant's Tomb. The flagstaff is made from a rail from the farm on which President Lincoln lived.

GRANT DAY BOOMED TRADE.

Now Merchants Are Demanding Low Excursion Rates for Buyers Every Spring and Fall.

Inquiries at various places in the downtown dry goods district, among wholesale dealers in millinery goods and among wholesale grocers yesterday, disclosed the fact that trade has been perceptibly stimulated by the influx of people for Grant Day ceremonies. Many buyers are said to be here from localities that have not taken the trouble to send to New York for goods for some time.

At the headquarters of the Merchants' Committee, in Walker Street, it was estimated that the reduced rates conceded by the railroads at the request of the New York business men's organization had brought from 6,000 to 10,000 out-of-town merchants and buyers here who would not otherwise have come this Spring. Another estimate from the same source was that the trade of New York had benefited to the extent of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000, as a result of the Grant Day visitation of strangers.

An effort to establish a permanent organization will be made by the Merchants' Committee at a meeting to be held in the Merchants' Club, New York Life Building, next Tuesday afternoon. Assurances have been received by Secretary King from almost every wholesale trade in New York that their representatives will unite with and support such an organization as is proposed, in order that the business men may be in position to demand concessions from the railroad companies in the way of reduced fares every Spring and Fall.

Another matter to be agitated at the meeting next Tuesday is the preparation of a petition for the establishing of a Federal Department of Trade and Commerce, with a representative in the President's Cabinet. Among the down-town merchants there is a strong sentiment in favor of this proposed department.

CITY OFFICIALS REAPPOINTED.

Length of Their Terms Depends on the Fate of the Charter.

Mayor Strong yesterday reappointed the following city officials, whose original terms will expire to-day:

Charles George Wilson, President of the Board of Health, $5,000 per year.

Gen. Anson G. McCook, City Chamberlain, salary $25,000 per year, from which all expenses of the office must be paid.

Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, salary $12,000 per year.

Commissioner of Public Works Charles H. T. Collis, salary $8,000 per year.

If Gov. Black signs the Greater New York charter the terms of all these officials will expire Jan. 1 next. They all called at the Mayor's office yesterday and were sworn in.

Jersey City's New Public Schools.

The Jersey City Board of Education on Thursday night decided to erect seven new schools. Plans for one of them were adopted, and its erection will be commenced as soon as the necessary formalities can be complied with. It will be located in the West Bergen section, probably on West Side Avenue. The others will be primary schools, and will be located in the Third, Sixth, Ninth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards. The seventh will be an annex to Public School No. 20, and will be built on the same plot. The Board of Finance will be asked, at a special meeting to be held to-day, to appropriate $100,000 to secure the necessary sites, which have yet to be selected.

Woman Chased an Interloper.

Mrs. Rebecca Hausche of 168 Coles Street, Jersey City, found a man in her kitchen on Thursday night. He escaped from the house, but Mrs. Hausche pursued him, and meeting a policeman, caused his arrest. The prisoner gave his name as Robert Ward, but refused to say where he lived. In his pocket was found a lady's silver watch and chain and a fountain pen. The latter was identified by ex-Alderman William H. Dohrmann as one stolen from his house about a month ago.

HEAVY CUSTOMS RECEIPTS

Highest Record for One Day Approached by Yesterday's Payments for Duties.

IN FEAR OF NEW TARIFF LAW

Special Deputy Collector Couch Said the Scare Would in All Probability Be Found to be Groundless.

The record for one day's customs receipts, established March 15 last at $2,667,979.51, was nearly equaled yesterday, when the amount taken in at the Custom House reached $2,408,829.12. The record for the month ending yesterday was $17,711,562.97. It was a short month, too, having only twenty-five business days. Last month's record was beaten in August, 1872, the "A. T. Stewart month," remarkable for a single entry of $1,000,000 by this merchant, when $19,336,000 in duties was received. Last March the amount was $17,579,633.25, and for the first quarter of the year $33,644,813.90, so that the total of duties received since Dec. 31, 1896, to last evening is $51,356,376.87, an average per month of $12,839,094.22, or $154,069,130.61 per annum.

The statistics are interesting when considered with the following figures:

Duties received Aug. 1, 1872.....	$2,318,000.00
Duties received July, 1890.....	17,243,864.91
Duties received Jan. 2, 1895.....	1,629,295.25
Duties received March 31, 1897..	1,726,453.54
Duties received February, 1897..	8,359,780.29
Duties received February, 1896..	10,077,442.51
Duties received March, 1896.....	9,320,013.54
Duties received April, 1896.....	7,584,036.55

The day of first record, March 15, 1897, there were 790 straight import entries and 2,838 withdrawal entries, a total of 3,628. Yesterday there were 1,132 straight import entries, paying $1,131,222.62, and 1,376 withdrawal entries, paying $1,277,606.50, or 2,508 entries. March 15 there was deposited for special customs at the Sub-Treasury $2,850,000. Yesterday the amount was $2,864,000.

At the last moment a bank deposited $550,000 at the Sub-Treasury, on account of special customs, and at 3:45 o'clock a single entry for sugar at the cashier's office at the Custom House put $350,725 in the United States Treasury. For tobacco more than $575,000 was received, and for sugar nearly $650,000.

These heavy payments of duties were due to a scare among importers similar to that which occurred in March. They believed that they would be on the right side if they paid before to-day. Joseph J. Couch, Special Deputy Collector and Chief Clerk of Customs, said that in all probability the apprehensions of importers would eventually be discovered to have been groundless.

"The situation," he added, "compares with that of three years ago. The tariff law was made operative Aug. 1, 1894. It became law Aug. 28, 1894. The result was a suit by importers against the Collector. They were anxious for the law to go into effect Aug. 1, because the duties were lower. The decision was that the law went into effect Aug. 28.

"In the present instance the conditions are somewhat analogous, but Section 27 of the Dingley bill shows a distinct intention on the part of the House to give a 'retrospective'—not 'retroactive'—effect to the bill. In view of this, importers fear that it will apply to goods in warehouses May 1. But the terms of Section 27 apply only to goods imported after April 1, and do not affect goods imported prior to that date and entered for warehousing. But if it should be held that the law, as a whole, takes effect May 1, then all goods remaining in warehouses, duty not paid, would be subject to the impost regulations of the new tariff law."

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES

Louisville, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Baltimore Winners in Yesterday's Contest.

ANOTHER DEFEAT FOR GIANTS.

Tie Between Washington and Boston, Each Having 3 Runs at the Close of Tenth Inning—No Game at Cincinnati.

How the Clubs Stand.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Philadelphia	7	1	.875
Baltimore	7	1	.875
Cincinnati	6	1	.857
Louisville	3	1	.800
Pittsburg	3	2	.600
St. Louis	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	3	5	.375
New York	2	5	.286
Washington	2	5	.286
Chicago	2	5	.286
Cleveland	1	5	.167
Boston	1	7	.125

Results of Yesterday's Games.

At Baltimore—Baltimore, 5; New York, 3.
At Washington—Washington, 3; Boston, 3.
At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 5; Brooklyn, 2.
At St. Louis—Cleveland 12; St. Louis, 4.
At Cincinnati—Rain.

To-day's League Games.

New York in Baltimore.
Brooklyn in Philadelphia.
Boston in Washington.
Pittsburg in Cincinnati.
Chicago in Louisville.
Cleveland in St. Louis.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—The champions took the second game of the series from the Giants to-day, although the game at times looked close. In the fourth inning Keeler made a phenomenal catch of Beckley's long hit. The next ball that went into Keeler's field was from Seymour's bat. It bounded over the fence, and Seymour scored the only home run made here this season. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E	NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Quinn, 3b	0	0	1	4	0	Van H'n, cf	0	0	3	0	0
Keeler, rf	3	3	4	0	0	Ternan, rf	0	1	3	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	1	3	3	0	Joyce, 3b	0	1	1	1	0
Kelley, lf	0	1	4	0	0	Gleason, 2b	1	2	4	3	0
Doyle, 1b	0	0	10	1	0	Beckley, 1b	0	0	12	0	0
Stenzel, cf	1	2	1	0	0	Seymour, lf	2	2	1	0	2
Reitz, 2b	1	1	1	2	0	Stafford, ss	0	1	2	2	0
Clarke, c	0	1	1	1	0	Warner, c	0	0	3	1	0
Hoffer, p	0	0	1	1	0	Sullivan, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	5	8	27	10	1	Total	3	8	24	9	2

Baltimore	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	—5
New York	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—New York, 2; Baltimore, 2. Two-base hit—Seymour. Three-base hit—Reitz. Home run—Seymour. Stolen bases—Keeler, Jennings. First base on balls—Off Hoffer, 2. Struck out—By Sullivan, 1; by Hoffer, 1. Passed balls—Clarke, 1. Wild pitches—Sullivan, 1. Left on bases—New York, 7; Baltimore, 3. Attendance, 3,726. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	—3
Boston	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—3

Earned runs—Washington, 0; Boston, 1. Base hits—Washington, 7; Boston, 12. Errors—Washington, 0; Boston, 3. Batteries—Washington, McGuire and McJames; Boston, Ganzel and Sullivan. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.
Game called on account of darkness.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	1	—5
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 0. Base hits—Philadelphia, 8; Brooklyn, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Brooklyn, 1. Batteries—Philadelphia, Clements and Wheeler; Brooklyn, Grim and McMahon. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Earned runs—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 0. Base hits—Louisville, 11; Chicago, 7. Errors—Louisville, 2; Chicago, 0. Batteries—Louisville, Wilson and Frazer; Chicago, Anson and Callahan. Umpire—Mr. McDermott.

AT ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	2	1	0	1	2	2	0	2	2	—12

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Cleveland, 3. Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Cleveland, 12. Errors—St. Louis, 6. Batteries—St. Louis: Murphy and Hutchinson and Kissinger; Cleveland: O'Connor and Wilson. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT CINCINNATI.

No game between Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Rain.

Atlantic League Games.

AT HARTFORD.

Newark	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	1	0	—6
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Batteries—Carrick, Rothfuss, and Hodges; Frye and McAuley.

AT NORFOLK, VA.

Norfolk	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	—5
Lancaster	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—7

Batteries—Newton and Snyder; Yeager and Roth.

AT RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	
Reading	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	

Batteries—Schmidt and Schabel; Amole and Barckley.

AT PATERSON, N. J.

Paterson	2	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	—11	
Athletics	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	—3	

Batteries—Flaherty and Westlake; Jordan and Fox.

Eastern League Games.

AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Buffalo	1	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	—6
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Batteries—Brown and Urquhart; Coughlin, Inks, and Duncan.

AT WILKESBARRE, PENN.

Wilkesbarre	0	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—9
Rochester	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Batteries—Odwell and Gonding; Herndon and Paterson.

AT PROVIDENCE.

Providence	2	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	—8	
Toronto	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	—7

Batteries—Braun and Coogan; McPartlin and Casey.

AT SCRANTON, PENN.

Scranton	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	0	—5
Syracuse	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Batteries—Morse and Gunson; Willis and Ryan.

College Games.

AT MIDDLETOWN.

Dartmouth	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	—4
Wesleyan	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	—4

Batteries—Drew and Conway; Davis, Williams, Townsend, and Yaw.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY GAMES.

Clarence F. Foster Won the Banks Cup and Freshmen the Class Champion Cup.

The New York University held its closed games for the Spring of 1897 at University Heights yesterday afternoon. The Banks Cup for the best all-around athlete was won by Clarence F. Foster of Bridgeport, Conn., on a score of 25 points, he having won five first places. The Class of 1900 won the Class Cup, given by David Banks, scoring 50 points. The second place was won by '98, whose score was 25 points. The team to compete on May 15 in a dual meet with Lehigh University will be drawn largely from the competitors of yesterday.

Following is the summary:

100-Yard Dash—Won by C. Foster, 1900; Hicks, 1900, second; Smith, '99, third. Time—0:10 4-5.
Putting Sixteen-pound Shot—Won by C. Foster, 1900, 30 feet 7 inches; Freeman, 1900, second; Barringer, '98, third.
120-Yard Hurdle—Won by Barringer, '98; Greacen, '97, second; McCullogh, 1900, third. Time—0:18 1-5.
440-Yard Run—Won by C. Foster, 1900; Barron, 1900, second; Hoelling, 1900, third. Time—0:57 2-5.
Running Broad Jump—Won by C. Foster, 1900, 18 feet 1 inch; Hermann, '98, 18 feet ½ inch, second; Greacen, '97, third.
One-Mile Run—Won by Mackey, 1900; B. Foster, '98, second; Heagrie, '99, third. Time—5:44 4-5.
Throwing Sixteen-pound Hammer—Won by C. Foster, 1900, 76 feet 2-10 inches; Barringer, '98, second; B. Foster, '98, third.
220-Yard Run—Won by Hicks, 1900; Chobot, '98, second; Hoelling, 1900, third. Time—0:25 3-5.
880-Yard Run—Won by B. Foster, '98; Heggie, '99, second; Van Vleck, 1900, third. Time—2:31.
Running High Jump—Won by R. Campbell, '98, 4 feet 10 inches; Belcher, 1900, second; N. MacCracken, 1900, third.
220-Yard Hurdle—Won by Greacen, '97; McCullogh, 1900, second; Van Vleck, 1900, third. Time—0:29 2-5.

Golf Championship Final.

LONDON, April 30.—In the golf championship final, at Muirfield to-day, Allan of Edinburgh University defeated Robb of St. Andrew's University. Allan is only nineteen years of age, and Robb is twenty years old.

A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

Jockey Sherrer Piloted Knight of the Garter to Victory at Aqueduct.

RODE A FINE WAITING RACE

George Winslow's Juno Won the Second Race Handily and Surprised the Talent, Though Heavy Odds Were Laid Against Her—Stewards' Rule Against Delays.

When the crack Eastern jockeys are called upon to meet Sherrer, the Western boy, in a struggle for the mastery on the metropolitan tracks this year, they will find a foeman worthy of their steel. Sherrer piloted Knight of the Garter to victory at Aqueduct yesterday, and if his exhibition of horsemanship then is equaled by his work later on, he will be in great demand by owners who want their horses ridden by a master hand.

Sherrer came here with a splendid recommendation, but his work yesterday was beyond what the army of race-track followers expected of him. He demonstrated that he can do what few jockeys are capable of, by riding a waiting race from in front of his field, and when the proper moment came, he called upon his mount, using neither whip nor spur on the horse, and fairly lifted him home, a winner by a length in a furious drive.

The race was the fourth on the programme, and was at a mile and a sixteenth. Free Lance was the first to show, but passing the judges' stand, Sherrer took Knight of the Garter to the front, and led the way around the first turn. On the back stretch he opened up a gap of two lengths, and then sat down to ride a waiting race from the front. He kept th:s position until half way down the stretch, when the field began to close in on him. Then Sherrer set to work to ride, for Knight of the Garter was beginning to show signs of weariness, and Tobias, who had been played from 10 to 1 down to 9 to 5, and Free Lance were coming from the bunch behind.

The jockey worked hard with his hands, and succeeded in landing his mount a winner, a length before Passover, who beat Free Lance a head for the place. Free Lance's burst of speed in the stretch was remarkable. He was pocketed several times throughout the race, but got clear in the stretch, only when it was too late. As it was, the colt would probably have won the race if Van Kuren, who rode him, had not dropped his lines after the turn into the stretch.

The talent had a very poor day of it—only one favorite winning for them. This was in the opening dash for two-year-olds at four and one-half furlongs. Juda was the favorite, and she had no difficulty in winning out the price William Kerrick paid for her a few hours before the race. She was sold by R. W. Walden & Sons to the Madison Stable, (Mr. Kerrick,) but the price was not given out.

The second race brought out one of those hermetically sealed "cinches" for which the smaller tracks are famous. Harrington was the favorite in the betting throughout, opening at 1 to 2, and receding to 7 to 10 before the horse went to the post. Dexter of Salvator and the Dwyer Brothers' old mare, Bessie June, was quoted in the opening betting at 10 to 1. As a two-year-old she was thought to be the best of the youngsters in James R. Keene's string, but she failed to race up to expectations. She must have won a pot of money for her new owner, George Winslow, yesterday, for the money kept pouring in the ring on her so steadily that at post time she was quoted at only 3 to 1. Captain T. delayed the start for a long time, and Juno helped him in the effort. When the flag did go down, Juno shot to the front, and remained there to the end. Harrington challenged her in the stretch, but Doggett worked hard on Juno, and she lasted long enough to win in a drive by a length and a half.

Galloper proved himself worthy of the name, by winning the third race at four and one-half furlongs. He won at comfortable odds, too, for 15 to 1, and in some books 25 to 1, was laid against him. Orthos and Nigger Baby, the favorites, finished, respectively, second and third.

The result of the fifth race caused the talent to journey homeward with flattened wallets. With three favorites bowled over in sequence, they figured the fourth would retrieve their fortunes for them, and a big plunge was made on Oceana. James R. Keene's filly. But Oceana was as disappointing as the other three favorites, and could do no better than to finish second. Decide, "Billy" Lakeland's colt, showed improvement over his form of Thursday, and came to the front in the stretch, and won in a hard drive by a neck.

The Stewards notified the starter yesterday that hereafter horses that delay the start must be ignored after spending five minutes in an effort to get them away.

Details of the racing, with the pedigree of the winning horses and the betting, are as follows:

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. Four and one-half furlongs. Time—0:56 flat.
1—Juda, Kensico Stable's b. f., by Britannic—Judy, 109 pounds, even and out.....(Sherrer)
2—Ma Petite, E. Fleischmann's b. c., 100; 5 to 2 and 4 to 5.....(Leary)
3—Torstenson, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 109, 13 to 5.....(Sims)
Tofano, 97, 20 to 1, (Powers;) Nosey, 100, 30 to 1, (Corbley,) and Iona, 97, 30 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won easily by a length and a half; the same distance between second and third.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. About seven furlongs. Time—1:27.
1—Juno, George Winslow's ch. f., by Salvator—Bessie June, 4 years, 113 pounds, 4 to 1 and out.....(Doggett)
2—Harrington, C. F. Dwyer's ch. g., 6, 114, 7 to 10 and 1 to 4.....(Sims)
3—Braw Lad, Henry Stull's br. c., 3, 107, 5 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Sherrer)
Lambent, 113, 10 to 1, (Dean;) Captain T., 112, 30 to 1, (Wapshire;) Maud Adams, 96, 20 to 1, (Maher;) Nick Johnson, 112, 50 to 1, (Hopkins;) Will Elliott, 111, 50 to 1, (Powers,) and Saurian, 95, 60 to 1, (Coylle,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length and a half; half a length between second and third.

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse of $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Four and a half furlongs. Time—0:57½.
1—Galloper, F. Regan's br. c., by Galore-Martha Washington, 98 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Shanlon)
2—Orthos, L. S. & W. P. Thompson's b. g., 98, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Corbley)
3—Nigger Baby, J. Kneale's blk. c., 109, 8 to 5.....(Sims)
Greenhorn, 101, 10 to 1, (O'Leary;) Water Crest, b. c., 98, 10 to 1, (Lambley;) Hasli, br. g., 95, 30 to 1, (Powers;) Mar Maid, b. f., 98, 30 to 1, (Coylle;) Fushsho, b. c., 93, 50 to 1, (O'Leary;) Athamas, b. c., 107, 8 to 1, (Sherrer;) Ella Daly, br. f., 93, 8 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Thorn Bud, ch. c., 98, 25 to 1, (Stanhope,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length and a half; heads between second, third, and fourth.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling allowances. Purse $500, of which $70 to second and $30 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:51¾.
1—Knight of the Garter, R. T. Wilson's b. c., by Knight of Ellerslie-Dearest, 106 pounds, 5 to 1 and 9 to 5.....(Sherrer)
2—Passover, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., 109 pounds, 11 to 5 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
3—Free Lance, W. J. Roche's ch. c., 106, 5 to 1, and 4 to 5.....(Van Kuren)
Tobias, 111, 9 to 5, (Littlefield;) Eastertide, 105, 5 to 1, (H. Harris,) and Loch Glyn, 104, 40 to 1, also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a length; a head between second and third.

FIFTH RACE.—For maidens, three years old and upward. Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. Five and one-half furlongs. Time—1:09.
1—Decide, W. Lakeland's b. c., by Deceiver—Miss Kittie, 4 years, 120 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(H. Harris)
2—Oceana, James R. Keene's ch. c., 3, 109, even and 1 to 4.....(Hamilton)
3—X. Ray, Sensation Stable's br. c., 3, 110, 6 to 1.....(Sherrer)
Mahoney, 110, 5 to 1, (Sims;) Tappan, 107, 10 to 1, (Van Kuren;) Trade Last, 105, 8 to 1, (O'Leary;) Right Chance, 107, 30 to 1, (Powers;) Eleda, 105, 20 to 1, (Nostrand;) Schroon, 107, 30 to 1, (Coyle,) and Revel, 105, 30 to 1, (Wilson,) also ran and finished in the order named.
Won in a drive by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. Previous, 113 pounds; Miss Tenny, Oviatt, Pinkerton's Scout, and Money Spinner, 110 each; Honey Dew, 107.
SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds; selling. Six furlongs. Leedsville, 108 pounds; Euphemia, L., Destiny, Successful, and Ben Ronold, 107 each; Mohawk Prince, 103; Prompt, 99; Maud Adams, 97; Princess Bonnie, 95.
THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. One mile and a sixteenth. Premier, 114 pounds; Doggett and Hornpipe, 109 each; Sun Up, 108; Ray S., 104; Sue Kittie, 102; Emotional, 91.
FOURTH RACE.—For maidens two years old. Four and one-half furlongs. Surmount, Hardy C., Squire Abingdon, Sifter, and Oviatt, 114 pounds each; Newtown Belle, Nearest, Laura May, Sweet Sound, Leveate, and Bealey, 111 each.
FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $400 in 1896 or 1897; selling. Six furlongs. Tunis, 120 pounds; Waltzer and Find Out, 116 each; Tenderness, 114; Dean Wood and Kinnikinic, 110 each; Mistral and Will Elliott, 100 each; Hurl, 101; Solaire, 95; Spinning Wheel, 93; Her Own, 90.

RACING EVENTS AT MEMPHIS.

Cold Weather and a Heavy Track—Only One Favorite Wins.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30.—Atttendance large; weather cold and threatening. Only one favorite won. Track heavy. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Four furlongs. Trombone, 113 pounds, (Murphy,) 6 to 1, won; Oxnard, 113, (Clayton,) even, second; Switzer, 108, (Garner,) 15 to 1, third. No place betting on Oxnard. Time—0:51. Helena, Virginia, Lough Mask, Volutante, and Nora S. also ran.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; one and three-eighths miles, Royal Choice, 107 pounds, (Garner,) 7 to 5, won; Judge Steadman, 102, (Campbell,) 5 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; Dick Behan, 101, (Hough,) 5 to 1, third. Time—2:27. B. F. Fly, Jr., and Linnett also ran.

THIRD RACE.—Handicap; one mile. Linda, 104 pounds, (Garner,) 3 to 1, won; Algol, 106, (Clayton,) even and out, second; Gustave Cook, 100, (Turner,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:44½. Sharon, Marquise, and Honor also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Empress Josephine, 110 pounds, (Webster,) 10 to 1, won; Wilson, 118, (T. Murphy,) 5 to 2 and 3 to 5, second; Widower, 119, (Clayton,) 13 to 5, third. Time—1:04½. Bequeath and Lady Dorothy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; six furlongs. Robert Bonner, 97 pounds, (Wilhite,) 4 to 1, won; Mamie Callan, 100, (Coombs,) 4 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Dawn, 97, (Campbell,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:18¾. Mazeppa, Knute, Marchie D., Juanita, and Robert Latz also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Selling; one mile. Lexington Pirate, 104 pounds, (T. Murphy,) 4 to 1, won; Don Fulano, 115, (Warren,) 9 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Floridas, 101, (Garner,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:45¼. Abner, Monteith, Nannie L.'s Sister, and Uncle Pat also ran.

Results at Newport, Ky.

NEWPORT, Ky., April 30.—Jockey "Charley" Reiff met with a painful accident while the horses were at the post in the last race at Newport to-day. He was on Cochise, and had his mount close to the rail. In a false breakaway Banquo II. let go his heels, and Reiff received the full force of the kick on his right leg, and was thrown from his horse. His injuries will keep him from taking mounts for some time. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Flatow, 105 pounds, (Beauchamp,) 7 to 5, won; Lonely, 103, (Everett,) 8 to 1, and 3 to 2, second; Lady Juliet, 100, (Randall,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:17¼. Patrician, Fred Barr, Panchita II., and Uncle Simon also ran.

SECOND RACE.—One mile. Chicot, 120 pounds, (Knapp,) 3 to 5, won; Prudent, 111, (Corner,) 50 to 1 and 15 to 1, second; St. Paul, 117, (Turbiville,) 8 to 1, third. Time—1:48¼. Sidkel, Elizabert, and Twelve Fifty also ran.

THIRD RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Ondague, 110 pounds, (C. Reiff,) 4 to 5, won; Olican, 99, (James,) 8 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Little Joe, 96, (Nutt,) 4 to 1, third. Time—2:01½. King Morgan, John Sullivan, and Invitation also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Whaterlou, 94 pounds, (Huston,) 6 to 1, won; Cynthia H., 88, (Dupee,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Belle of Fordham, 97, (Nutt,) 15 to 1, third. Time—1:31½. Impecunious, Simple Jack, Elgitha, Herminia, Lucetta, and Ruffle Boy also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Bennetville, 102 pounds, (Ballard,) 3 to 1, won; Ruskin, 108, (C. Reiff,) 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, second; John Bright, 108, (Beauchamp,) 2 to 1, third. Time—0:58. Ella Rae, McCleary, Governor Sadler, and Bon Jour also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. J. H. C., 93 pounds, (Dupee,) 7 to 5, won; Banquo II., 94, (J. Jackson,) 4 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Fresco, 95, (Nutt,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:32. Dorette, Aimee Goodwin, Cochise, and Frontman also ran.

Results at Ingleside.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—Results at Ingleside:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Rey Salazar won; Torsina second; Towanda third. Time—1:02¾.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Earl Cochran won; William O. B. second; Chapple third. Time—1:29.

THIRD RACE.—Selling; one mile and a sixteenth; Japonica won; Jack Richelieu second; Jack Martin third. Time—1:51.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. Tea Rose won; Grey Hurst second; Good Times third. Time—1:28¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Selling; seven furlongs. Montalade won; Reddington second; Struthrol third. Time—1:28¾.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile. Fashion Plate won; Russell A. second; Lone Star third. Time—1:44.

Greenlawn Takes the Asher Stakes.

LONDON, April 30.—Mr. A. Cohen's Greenlawn won the Asher Stakes at the second day's racing of the Sandown Park meeting to-day. The Lorillard-Beresford's Drace and Mr. Richard Croker's Santa Anita did not start. Eleven horses ran. The Asher Stakes is a handicap of 1,000 sovereigns, the second horse to receive 100 sovereigns, and the third 50 sovereigns, out of the race; distance, one mile. The result in detail is as follows: Mr. A. Cohen's brown horse Greenlawn, six years old, by Kendal, out of Buda, won; Mr. Leopold de Rothschild's bay colt, Jaquemart, three years old, by Martagon, out of Fair Lady, second; Mr. Woof Joel's bay colt, Conroy, four years old, by Ben d'Or, out of Grace Conroy, third.

Four Crack Hammer Throwers.

The University of Pennsylvania will make a strong bid for premier honors in the weight-throwing end of the programme at the intercollegiate championships, on May 29. Wiley Woodruff, who scored second last year, is on hand again, and McCracken, Garland, and Outland, three freshmen, are close on Woodruff's heels. McCracken is beating 130 feet daily, and Garland and Outland can easily throw on the other side of 125 feet. Trainer "Mike" Murphy is in high glee over the prospects in this department, and he has written to J. E. Sullivan to the effect that the four cracks will take part in the hammer-throwing contest at the Memorial Day Carnival of the New Jersey Athletic Club.

A Fine Gift for Anson.

CHICAGO, April 30.—The committee which has in charge the expenditure of the money raised for the testimonial to be presented to Capt. Anson Monday afternoon purchased this afternoon a silver chest, about 2 feet high, brass bound, and bearing on the cover a plate for an inscription. It will contain $1,500 worth of silverware. Baseball magnates in other cities have contributed liberally to the fund, the last to send checks being A. J. Reach of Philadelphia and "Nick" Young, President of the League.

Spring Meet at Cornell.

ITHACA, April 30.—The Cornell Athletic Club held its annual Spring meet to-day. Four Cornell records were broken—the mile walk by 7 2-5 seconds, 220-yard dash by 1-5 second, broad jump by 7 inches, and shot put by 2 feet. The winners of to-day's meet will represent Cornell against Syracuse University May 8, and against the University of Pennsylvania May 15.

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NEWS FOR THE WHEELMEN

A Prospect of Good Roads and Charming Scenery Invites the Bicyclists to the Country To-morrow.

MANY CLUB RUNS SCHEDULED

Reports from Favorite Routes Indicate that Practically All of Them Are in Ridable Condition—More Bicycle Trains Promised—Road Racing To-day.

With the leafing of the trees now observable in this section, the country will posess added attractions for the cycling tourists who go exploring to-morrow. Every club in the metropolitan district has a run scheduled, and every good road leading away from the metropolis will be a route for some rider.

Information about all the roads within a radius of forty miles of the City Hall was received at the headquarters of the New York Division of the League of American Wheelmen late yesterday afternoon. Some of the roads are being repaired, others are in poor condition, while a majority are in a very ridable shape. Cyclists intending to make a trip will do well to observe the reports relating to the section in which their route lies. The information follows:

New York City.

Roads twenty miles north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street are reported good but dusty. There are many petty repairs in progress, but few necessitating dismounts. Harlem, Westchester, and Manhattanville roads are in good condition, but a trifle dusty, and a good shower of rain will put them in good condition for wheeling by Sunday. The road from West Farms to Westchester Village is rough riding; further on it could not be better. Tremont Street is being repaired. Roads in King's Bridge good, but dusty. Sedgwick Avenue is being repaired.

New York State.

Brewster—Roads in good condition; road between Croton Falls and Brewster being repaired. Bronxville—Roads very good. Campbell Hall—Roads are in fine condition at present. Chappaqua—Roads good. Chester—Roads fine. Cornwall-on-Hudson—Roads good, but a little dusty. Dobbs Ferry—Roads good, but dusty. Ellenville—Condition of all neighboring roads good. Fort Montgomery—Dirt roads fair. Garrison—Roads in first-class condition. Highland—Roads in fine condition, and elegant scenery along the Hudson River. Highland Falls—Roads are in good condition. Mamaroneck—Condition of the roads good. Montgomery—Roads fine in this section of the country. Mount Vernon—Macadam and dirt roads good. Nanuet—Roads fair, but dusty. Newburg—Roads in good condition.

New Rochelle—Roads good; riders are warned that the approach from Mount Vernon via Pelham Heights Park should be made with care in approaching the decline to railroad track; it is bad riding, with a sharp turn; also at the Presbyterian Church on Main Street the road is being improved, stone covering the whole width. Nyack—Macadam and dirt roads good; Broadway for about two blocks being graveled. Peekskill—Roads are first-class in this vicinity; Main Road from New York is good. Pelham Manor—Macadam roads excellent; dirt roads good. Ramapo—Condition of roads very fair; dirt roads being repaired just west of Suffern on the Orange Turnpike. Shrewsbury—Roads in fine condition. Sing Sing—Dirt and macadam roads good but dusty; roads being repaired near Whitson's Station. Spring Valley—Roads good but dusty.

Tarrytown—Broadway and White Plains fine; roads being repaired in lower end of village of Tarrytown. Tuckahoe—Roads in very good condition. Turner's—Roads in good condition. Washingtonville—Dirt roads good; road being repaired between Washingtonville and Montgomery; road between Salisbury Mills and Vails gate has been worked. White Plains—Macadam and dirt roads in good condition and wheeling very pleasant; road from Armonk to Mount Kisco being repaired.

Long Island.

Brooklyn—Broadway, Rockaway, and Merrick Roads in fine condition. Broadway from Fenhurst to Lawrence undergoing repairs. Macadam roads most frequented by wheelmen through Far Rockaway are in bad shape; torn up and sewer being laid. Part of the cycle path is receiving a top dressing of stone dust. Shore Road from Eighty-eighth to Ninetieth Street (Fort Hamilton) closed. Roads good in Bay Ridge. From Brooklyn take Twenty-second Avenue to Bath Beach, as it has been sprinkled. In Flatbush and Flatlands, roads dusty.

Long Island City—Macadam and dirt roads fair. Jackson and Flushing Avenues being repaired. Take Thirty-fourth or Ninety-second Street ferry to Boulevard, to Broadway, to Newtown Avenue, to Jackson Avenue, to Fifth Street, to Hoffmann Boulevard, for Jamaica, &c. Babylon—Roads good.

Eastport—Roads reported in good condition. Freeport—Macadam roads excellent; dirt roads never better. The general condition of all roads in Queens County is good. Glen Cove—Dirt roads dry and dusty. Will be better after some rain. Hempstead—Macadam roads very good. Dirt roads rather dusty. Lawrence—Macadam roads good; dirt roads good, but dusty. We find it necessary to again warn wheelmen not to attempt to use Rockaway Turnpike from Jamaica to Lawrence. Northport—Roads in fair condition. Oyster Bay—Good condition.

Patchogue.—The roads in this vicinity are in excellent condition for cycling. Port Jefferson—Roads good. Rockaway Beach—Good macadam roads; dirt roads fair. Rockville Centre—All roads in good condition. Rye Beach—Macadam roads dusty; dirt roads being repaired in places; prospect for Sunday, good. Sea Cliff—Prospects for good wheeling for several days. Willets Point—Riding fairly good.

New Jersey.

Freehold—Dirt roads in fine condition. Jersey City—Dirt roads dusty. Lakewood—Condition of the roads excellent. New Brunswick—Macadam road not very good between Metuchen and New Brunswick; dirt roads good. Orange—Macadam roads fine; dirt roads good. Paterson—Macadam and dirt roads fine. Perth Amboy—Roads are in good condition; road from here to Metuchen is now being macadamized. Plainfield—Macadam and dirt roads fine. Rahway—Macadam roads in fine condition; dirt roads good. Trenton—Macadam roads in excellent condition; road from Bristol to Red Line Inn, Penn., being repaired.

Staten Island.

Roads in good condition. The road between Richmond and Green Ridge is being repaired. The roads leading to Tottenville are without exception in good condition.

Pennsylvania.

Milford, Penn.—Macadam roads excellent; dirt roads hard and smooth; very little repairing done on the road from Port Jervis to Delaware Water Gap.

Wheels Carried Free in France.

France has just had a tussle with the partisans of free transportation for bicycles, and the wheelmen have come out of the combat with colors flying. Information was received in this city yesterday that the French Minister of Public Works had issued a decree requiring all the railroads in that country to transport wheels as baggage when accompanied by the owners. The decree holds that the railroad companies are responsible for damage if the wheels are injured while in transit. The amount of

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

Bi-Centennial Anniversary of Trinity Parish to Begin To-morrow in Trinity Church.

PASTORAL LETTER BY DR. DIX

Elaborate Decorations and Musical Services Arranged for the Event—Services for the Week to be Concluded by Five Bishops on Sunday, May 9.

The bi-centenary celebration of Trinity Parish will begin to-morrow with special services in every church and chapel in the parish. The principal exercises will be in the parish church proper, Trinity. The floral decorations in this church will be elaborate. The vicars of each chapel will read from the pulpit a pastoral letter for the rector of Trinity, the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix. The regular choirs in the several churches will be reinforced by well-known choral singers, engaged for the occasion. The choirmasters have taken great pains in the arrangement of the musical programme.

The services in Trinity Church will begin at 7:30 A. M., with a service appropriate to the anniversary. After the morning prayer, at 10 A. M., there will be a full musical service conducted by the rector, Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by Dr. Steele and Curates Hill, Griffin, and Monk. The address of the rector will be of a historical character. In the afternoon, at 3:30, there will be full evening service, with a large choir, conducted by Vicar Steele. The third service of the day, at 8 P. M., will be in charge of the Rev. Mr. Griffin. The guilds of other churches in the parish will attend this service, and march in procession through the aisles. The parishes of St. Paul's, St. John's, Trinity Chapel, St. Agnes's, St. Chrysostom's, St. Luke's, and St. Augustine's will be represented.

Undoubtedly a large number of people will be anxious to attend all of these services, but, except at the anniversary services on Wednesday morning, which will be partly civic, no tickets will be required for admission. On Wednesday no one will be admitted without one. The number of applications for them has been very large. The principal address at this service will be delivered by Bishop Potter. In the evening, when the Rev. Morgan Dix will deliver an address of a more personal character to his parishioners, no tickets will be required.

Thursday morning the Rev. Dr. Huntington of Grace Church will preach in Trinity. The main service of that day will be in St. Paul's church, in the evening, when 800 delegates from all the Sunday schools in the parish will attend a special musical service and listen to an address by Archdeacon Tiffany. Friday morning Dean Hoffman of the General Theological Seminary will officiate in Trinity.

There will be no services next Saturday, but on Sunday, the 9th, five Bishops will assist in bringing the parish anniversary to a close. Bishop Doane of Albany will preach in Trinity, Bishop Littlejohn of Long Island will preach in St. Paul's, Bishop Coleman of Delaware in St. John's, Bishop Neely of Maine in Trinity Chapel, and Bishop Walker of Western New York in St. Agnes's. On the same morning the Rev. George C. Houghton of Hoboken will preach in St. Chrysostom's, and Vice Archdeacon Van Kleech will officiate at St. Augustine's.

At Trinity Church the decorations will be very elaborate. Preparations have been going on all this week. It is almost assured that some marked act of beneficence on the part of the Trinity Corporation will be announced in commemoration of the anniversary, but the precise nature of it has not been disclosed as yet.

FATHER DUFFY'S JUBILEE.

Work of a Catholic Priest in a South Brooklyn Parish.

Of the many hundreds of the parishioners of St. Agnes's Roman Catholic Church, Hoyt and Sackett Streets, Brooklyn, who are making elaborate preparations for the silver jubilee of their pastor's ordination to the priesthood, which will occur in June next, very few know the history of the Rev. James S. Duffy, the pastor of the church, which is the wealthiest Catholic congregation in the Diocese of Brooklyn. Father Duffy was born at Newburg, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1848. Before he was old enough to go to school his parents moved to the eastern district of Brooklyn. His early education was in Public School No. 17, Driggs Avenue and North Fifth Street, Williamsburg. At the age of fourteen he entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, in this city, where he studied for seven years. At the age of twenty he enterd St. Mary's Sminary, Baltimore, and was ordained a priest three years later by Cardinal Gibbons, who at the time had just been made Archbishop of Baltimore. After being ordained Father Duffy returned to Brooklyn, and was assigned to the Church of St. Charles Borromeo by the late Bishop Loughlin, where he was an assistant to the late Dr. Freel. While he was attached to St. Charles's Father Duffy was for a time in charge of St. Joseph's parish, and later on of the parish of Our Lady of Victory. His success in these minor and subordinate positions convinced Bishop Loughlin that Father Duffy should be given permanent charge of a parish.

As there was no vacancy, the Bishop ordered Father Duffy to organize a parish in South Brooklyn, then a sparsely settled locality. After a careful survey of the district, he selected the corner of Hoyt and Sackett Streets as the place where a new church was most needed and where it would be likely to do the most good. It was the centre of a neighborhood filled with factories, coal and lumber yards, gas houses, and the like. The ground he chose for the site of the church was a dumping ground. Feeling confident that time and labor would reveal the wisdom of his choice, he built a cheap frame church on the corner of Hoyt and Degraw Streets. It had a seating capacity of about 700, and at first two masses on Sunday satisfied the needs, if not the devotion, of the parish. Within three months, however, it was evident that another priest was needed at St. Agnes's, and four masses were necessary to accommodate the worshippers.

Within a year, after the church had been paid for, it was found to be inadequate for the growing congregation. Father Duffy set out with the determination to build according to his means. He set a limit to the debt he was willing to incur, and he religiously carried out his plan. The building was erected, but he found that he could go no further without passing the limit he had set, so it was allowed to stand. The cornerstone of the new church was laid by the late Bishop Loughlin in the Spring of 1882, and the estimated cost was about $125,000. The plans called for a plain, solid structure of brick, with stone trimmings, to seat about 1,200 people. Before long he had money enough to finish the basement. That was done, and until 1888 the rest of the church was left unfinished.

The jarish grew in wealth and in numbers, and the pastor found that he could spend on the interior much more than he originally intended. It was therefore finished in hard wood and marble, and decorated with all the skill of the best artists. The windows are features of the church. They were made in Munich, and are among the finest in this country. The altars are Italian marble, trimmed with Mexican onyx. On May 20, 1888, the whole church was finished and dedicated, but Father Duffy did not rest until it was free from debt. To free it took only five years. The magnitude of Father Duffy's work is not apparent without figures. St. Agnes's is now only nineteen years old. The land on which it stands cost $20,000; the church cost $250,000, and the running expenses of the parish are $15,000 a year. These items run into a total of $550,000, quietly accumulated and wisely used by a man of very few words and many deeds. Besides, he has secured property for a parochial school and rectory, which he intends to build in a very short time.

THREE GOLDEN JUBILEES.

Sacred Heart Academy, Mount St. Vincent, and Francis Xavier College.

Three important golden jubilees will be celebrated by the Roman Catholics of this city within the next two months, and Archbishop Corrigan will participate in each celebration. The first is the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of the Academy of the Sacred Heart at Manhattanville. Arrangements are progressing for an elaborate commemoration of this event on the 20th of this month. The Archbishop will conduct a pontifical mass in the morning. All of the graduates have been invited to assemble at the convent for a reunion and dinner, and in the afternoon there will be an entertainment, including an amateur theatrical performance. The religious part of the exercises will be in charge of the Sisters, and the secular features will be under the direction of a committee, of which Mrs. Eugene Kelly is Chairman.

The programme for the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the founding of the school at Mount St. Vincent has not yet been completed, but assurances are given by the persons in charge that the ceremonies on May 23 will be very interesting. Here, also, will Archbishop Corrigan conduct a pontifical mass.

The semi-centennial of the College of St. Francis Xavier will be appropriately observed some time in June. Archbishop Corrigan will preside at elaborate exercises, in which the clergy of the church of St. Francis Xavier and distinguished members of the college alumni will take part.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for May 2.

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SUBJECT—Paul's First Missionary Journey. TEXT—Acts, xiii., 1-13.

GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature.—Mark, xvi., 15.

The order of events in history is never an unmeaning order. It is especially worthy of consideration in the study of sacred history. It proves beyond all cavil that an allwise and an Almighty Being is regulating and controlling the affairs of men. All this has been very evident in the progress of the Gospel, as it has been revealed to us in our recent lessons. Leave out the guiding hand of God and the story is one of an unmeaning series of catastrophes—without order or purpose.

The Gospel message, as we have seen, was at first proclaimed only in Jerusalem. There Jesus Christ, its great Author, died. There He arose from the dead. There He ascended into heaven. There the Holy Ghost came upon His disciples and taught them how to speak of Him. But they were not allowed to stay there. It was not left to their zeal, or to their convenience, to go elsewhere and make known the great truths which they loved, but they were forced to do it. They were "scattered abroad" like leaves by the wind.

Moreover, the disciples were opposed at first only by the Jews themselves. But as they multiplied and grew stronger, the power of the civil authority, as we saw last week, began to be exercised against them.

Doubtless at the time all of these events seemed very strange and mysterious. Obstacle after obstacle appeared to be put in the way of their progress. But now they are stronger in both faith and knowledge, and can do vastly better work and more of it than would have been at all possible had they not passed through just these experiences.

So in all this history it is very evident that nothing occurred without a special purpose. God's hand is plainly visible everywhere molding and shaping His people for the work they were to do for Him in the great world about them. They could not have done it in Jerusalem, because of the Jewish surroundings and their own long-inherited Jewish prejudices. So they must be driven out of Jerusalem into Antioch. There a new centre—where Jew and Gentile stand on one common footing—can be established, and from that centre circles embracing the whole of the then known world can be struck. So "the church that was at Antioch" (verse 1) from henceforth becomes, if anything, of more importance than the church which was at Jerusalem.

In that church, at this time, there were five men, mentioned by name, who occupied the position of "prophets and teachers." There may have been others whose names are not given. These five were Barnabas, Simeon, Lucius, Manaen, and Saul. So far as the record shows, they were all equal in rank and influence, but differed in their spheres of labor.

The Original Missionaries.

Of these men we know comparatively very little. "Bar-nabas" was a Levite, born in Cyprus, and at one time possessed of some property. His name originally was "Joses," or "Joseph," (R. V.,) but when he became a believer in Christ the Apostles named him "Barnabas." (Acts, iv., 36.) At that time he not only received this new name, significant of his power of exhortation and sympathy, but he sold his property for the benefit of the Christian Church, and probably gave up his position as a Levite in the Jewish Church. He is described as "a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." (Acts, xi., 24.) He was quick to discern that a real change had come over Saul when he returned to Jerusalem from Damascus and large-hearted enough to at once bring "him to the Apostles." (Acts, ix., 27.) When the report of what had been done in Phenicia, and Cyprus, and Antioch reached Jerusalem no man was found more fit than he to investigate the matter, and so he was "sent forth that he should go as far as Antioch." And when once there, though his influence Saul was brought from Tarsus, and for a whole year they labored there together "and taught much people." (Acts, xi., 22-26.) Both of them must have been men of immense importance to the young church in that worldly and wicked city.

"Simeon," or "Symeon," (R. V.,) was a Jew, and bore a Latin surname in addition to his Hebrew name. He is spoken of as "Simeon that was called Niger," just as John is referred to as one "whose surname was Mark." (xii., 25.) It was not an uncommon thing for a man to bear two names, either of which might be used, as occasion required. Some have supposed that this man received the name "Niger" from the color of his hair, or of his eyes, or of his skin, or perhaps from an early notoriously wicked character. The name means "black," but there is no evidence that he was either a negro or an infamous Jew.

"Lucius of Cyrene," may have been the same person that St. Paul speaks of as among those who sent greetings to the Church in Rome. (Rom., xvi., 21.) If so he was his kinsman. He was a native of Cyrene, "the capital of a Greek colony in Northern Africa, and remarkable for the number of its Jewish inhabitants." (Smith's Dictionary.)

"Manaen," is not known in the Scriptures out of this connection. "The name signifies 'consoler'—and both that and his relation to Herod render it quite certain that he was a Jew." (Smith's Dictionary.) He is spoken of as the foster brother of Herod the Tetrarch; this was Herod Antipas, the Tetrarch of Galilee.

A Band of Picked Men.

The last in the list is "Saul," with whom we are already sufficiently familiar. It was a remarkable company of men, strangely brought together. Here was a wealthy Levite from the Island of Cyprus. A mysterious man of unknown residence and antecedents; a Greek-speaking Jew from Africa; a Roman Jew brought up in a King's Court, and an intensely bigoted Jew from Tarsus, in Cilicia, one of the most bitter persecutors the world ever saw. They are all sitting together now in Antioch, and are all fired with one great thought for the world's welfare. Surely it was no mere accident or chance that brought them there, or filled them with such desire!

Evidently God's hand had guided their steps to this place, and now His voice is heard directing them as to what they were to do. It came to them "as they ministered to the Lord and fasted;" or rather "as they offered worship." (Lange.) From the general tone of the narrative it is fair to suppose that it was a general meeting of the whole Christian community for prayer.

As they prayed, "The Holy Ghost said, 'Separate Me Barnabas and Saul, for the work whereunto I have called them.'" This was the answer to their prayer. They were to send out the very best men in their whole company. And these men, thus called by the Holy Ghost, were to go forth from all the comforts of Antioch and the companionship of friends—from a field already white for the harvest at their doors—to encounter perils by land and water, from wild beasts and, worse, men—in journeyings often in hunger and thirst, in cold and nakedness—to carry the Gospel of salvation to distant and unknown but dying men. Without a moment's hesitation the Church "sent them away," and without a moment's hesitation they went.

The First Mission Field.

Leaving Antioch, a journey of about sixteen miles brought them to the city of Seleucia. There they took vessel for Salamis near the eastern end of the Island of Cyprus. This island was within sight of Seleucia. Its nearest point was not quite as far from the mainland as the Island of Cuba is from the coast of Florida. The journey from Seleucia to Salamis was not quite as great as from Philadelphia to Washington. The island itself was about 140 miles long and about 40 to 50 wide. It was a Roman province, and like the Island of Cuba was very fertile and rich in mineral wealth.

The Emperor Augustus, soon after coming to the throne, divided the Roman provinces into two kinds. Those requiring military power to govern them were called "imperial provinces" and were governed by "propraetors." The others, whose inhabitants were more peaceable and not requiring the presence of troops to keep them in subjection, were called "Senatorial provinces." They were under the care of the Roman Senate, which appointed Governors called "Proconsuls," sometimes translated in the Scriptures "deputies." At first Cyprus was an "imperial province," and for a long time scholars charged St. Luke with being mistaken in calling its Governor a "deputy." But recent investigations, and particularly coins found in the island, have shown that afterward it was transferred to the care of the Senate, and at this time it was actually governed by a Proconsul named Sergius Paulus. He resided at Paphos, the seat of the abominable worship of Venus. It was about 100 miles from Salamis, and was reached by a good Roman road.

Here the Word of God was opposed in a special manner by the word of man—the children of God stood face to face with a "child of the devil." Here "they found a certain sorcerer—a false prophet—a Jew, whose name was Bar-jesus." (v. 6.) "This man, 'Bar-jesus,' as it appears from Verse 8, appropriated to himself the title of Elymas, an Arabic word from the same root as the Turkish title—Ulema, (which signifies learned men and is applied to the college or corporation composed of the three classes of the Turkish hierarchy.) He thus styled himself the wise man, or sage—that is, an Oriental magian." (Lange.)

A Notable Convert.

This man had gained great power over the "prudent" or intelligent Sergius Paulus. Still his teaching did not satisfy the longings of the deputy's mind and heart. So when he had heard of the preaching of Barnabas and Saul he sent for them in very much the same spirit, but without as much light, as Cornelius sent for Peter. He hungered for bread, and asked for it from all who appeared to have it to give. He had heard the word of man at the mouth of Elymas and from the priests of Venus; now he desired to hear the Word of God. (v. 7.) It was a critical period in his history. It is the critical period in every man's history. As long as he is satisfied with the words of men he can never find peace. But when any one sincerely desires to know what God says about Himself and about the sinner in His Word, then there will surely spring up light in his darkness.

So it was with Sergius Paulus. He was convinced by the miracle which Paul wrought that he and Barnabas were not "wise men from the East," but they were truly "teachers come from God." His spiritual eyes were at once opened. But Elymas, who heard the same Word of God and resisted it, became blind and "went about seeking some to lead him by the hand," (verse 11.)

So it is always. The same Gospel may be to one "the savor of life unto life," and to another it is "the savor of death unto death," (II. Cor., ii., 16.) The same wind which brings one vessel home drives another far away. It depends altogether on how the helm is set. That helm in man is the will. "If any man will" he can turn his vessel so as to catch the breezes of the Spirit and be wafted into the heavenly port. Yet it is not the helm which drives the ship forward; neither is it the sail, but the wind. "As many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the sons of God." (Romans, viii., 14.)

Ambassador to the Gentiles.

From this time onward the great Apostle to the Gentiles is no more known as "Saul of Tarsus," but he calls himself and is known by others by the name of "Paul." Many have supposed that it was because of his connection with this great change in the life of Sergius Paulus, and that the name was taken as commemorative of the incident. A close examination of the facts, however, shows that this is not at all likely, although the incident and the change show a significant coincidence. From his earliest childhood, however, it is probable that the great Apostle bore the two names "Saul-Paulus." "Saul" was Hebrew, and "Paulus" was Roman. The one was given him to signify his connection with the tribe of Benjamin, as "a Hebrew of the Hebrews," and the other, "from some connection of his ancestors (perhaps of manumitted slaves) with some member of the Roman family of the Aemilian Paull." (Conybeare and Howson.)

With this incident in Cyprus, Saul enters, in a very special manner, upon his great work as the ambassador of God to the Gentiles. It marks a new era in his life. The "Gentiles" form the great Roman world, and his work is now to be world-wide. When the Gospel began to reach this great world, outside of the Jewish nation, as we saw at Antioch, God gave the disciples the significant Roman name of "Christ-ians." So with Saul of Tarsus. As long as his life was associated mainly with the Jews, it was very fitting that he should be known by his Hebrew name of "Saul." But as soon as he begins to be associated mainly with the whole world it is just as fitting that he should be known by his Roman name of "Paulus." The change marks, as does that of the name of the disciples to "Christians," that the Gospel of Jesus Christ is for all the world. "Whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." (Rev., xxii., 17.)

Questions on the Lesson.

What is said about the order of events in history?

Where was the Gospel first proclaimed, and what led to its proclamation elsewhere?

Why did the disciples meet with so many obstacles?

To what place was the centre of influence transferred, and why?

What five men are mentioned as "prophets and teachers" in Antioch?

What do we know of Barnabas, of Simeon, of Lucius, of Manaen, and of Saul?

How had these men been brought to Antioch, and what was their one great desire?

How was their prayer answered, and what did it involve?

What was the situation in Cyprus, and what is said about its Government?

Who was "Bar-jesus," and what did he do?

Why did Sergius Paulus send for Paul and Barnabas, and what was the result?

What largely determines the influence of the Gospel, and how is it illustrated?

How is the change in the name of Saul explained, and what is the significance?

To Welcome English Visitors.

The Church Club of New York has voted to tender to the Lord Bishop of Rochester and Canon Charles Gore of Westminster a formal reception upon the occasion of their visit to this country in October. These leading men in the Church of England come to attend the International Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, which is to meet in St. Paul's Cathedral, Buffalo, and which is expected to be the largest gathering of laymen of the Anglican communion ever held. Canadian, Scotch, Australian, and West Indian brotherhoods are to be represented. There will accompany the Lord Bishop of Rochester and Canon Gore on their journey here Earl Nelson, the present head of the house of the hero of Trafalgar, and Mr. Henry Spottiswoode of the publishing house of that name. Both of these are active Brotherhood men, the latter the President of the English Council.

Presbyterian Union Meeting.

The Presbyterian Union of New York will hold its eleventh annual meeting at the Windsor Hotel next Monday evening. There will be the presentation of reports for the past year and an election of officers for the ensuing year. The list of nominations as made by the Nominating Committee follows: For President—Col. John J. McCook; for Vice Presidents—the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield, the Rev. J. F. Forbes, the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell, Andrew Mills, the Rev. Dr. George L. Shearer, the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan, and William E. Stiger; for Secretary—William R. Worrall; for Treasurer—Henry T. Bronson; for members of the Executive Committee—James Yereance, Edward W. Treat, Noah C. Rogers, Frank A. Ferris, Thomas S. Strong, James C. Cannon, Robert Boggs, William Irwin, Wallace D. Barkley, the Rev. Dr. George W. F. Birch, George E. Sterry, and John Stewart.

St. Andrew Brotherhood Meeting.

The Westchester Assembly of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is to hold its Spring Conference in Christ Church, Tarrytown, a week from to-morrow afternoon and evening. The subject to be discussed in the afternoon will be "Summer Work," and a report will be made concerning the approaching State Convention, in Brooklyn. In the evening address, Hamilton W. Mable, editor of The Outlook, has been invited, and given the privilege of selecting his own subject.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION PLANS.

Work of the Recent Conventions—News of the Local Branches.

Some important developments came out of the recent International Young Men's Christian Association Convention at Mobile. One was the making of the Bible study department of equal grade with the educational and physical culture departments, and in getting $3,000 pledged toward its support. Another was to further the work among the colored young men of the South. A third was the decision to formulate a plan for systematic work among young men in small towns and in the rural districts. The new International Committee, chosen to serve until the Spring of 1903, are Richard M. Colgate, Charles F. Cox, Frederick B. Schenck, Frederick B. Pratt, New York; L. H. Blake, Toronto; Merrill E. Gates, Amherst, Mass.; Joseph De F. Junkin, Philadelphia; N. W. Harris, Chicago; James Bowron, Birmingham, Ala.; Abner Kingman, Montreal; H. B. McCormick, Harrisburg, and George R. Angell, Detroit.

Denver and London, Ontario, invited the next convention, but a change was made in the rules, and the place for holding international conventions is hereafter to be decided by the International Committee.

An alumni association of the Central Branch Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn has just been organized, with Charles E. Teale President; C. C. Enderle, Vice President, and A. P. Shaw, Secretary and Treasurer. The Executive Committee is W. H. Wardell, Peter Beers, H. D. Sentell, and W. L. C. Allen. There are 100 names on the roll of members.

The International Committee has greatly increased the efficiency of its work as the agent of the World's Conference through its American member, James Stokes of New York. The tour of Mr. Stokes, who is making a journey westward around the globe for the benefit of his health, has been serviceable to the best interests of the associations along the route of his travel.

The next World's Conference will be held in Basle, Switzerland, in 1898. The last triennial meeting, held in London, England, in 1894, was the jubilee celebration of the formation of the first Young Men's Christian Association in 1844, and was attended by 2,000 delegates, including 173 from America.

The Brooklyn Central Branch is carrying on evening educational classes in nineteen branches of study. Six hundred young men are pursuing studies in these classes during their spare hours without encroaching upon business demands, which will fit them for increased usefulness. The gymnasium of 675 young men are receiving practical training. They have an average weekly attendance of 350 at the religious and Bible study meetings. About 1,000 young men visit the building daily. Provision for meeting an indebtedness of $19,000 upon this work is now being made, of which all but $3,500 has been secured.

The annual closing exercises of the educational department of the Institute Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 222 Bowery, will be held next Tuesday evening. James R. Sheffield, President of the Fire Department, will speak, and Arthur W. Francis, Chairman of the Institute, will preside. Among the subjects taught are arithmetic, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting, free-hand, mechanical, and architectural drawing, carriage drafting, steam engineering, practical electricity, English grammar, civil service, physiology, first aid to the injured, and music. There are twelve instructors and 403 enrolled pupils.

Police Commissioner Andrews has contributed an article for Association Life, published by the Twenty-third Street Branch, which will be issued early next week, upon "Opportunities of Young Men." It is interesting to note that 613,115 visits were made to the building in 1896. At this branch 140 pupils have been enrolled in the day business institute, and 1,577 in the evening classes during the past season. Employment was secured for 1,341 young men, or an average of 112 men placed in permanent positions each month.

Harry Thompson has succeeded Secretary Whiting of the boys' department of the Twenty-third Street Branch.

The fair of the Greenpoint Association, the proceeds of which are to be used toward erecting a new building, resulted in a profit of $800.

Thomas C. C. Crone of the New York Bar Association will address the men's mass meeting at the Twenty-third Street Branch, corner of Fourth Avenue, Sunday afternoon at 3:45. The Gounod Choral Society, led by Tallie Morgan, will have charge of the musical programme, and special soloists will take part. Robert R. McBurney, Secretary of the New York Associations, will speak at the West Side Branch, Fifty-seventh Street, near Eighth Avenue, at the same hour. Railroad men are invited to attend the meeting at the Railroad Men's Building, Madison Avenue, corner of Forty-fifth Street, at 4 o'clock. J. H. Tsutsumi of Tokio, Japan, will speak.

The men's meeting at the Institute Branch, 222 Bowery, will be addressed by the Rev. J. L. B. Johnson.

Charles E. Patterson, athletic editor of Illustrated American, will speak at the Harlem Branch, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Monday evening upon "Christian Men in Athletics."

Holy Nativity's New Rector.

The Rev. Guy Loughlin Wallis, for several years curate in the Church of the Holy Innocents, Hoboken, N. J., has accepted a call to the Church of the Holy Nativity, in One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, near Seventh Avenue, the pulpit of which was recently made vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Pedro S. Mesny. Mr. Mesny, who had been rector of the church for about two years, sailed for his former home on one of the islands in the English Channel in the latter part of March, on the plea that his presence in Great Britain was necessary by reason of the serious illness of his sister residing there. Before his departure he left with the vestry of the church a letter resigning the rectorship of the parish. Several members of the vestry were averse to accepting the resignation, in case of there being any probability that the absent rector would return to this city within a reasonable time. It was learned, however, that Mr. Mesny could give no assurances on that point, and then it was decided to extend a call to Mr. Wallis. The new rector is a graduate of the General Theological Seminary in the class of 1891.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

There are many speculations regarding the choice of a Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly, which meets at Winona Park, Ind., on May 20, ex-President Harrison having declined to allow his name to be used. The leading candidates are the Rev. Dr. Sheldon Jackson, the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Minton, and the Rev. Dr. R. G. Sample of the Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church in this city.

This assembly will make a positive advance in the matter of bringing the Presbyterians, North and South, together. The proposition to that end made by the Presbyterians of Louisville meets with general acceptance, especially in the South. Louisville will try to get the General Assembly of next year, with the aim of having both the North and South bodies meet there at the same time.

In Memory of Gen. Grant.

Special services in memory of Gen. Grant, who was an attendant at the church, will be held at the Metropolitan Temple, in Fourteenth Street, to-morrow. The communion service in the morning will be followed by a sermon by the Rev. S. Parks Cadman, on "The Hero of Appamattox." There will be a full choral service. The evening service will be attended by Col. Frederick Grant and family and Mrs. U. S. Grant and family, who will occupy the pew used by the late General. The sermon will be preached by Bishop John F. Newman, whose subject will be "Patriotism." Music at both services will be rendered by the vested choir of forty-five members. The selections will include Jackson's "Te Deum," Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," and patriotic music.

Reformed Episcopal Church Council.

The General Council of the Reformed Episcopal Church is to meet at the First Reformed Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-fifth Street, in this city, on June 9. This is the highest legislative body of the Church, which, although numbering only about 24,000 communicants, maintains diocesan jurisdictions covering the entire United States and Canada. The President of the council and presiding Bishop is the Right Rev. T. W. Campbell of Canada. Other Bishops who will be present are Cridge of the Pacific coast, Nicholson of the New York and Philadelphia Diocese, Latane and Stevens of the South, Fallows of the Northwest, and Cheney of Chicago. Another jurisdiction to be represented will be the General Synod of Great Britain and Ireland, Bishop Philip H. Eldredge of London. The council will last about one week.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETIES.

President Clark of the Endeavorers on His Way Home—Rates to the Annual Conventions.

It will be interesting news to Christian Endeavorers in this country to learn that the Continental tour of Dr. Clark, President of the United Society, is nearly finished. He has traveled many thousand miles with his wife during the Winter, having gone as far east as India, and south to Cape Colony, in Africa. He has personally visited hundreds of Endeavor societies, and the young people who go to the coming convention in San Francisco will have an opportunity to hear from Dr. Clark something of his experiences, and how Endeavor societies are managed in far-distant countries. Dr. Clark will sail from Liverpool on June 9 on the White Star steamship Britannic. He may stay a day or two in New York, then go to Boston, and after a few days' rest, will start for the San Francisco convention.

It is difficult to say how many delegates from this city will go to San Francisco. The subject is being discussed more enthusiastically as the time approaches, in most of the Endeavor societies, and efforts are being made in some to raise sufficient money to send a delegate. Besides the item of expense, which is considerable for one society, taken in connection with the funds raised for missionary and other purposes, the item of time also has to be considered, for most of the young men would be unable to get the time necessary for a California trip. To take the tour satisfactorily, at least one month should be given, for the time in going and returning will consume from ten to fourteen days. The minimum expense is $140. The Second District has adopted a novel plan of offering to send a district delegate, the expense to be borne by the different societies. This is meeting with general favor, and there is no doubt that the necessary amount will be raised. The Second District is the first one to advance the idea of a district delegate. Those who have canvassed the field say that about twenty-five or thirty Endeavorers will go from this city.

The Society of the Marble Collegiate Church held its election of officers during the week, and the following were chosen: President—Miles W. Beemer; Vice President—Harry A. Kinports; Recording Secretary—M. J. Glebelhouse; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Anna A. Pickens; Treasurer—Miss Blanche La Velle. The society has about eighty members, and has had a very prosperous season. An interesting social was given by the society last Thursday night in the church parlors, being a reception to the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Burrell, and his wife, and the assistants, the Rev. and Mrs. Myers, the Rev. and Mrs. Clark, and Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Kinports. It was the first pastor's reception ever given by the society, and was one of the pleasantest social features of the year. Mrs. Burch, soprano, and Miss Horlocker, contralto, of the church choir, sang.

Brotherhood Day, the anniversary day of the Society of Andrew and Philip, will be observed to-morrow by the Brotherhood Chapter of the Marble Collegiate Church. The day will celebrate the fifth anniversary of the church charter, and the ninth of the General Brotherhood. Among the special services will be a men's prayer meeting in the parlor at 10 o'clock in the morning, led by John Froschl. At 7 o'clock in the evening a young men's meeting will be held, led by H. A. Kinports, and addresses will be made by the Rev. A. E. Myers, John C. Wirtz, and Clayton S. Cooper, Secretary of the Twenty-third Street branch of the Young Men's Christian Association. Dr. Burrell's sermon in the evening will be especially for young men, upon the subject, "Respect Yourself."

The new officers of the New Jersey Epworth Union, recently elected, are: President—William Bland Ralph; Vice Presidents—A. F. Edsall, Miss Louise Hunt, Edward S. Betts, and Frank Dobbs; Secretary—H. F. Thompson; Treasurer—Miss Lottie Osborn; Superintendent of Junior Work—Miss Grace Swenerton. The Senior Epworth membership in Jersey City is 1,375, and Junior membership 534.

The oldest Epworth Leaguer in the country is William Earl Cook of Portsmouth, R. I. He was born Jan. 26, 1797, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for seventy-seven years.

An interesting idea for a social was carried out successfully a short time ago by the Endeavorers in Bethany Presbyterian Church, East One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street and Willis Avenue. The admission was a handkerchief. Over 100 were obtained, and they were sent to the boys of the George Junior Republic.

The New Jersey State Union thinks it has prepared the best itinerary for young people who desire to attend the International Christian Endeavor Convention in San Francisco. One advantage is that it is about $10 cheaper. Its route is unlike others in that it offers a sail of ninety miles from Portland on the Columbia River, and in that it is by way of Cincinnati and St. Louis. Its rail travel will be about 8,000 miles, and the transportation manager announces that the trip can be made, if no extras are indulged in, for $110. The train will be a vestibuled one of Pullman cars, and a tourist agent will accompany the party.

Arrangements have been made for a rally of the Baptist Boys' Brigade on July 12 in connection with the annual encampment, which takes place at Asbury Park. Addresses will be made by the Rev. Drs. R. S. MacArthur and J. L. Campbell, Senator James A. Bradley, and Mayor Ten Broeck of Asbury Park. The cost per boy at the camp is $5 per week. Boys are required to bring their uniforms, a blanket, a bathing suit, and a fatigue suit of clothes. Guns will be furnished by the managers, but bicycles will not be permitted.

Transportation Manager John P. Goodwin of the Baptist Young People's Union of the State of New York has sent a notice to all unions in the State concerning arrangements for attending the Chattanooga convention, July 15 to 18 next. A choice of two routes is given. One of these leaves the foot of Liberty Street and goes by Washington, Harper's Ferry, Shenandoah Junction, Luray, the Natural Bridge, Bristol, and Knoxville to Chattanooga, and returns in the same way. The fare is $32 for the round trip. The other route goes the same as the first one, but returns from Chattanooga to Norfolk by rail, and from Norfolk to New York by steamer. The rate by this route, including berths and meals on steamer, is $27.80. Arrangements have been made for hotel accommodations in Chattanooga at from $1 to $3.50 per day, and the guarantee is given by the local Chattanooga committee that there will be no overcrowding. From parts of New York State outside of New York City a fare of a rate of a third only has been secured. The official train will leave the foot of Liberty Street on Tuesday, July 13, at 5 P. M., and arrive in Chattanooga early Wednesday evening, giving a night's rest before the opening of the convention on Thursday morning. Brooklyn union is preparing to send a large delegation.

WOMAN'S TEMPERANCE UNION.

Special Conference to be Held in the Broadway Tabernacle.

A special conference of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of New York will be held in the Broadway Tabernacle on Wednesday and Thursday of the coming week. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Ballington Booth will make an appeal on behalf of the prison visitation work, in which she has been engaged during the past year. On Thursday evening Miss Frances E. Willard will deliver her address on "The White Life for Two." Miss Rebecca Krikorian, a daughter of a priest of the Armenian Church, who has lost two sons in the massacres, and whose sister is now in the hands of the Turks, will present the claims of the Armenian Christians. Mrs. Frances J. Barnes of New York will speak for the young women's branch of the union, and Miss Florence Kingsley will also speak. On Thursday morning Mrs. Elizabeth W. Greenwood, the World and National Superintendent of the evangelistic department of the union, will deliver a sermon, and the Rev. C. H. Mead, President of the American Temperance Union, will speak. The Countess di Brazza is expected to deliver an address on behalf of her native country, Greece. Mrs. F. S. Barnes will speak on "The Ideal Kindergarten," and Mrs. Marguerite Hawthorne and Mrs. Frances W. Graham, soprano, Musical Director of the National Union, will sing.

It is announced that the annual sermon before the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union Convention, to be held in Buffalo in September, will be preached by Lady Henry Somerset. Early in June Lady Henry will come to the United States to spend the Summer with Miss Willard in Evanston, Ill., and possibly later the two will occupy the Eagle's Nest, a little cottage in Twilight Park, in the Catskills.

English Hymns with a Mass.

The singing of two hymns in the English language in St. Patrick's Cathedral on the occasion of Theodore A. Havemeyer's funeral, last Thursday morning, surprised many of the Protestants who attended the services. It is not usual to introduce English hymns in connection with the celebration of a requiem mass, and Mme. Hilke's rendering of "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" on the occasion mentioned was regarded as an innovation. An officer of the church subsequently explained that although such music in a Roman Catholic Church was uncommon, there was no law or regulation against it. The singing of such hymns, however, must not be introduced as part of the solemn mass, and they cannot be introduced after the mass has begun, until its conclusion. At Mr. Havemeyer's funeral the hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," preceded Cherubini's requiem mass, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee" followed it.

Old pew-holders in St. Patrick's Cathedral say that Mme. Hilke is one of three sopranos who have been able to make their voices completely fill that spacious edifice. Miss Christine Dossert was one of the other two.

Presbyterian Building to be Retained.

The report of the committee appointed to look into the affairs of the Presbyterian Building in this city, at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street, of which John Wanamaker and ex-President Harrison are members, will report in favor of retaining the building. It has an annual income of $81,000, and, with the improvement in business which the committee believes will help the building's rentals, the income will increase to such an amount as will more than justify retaining control of the structure. The capitalist who built it is quite ready to take it off the hands of the mission boards.

"The Scottish Spurgeon."

John McNeill, who is called the Scottish Spurgeon, will preach at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, at 4 P. M. to-morrow. He will preach to business men in Chickering Hall, Fifth Avenue and Eighteenth Street, every day next week, except Saturday, at noon. The floor will be reserved for men, and the gallery will be opened to women. In the evenings he will preach in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church at 8 o'clock. J. H. Burke will sing at each service.

Subscribed to Pay Mission Debt.

At a reception held at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders, pastor of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, on Thursday evening pledges were made in behalf of the Baptist Mission Board debt. One was for $5,000, two for $1,000 each, three for $500 each, and several others for smaller sums, making a total of about $9,000.

Church News and Notes.

The Easter offering for the benevolent work of the year at the Madison Avenue Reformed

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Two Little Vagrants—8:15. Matinée.
BROADWAY—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO—The Wedding Day—8:15. Matinée.
DALY'S—The Circus Girl—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—Under the Red Robe—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—Toss of the D'Urbervilles—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Sweet Inniscarra—8:00. Matinée.
GARDEN—Dr. Bergraf—8:15. Matinée.
GARRICK—Never Again—8:20. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Heartsease—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Girl from Paris—8:15. Matinée.
HOYT'S—The Man from Mexico—8:30. Matinée.
IRVING PLACE—The Sunken Bell—8:15. Matinée.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Serenade—8:00. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—Gayest Manhattan—8:00. Matinée.
LYCEUM—The Mysterious Mr. Bugle—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Wild West Show and Wallace Rough Riders—2:00 and 8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition Day and Evening.
OLYMPIA—In Great New York—The Isle of Gold—Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
WALLACK'S—Miss Manhattan—8:15. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 14.

FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any newsstand, ferry house, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE TARIFF AND GOLD.

It would be a curious event if Mr. GAGE should be compelled by his party's policy as to revenue and taxation to come upon the market with an issue of bonds. But it is by no means impossible.

The Republicans are relying wholly on the tariff to secure increased revenue. The excess of expenditures for the first ten months of the current fiscal year is $33,000,000, or at the rate of $40,000,000. There is no sign of any economy in appropriations. On the contrary, everything is running on a "liberal" scale.

Suppose that higher duties check imports and produce no increase of revenue? Suppose that the restraint on trade of these high duties and the confusion and disturbance of business intensify present depression? Suppose that the Republicans fail to do anything to put the currency on a stable basis and convince the world that the gold standard will effectually be sustained? These are not violent suppositions. They are very reasonable. If they come true, and a considerable demand for gold should ensue either from the return of American securities or from any uneasiness in the public mind at home, the Treasury would have to meet it. What means would be at Mr. GAGE'S disposal except loans? We know of none. He knows of none. His party is providing none.

WE ARE ASKED TO "LET UP" ON BRYAN.

COBLESKILL, N. Y., April 27, 1897.
To the Editor of The New York Times:

THE TIMES meets my approval, and I believe it an ideal newspaper, barring one fault. No other daily is taken to my home. While I do not subscribe to all the doctrines THE TIMES advocates, yet I read it with a great deal of pleasure, except when it speaks of Mr. BRYAN in a dastardly and contemptible manner, classing him with Anarchists and Socialists. THE TIMES knows as well as I do that this is not right nor true. On the contrary, Mr. BRYAN has proved himself one of the foremost and conservative Americans, and under the severest trial and provocation has borne himself as a noble and true gentleman and Democrat. To use language such as THE TIMES frequently does about a man who received the unpurchased and unintimidated suffrages of nearly half of the American electorate, and this without the aid of the Eastern press; without the aid of the money power, without the aid of the legalized robbers of all sorts, and in spite of the selfish deserters of his own party, is not only a monumental wrong, but lowers the standard of your paper for fairness in the estimation of every right-minded citizen. Nevertheless I renew my subscription in the hope that THE TIMES will correct this one great fault.

M. COHN.

P. S.—You may publish this if you choose, but presume you will not.

The case against Bryanism gains nothing by overstatement. If we have painted him blacker than he is we have made a serious mistake in tactics, and have been unjust into the bargain. In such matters much depends upon the point of view. We suppose Satan considers the Ten Commandments scurrilous because they interfere with his business. So Mr. BRYAN might denounce as dastardly and contemptible a portrait of himself which eminent gold-standard men would agree was a strikingly faithful likeness.

We see no impropriety and certainly no injustice in classing Mr. BRYAN with Anarchists and Socialists. In his professed beliefs he is neither an Anarchist nor a Socialist, but the things he aims to do are anarchistic, socialistic, and revolutionary. The Chicago platform denounced "arbitrary interference by the Federal authorities in local affairs" and "government by injunction," meaning the action taken by the United States troops and the United States courts to protect life and property against the violent efforts of Mr. EUGENE V. DEBS and his Chicago rioters to destroy both. That is the plain doctrine of free riot, which is anarchy if we understand the term.

Mr. BRYAN'S platform, his speeches, his economic theories, and his whole campaign for 16 to 1 were directed to the accomplishment of two ends—to take away from a large part of the people some of their wealth without giving them anything in return, and to give to a much larger part of the people the new wealth to be created by cheap money without asking of them anything in return. That is redistribution of capital through the repudiation of debts. It is rank socialism.

In his Madison Square Garden speech Mr. BRYAN accepted the whole platform—every word of it, anarchy, socialism, and all. Why is it dastardly or contemptible to class him with the company he keeps, to take him at his own valuation?

Where and how, before he mounted the platform to make his speech to the Chicago Convention, was he ever "one of the foremost Americans"? In his profession of the law he never showed either ability or earning power. He was unheard of, a negligible quantity. Indeed, he failed to make his living at the law, and was forced to turn to other trades. His career in Congress was in no sense conspicuous. Not one man in ten thousand, when he was nominated, could remember that he had ever heard of him before. His nomination gave him, we admit, a high degree of foremostness. But anybody who assails the property and prosperity of his country at the head of an army powerful enough to make his success possible becomes instantly a very conspicuous person.

If BRYAN is "conservative," then DICK TURPIN was the pride of England's constabulary and Capt. KIDD the great bulwark of marine insurance. In the East, early in his campaign, he was accustomed to insist that free coinage would bring silver to $1.29 an ounce and establish the wished-for parity by giving to a silver dollar the same purchasing power as a gold dollar. In the West, after he had settled down to his work, he abandoned this position and took the ground that the gold dollar was a double dollar, and that free coinage would give the people a dollar costing half as much in wheat or potatoes, but of precisely the same debt-paying power. That is not conservatism. It is stealing. BRYAN'S campaign was a foray by revolutionists against natural law and public order.

He cannot be called a Democrat, even. He voted for WEAVER, the Populist candidate for President in 1892, his political associates in Nebraska were Populists, and he accepted the nomination of the Populist Convention held at St. Louis. The Populists had three times indorsed him as a candidate for political office.

In the circumstances of his campaign, it gives him no title to respect to aver that he received the suffrages of "nearly half of the American electorate." An immense number of those who voted for him did so blindly, because he was the candidate of the party organization. Hundreds of thousand, if not literally millions, did so because they could not support WILLIAM MCKINLEY, the candidate of Republicanism and protection. Subtracting from his total of 6,500,000 votes all save those cast by convinced believers in free coinage, debt repudiation, Debsism, and BRYAN, and how many would remain? Probably less than 1,000,000 votes, not 7 per cent. of the entire electorate.

We see no reason why, in justice and fairness, the legalized robbers and selfish deserters should spare the rod and spoil the Boy Orator. He is really a very bad and dangerous citizen, who has done immense harm. Why should our correspondent complain if we only tell the truth about him?

GOLD EXPORTS.

The causes that bring about gold exports are very complex, and the most expert dealer is compelled to "take short views" on the subject, which are sometimes mistaken. The engagements for shipment yesterday were heavy, bringing the total for to-day to $4,000,000 and for the week to $6,477,000.

Whatever the exact explanation of the recent rather sudden spurt in gold exports, the only interest they have for the general public is their real or fancied relation to the gold reserve in the Treasury. All observers are now agreed that there is no reason to fear any drain of consequence on that reserve. But they are equally agreed that it is impossible clearly to foresee the approach of such a drain and to calculate it accurately.

The facts of real importance in connection with the reserve are well known and have been explained and urged on public attention over and again in these columns. But their importance is so great that they cannot too often be brought up.

They are: 1. There is outstanding an indefinite amount of Government demand notes, payable in gold, because, however often the legal tenders may be used to draw gold from the Treasury, they must by law instantly be reissued and again made available for like drafts. 2. The Treasury has no ready means to get gold, and no means at all when the revenues are insufficient or are paid in Treasury notes, legal tenders, or silver certificates, except by loans. 3. The Treasury has no means of regulating the demand for gold which the legal tenders may be used to draw out. It cannot raise the rate of interest, it cannot withdraw or accumulate legal tenders. It can do nothing but exchange them for gold on demand and immediately pay them out to be used again for the same purpose.

The only possible way of making the Treasury entirely independent of gold exports is to repeal the law compelling reissue of the notes and then gradually retire so much of the notes as cannot be kept without effort in general circulation.

GOV. BLACK AND THE PARADE.

Disappointment was very freely expressed among the crowds that saw the Grant Day parade at the inability of the spectators to pick out Gov. BLACK among the paraders. It is a great many years since the State has had a Governor who, at the time of his inauguration, was known by sight to so small a proportion of the population as our present Chief Magistrate. Although the people have been pretty well familiarized by photography with his appearance, the fact that so few of them had ever seen him in person was probably taken by the crowds as the reason why they failed to recognize him. They thought that he must be there, though they did not see him. Every other visiting Governor, with one unfortunate exception, which was not the fault of the Governor concerned, was in full evidence as the representative of his State and at the head of his troops. It did not occur to anybody that the Governor of the State in which the demonstration was held would wilfully "cut" the parade. It seems, however, that this is what the Governor of New York did.

That upon such an occasion Gov. BLACK should have preferred his personal ease and comfort to his official duty is a fact that can scarcely be explained upon any hypothesis that is creditable to him. It may be that he cannot ride, and that is a drawback upon occasions of ceremony, and a drawback which most of our Governors who labored under it when they took office have taken the pains to remove. But though a Governor in a barouche is by no means so dignified a representative of his Commonwealth in a military procession as a Governor on horseback, he is distinctly preferable to no Governor at all. He was certainly not disabled by illness, for he was present at the ceremonies at the monument. If he believed that his official conduct had not commended him to the inhabitants of the greater city which includes about half his constituency, he was in the right. But if he imagined that he would on that account be received otherwise than with respect and courtesy by a New York crowd when he appeared in the performance of an official duty, he was wildly in the wrong.

But it is not his own absence from his proper place in the procession that has excited most unfavorable remark. It is the fact that he most improperly designated as his substitute to the command in chief of the State troops assembled his Adjutant General, whose rank and standing in the National Guard end with the Governor's own term of office. The disposition of the Adjutant General of the State to magnify his office has for some time been a grievance to the National Guardsmen. That an Adjutant General appointed for political or personal reasons and "dressed in a little brief authority" should be permitted to play the "fantastic trick" of commanding the National Guard of the State on an occasion when the National Guard of every other State was commanded by its Commander in Chief is beyond all precedent.

The right of the Governor to do what he did seems clear enough. The articles of war, which, so far as they are applicable, are part of the Military Code of the State, set forth that when different corps happen to do duty together "the officer highest in rank of the line shall command the whole" are subject to the qualification, "unless otherwise specially directed by the President"—that is, the Commander in Chief. There is nothing to prevent the Governor from designating a staff officer or a private or a civilian to take command in his place. It is only an abuse of discretion and an indignity to "the officer highest in rank of the line." But very possibly the Governor did not intend that or even know it. It is surprising that his Adjutant General should not have known it and advised the Governor that the substitution of himself for his chief would be a monstrous indecorum. It is more than an indecorum. As we have said before, one of the main practical uses of such a pageant as that of Tuesday is to promote the efficiency of the National Guard. Nothing could be better adapted to impair the efficiency of the National Guard by disgusting and disaffecting its members than the conduct of its Commander in Chief, first in absenting himself from the greatest display that it has ever made, and then in sending a member of his official staff as his substitute in the chief command.

WOOD PULP SHOULD BE FREE.

The House Tariff bill proposes to tax wood pulp one-twelfth of a cent per pound. This is equivalent at present prices to $1.66 per ton, as against the present duty of about $1 per ton. The total revenue involved in this increase would not at the utmost amount to more than $60,000 to $70,000 a year.

The tax is bad in every way. It is a check on American industry, being a tax on the materials of manufacture. It would act as a further check because it causes the Canadian Government to retaliate by an export tax on logs of $3 per cord, equal in its effect on the cost of paper to some six times the effect of the wood pulp tax. It is a bounty on the destruction of American forests against which every intelligent citizen is protesting. It is a direct encouragement to the formation of a paper manufacturers' combination.

This, probably, is the real secret of the insertion of this most unjust and mischievous provision in the tariff. The revenue possible under it is too insignificant to have had any weight.

The Senate, if it makes any change in the present tariff, should put wood pulp on the free list.

RE-ENTER THE CONCERT.

It must now be as plain at Athens as it is at every other capital that the failure of Greece in an undertaking of which the chivalry was Quixotic is complete and hopeless. She is, indeed, at the mercy of Turkey. But she is not upon that account much worse off than she was before, except by the actual losses of life and treasure already incurred. She has nothing which Turkey covets, excepting, indeed, the possession of Greece itself. But no Turkish statesman can imagine that the reconquest of Greece is feasible, or at any rate that the occupation of Greece would be feasible after it should be reconquered. As to the objects for which Greece went to war, they were all already in the possession of Turkey, and Greece went to war to recover them. Her complaint that Turkey had disregarded the decision of the treaty of Berlin on the boundaries was perfectly just, and it was also a complaint against the powers, which had bullied her, three years after the award of 1878, into accepting worse terms. Turkey had taken possession of disputed points and even fortified them. Greece has failed to recover them. Peace, therefore, on the basis of the "status quo" would be perfectly satisfactory to Turkey, while poor Greece has no choice.

Even if Turkey were disposed to push her victory, the concert would undoubtedly become operative again. There is not a single power which would find its account in the destruction of Greece, or at least that would be allowed by the rest to derive any benefit from it. Even of the Kaisers, he of Germany is probably the only one whose animosity would carry him to that length if he had entirely his own way. So that the mild sentiments of which the utterance emanates from Turkish sources are sentiments which prudence dictates to the Turks to entertain. The prefigurement of the terms of peace that comes from Paris seems reasonable. "As you were," with the addition of an indemnity payable by Greece for the expenses to which she has put Turkey.

In this respect Greece must take the consequences of her own acts. The Governments of Europe must be sensible that they have not been cutting a dignified figure of late. They will appear to much better advantage in protecting Greece against Turkey than in protecting Turkey in the misgovernment of Crete. And for this reason, among others, we may expect to see the concert, which has been so visibly in danger, restored to full force and vigor.

BUILDING STANDS.

The Building Department deserves a particular word of praise for its work in connection with the Grant Day parade. It is one of the misfortunes of that department that it cannot attract the confidence of the public by any positive achievements. Its value is shown only by the disasters it averts. It is much in the position of makers of dictionaries, as laid down by Dr. JOHNSON. "Every other author may aspire to praise; the lexicographer can hope only to escape reproach." It is when nothing happens to buildings that the efficiency of a Building Department is most fully vindicated; and this cannot be called a striking kind of vindication.

It happens, however, that on Grant Day there were several times, very likely ten times, as many stands erected for the accommodation of spectators as had ever been built in New York for a single occasion before. They were hastily put together, and of course they were projected by all kinds of men, and built by all kinds of mechanics, liberal and stingy, competent and incompetent, careful and reckless. While they were building, the Building Department inspected them, and gained the dislike of many of the projectors by forbidding the erection of their stands for insufficiency of plan or material. The great point is that not one of the stands that stood the test of inspection failed to stand the test of use, and that not a single accident has been reported as due to the collapse of a stand. This result, though purely negative, is a very positive tribute to the efficiency of the department as at present conducted.

This success suggests the propriety of a general regulation of the matter of building temporary stands. There is scarcely any more fruitful cause of accidents than the erection of stands too flimsy for their purpose. Now, there is no simpler problem of construction than that of a stand. Any competent architect could draw a specification for the building of a safe stand, setting forth the number, dimensions, and spacing of the supports in proportion to the number of tiers of seats and the manner in which the structure should be put together. If such a specification were incorporated in the statute book, any carpenter could be sure of making his work secure if he followed the law, and if he deviated from it, would do so at his peril. Meanwhile, New York is under a very substantial obligation to its Building Department.

It is gratifying to note that Mayor STRONG virtually retracts the statement that he would remove Superintendent CONSTABLE from office if he had the power on account of his personal resentment or irritation. He was reported as making that statement at the heated interview of Thursday, but yesterday he took it back, admitting that he had "nothing against Mr. CONSTABLE officially." It is certain that if the Mayor were capable of removing a competent and faithful public officer because he was angry with him and had a personal dislike for some of his ways, and for no reason affecting the public service, he would furnish a strong argument against conferring upon him a power he would be so likely to abuse. Mr. STRONG does not appear at an advantage in that interview with the Superintendent of Buildings. Even if he thinks Mr. CONSTABLE has acquired a "big head" and dislikes to have personal interviews with him, he should remember the dignity and responsibility of his office. The business of that office is public and not a private affair, and personal resentment in official intercourse is unbecoming and out of place. "Big head" is too common not to be excusable if it is accompanied with ability and fidelity in the performance of public duty, which are not so easily acquired.

Mr. W. R. DAVIE of South Carolina writes to THE TIMES a most interesting letter, which will be found in another column. It is the testimony of an intelligent and active farmer with reference to the practical operation of the "low prices" which some of the advocates of cheap money think so disastrous. As it is explicit, complete, and perfectly trustworthy, it is as valuable as it is interesting.

Another important step has been reached in the preparation for the Elm Street improvement. The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment have made their report upon the value of the property to be taken, and the amount of damage to be paid by the city. This amounts to something over $5,000,000 in the aggregate. The report will have to be confirmed by the court, but under the law authorizing this work the city took title when the Commissioners filed their oath of office, and it is not necessary to wait until the payments have been made before proceeding. There has been nothing in the way for some months, unless it is a lack of completed plans and of readiness for actual operations. If the rapid-transit road is to take this route, however, it is desirable to have that matter settled before the city takes possession of the street for widening and extending operations, which would have to be attended or followed by finishing the surface by grading and paving. Presumably the improvement has been awaiting the decision of the underground road question, and that makes it especially desirable that property owners along the whole line should be prompt in giving the requisite consents. A resort to the courts in that matter would cause another long delay. Property owners who oppose the rapid-transit plan must be very short-sighted.

Some bibulous wags of Troy have been preparing a poser for the Excise Commissioner as to the operation of the Raines law. A party of them, it is reported, bought a cask of liquor, and then sent a solemn communication to Mr. LYMAN inquiring if they could distribute it among themselves without a liquor tax certificate. At last accounts the Commissioner had not vouchsafed a reply, but the question does not "faze" Senator RAINES. He says that they cannot distribute it in quantities of less than five gallons without taking out a certificate or violating the law. If a gang of fellows club together and buy a barrel of whisky or a keg of beer or a bottle of wine, do they thereby become a "corporation or association" which traffics in liquor if it distributes the contents among the "members"? That seems to be Lawmaker RAINES'S manner of construing a law of his own making. He is almost as judicial as he is judicious.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Perfection is not expected of mortals, nor are their mistakes unpardonable, so it might have been taken for granted that the committee to which was intrusted the task of inviting people on one account or another distinguished to participate in last Tuesday's ceremonies would overlook some men whose right to recognition was undoubted, and it was inevitable, and therefore is excusable, that not quite all of those who received the honor had obvious claim to it. But after making due allowances for human limitations, it must be admitted that the complaints about this committee's work come from unpleasantly numerous directions. Contentment seems to exist only to the eastward—out at sea. In the North, West, and South there is a chorus of mingled growls and wails, most distasteful to hear, and so loud and prolonged that to ignore it is hardly possible. Some of the charges of carelessness have already been disproved, and of course most of the others will in time be shown to be groundless. Meanwhile, the perturbed papers in other States would evidence better taste as well as better sense if they did not hasten to deduce from insufficient data the theory that New Yorkers delight in offending their neighbors, and that to do so is their custom and intention. Such ideas are so absurd as not to be worth consideration. If any unintentional wrongs were done, of course adequate apology for them will be made—uless the imbecile assertion that the wrongs were intentional is made so often that the ordinary explanations which decent people give to decent people are rendered impossible.

—So colossal are the figures which the Chancellor of the Exchequer used in telling the prosperity of England, as shown by her revenue, her surplus cash on hand, and the reduction of her public debt in the past year, that one can overcome his natural hesitancy to criticise an act of benevolence, and can ask with just a touch of asperity whether the sending of grain from this country to starving India is as eminently judicious as it is undoubtedly well intentioned. This is a problem that has been troubling more folks than a few ever since Messrs. TALMAGE, MOODY, and other emotional persons started the movement which at best can give great Britain's hungry children a good deal less than a bite apiece. As an abstract proposition, of course, to feed starving Indians is commendable, but as it is a task which England is perfectly able to perform, and one which she is under a thousand obligations to undertake and carry out, there is no shadow of a reason why she should be relieved of it even in part. If there were no suffering people nearer home, and especially if there were none without a fabulously wealthy parent, natural or adopted, to look after them, then Americans with tender hearts and spare cash might well turn to Hindustan as a field for the demonstration of their philanthropy. But such unfortunates do exist, and in large numbers. There is Cuba, for instance, which is lamentably full of them, and within our own boundaries energetic search might discover a score or two. It would be terrible to believe that Moslems and out-and-out heathens appeal more strongly to the missionary instinct than do men and women like the Cubans, who are not likely to prove their gratitude for assistance by adding to the record of conversions made by their benefactors. The suspicion that such is the case is bad enough, and it is a suspicion that insists on forcing itself into view at every mention of those grain-laden ships bound for India from the United States.

PERSONAL.

—THOMAS S. HARRISON, whom the President has just appointed Diplomatic Agent and Consul General at Cairo, has for qualification for the position the fact that he has twice visited the country and knows the Khédive well enough to have recently sent that deputy potentate a fine horse as a present. Mr. HARRISON has another claim to fame in that he is said to be the only man besides the Count DE PARIS who did not take the money earned by service in the Union Army. He transferred the entire amount, $5,400, to the War Library and Museum of the Loyal Legion Commandery of Pennsylvania. Somehow this act does not arouse much enthusiasm in minds eager to commend, but inclined to demand a good excuse for doing so. If Mr. HARRISON had given an unrelated, from-no-definite-source-in-particular $5,400 to the institution mentioned it would have been more than all right, but the benefaction lost something of sweet savoriness when made in a way that drew a gratuitously invidious distinction between the donor and his comrades in arms.

—Among the passengers on the Lucania, due here to-day, is ARTHUR B. WALKLEY, whose name has long been familiar to those comparatively few Americans who are interested in the literature of the stage. Mr. WALKLEY'S reviews of plays in The London Speaker, The National Observer, The Daily Chronicle, and other newspapers and periodicals are frequently reprinted in this country. He is a critic of the type of ANATOLE FRANCE and LEMAITRE, rather than that of BRUNETIERE, and his writings are distinguished by piquancy of expression and originality of thought, and perhaps too frequently by those "pleasantries" which M. BRUNETIERE so sadly decries. Mr. WALKLEY'S volume of collected essays and reviews entitled "Playhouse Impressions" (1892) is the most interesting book of English dramatic criticism published since LEWES'S book on "Actors and the Art of Acting." His mission to this country, however, is not dramatic or in any way artistic, unless it tends, indirectly, to improve the pictorial quality of postage stamps. As a critic Mr. WALKLEY is, presumably, "flamboyant," but he has a "drab" and practical side, too, and he visits the United States as an English delegate to the Postal Congress at Washington. For when he is not himself, and permitting his soul to wander among masterworks, Mr. WALKLEY is an official of the English Post Office Department.

—Naturally enough, Prof. BUTLER'S vigorous criticism of New York's public schools has excited angry protests from teachers and the officials who are responsible for the present condition of affairs and keenly interested in its perpetuation, but such of these protestants as have endeavored to disprove the accuracy of Prof. BUTLER'S arraignment are driven to the use of strangely inadequate evidence. "Think of the honors our exhibit won at Chicago!" exclaims one. "Are not the business men of this city as intelligent as those elsewhere?" asks another. It is hardly necessary to investigate the pertinency to this discussion of either the exclamation or the question, since President HUBBELL of the Board of Education, after grieving over the wounds which Prof. BUTLER'S words have inflicted, is quoted as saying: "The improvements have been very marked. I firmly believe that we will ere long have as fine a public school organization as can be found in any city if the improvement continues apace." This is a confession considerably more humiliating than outright recognition that the charges are true would have been. Can New York take pride in the fact that, if changes in her schools begun only a year ago are followed by others equally necessary, she may in time give her children educational facilities equal to those of the little towns to which she affects superiority? In other words, can New York be content to follow where others lead?

—An inconvenient amount of mental effort is required to attain a comprehension of the motive which has led many American admirers of "Ian Maclaren" to express "sympathy" for him because he was charged with heresy by certain members of the religious denomination to which he finds it convenient to belong. In the dim, almost forgotten, past, to be sure, such an accusation made the object of it thoroughly deserving of all the sympathy he could get—which wasn't much; and not so very long ago it resulted often in serious annoyances when directed at people with livings to earn or old acquaintances with whom it was expedient to keep on good terms. Nowadays, however, conviction of heresy has become a practical impossibility, and the word itself has acquired a signification in which there is far more of the comic element than of the tragical. Unorthodoxy more or less complete so frequently characterizes clergymen of prominence that there is a lurking suspicion in the public mind that some preachers, mistaking attribute for cause, give intentional emphasis to their divergence from the ancient paths. Whether this is true or not, Dr. WATSON'S accusers were more in need of sympathy than he was, for they had exposed themselves to ridicule, which is at present the most painful and dangerous form which modern criticism, outside of the criminal courts, is permitted to take, while the only possible consequences to him which their anachronistic action could produce would be to increase the affection of his congregation and to multiply the editions of his books.

SOUTHERN LABORERS CONTENT

The Gold Standard Satisfies Them, and They Want No Tariff to Increase Prices of Necessaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent speech upon the reciprocity of protection delivered by the Hon. J. L. McLaurin of this State in Congress, he is reported to have said that while the laboring men of the Northeast were making bank accounts, those of his section were making store accounts, the majority of which they were unable to pay.

If the honorable gentleman was correct in this statement it would appear that the merchant creditors of his district were in rather worse condition than the laboring people. The truth is that in those parts of the State known to the writer, it is impossible for a laboring man to make a store account without amply securing the merchant, and as the laboring people here are generally agricultural laborers, this security is usually in the form of liens upon growing crops, which, under the laws, are about the best and safest form of security, and the most easily enforced.

The effort to make it appear that the inability to meet the payment of these store accounts is due to the gold standard and the excessive and discriminating tariff utterly fails when the true condition of the laboring classes of the South is known.

In the first place, fully five-eighths of the laboring people of this section are negroes. The remainder are small white farmers, who do their own work, and the class of poor whites who either rent or work farms on the shares system. Negroes comprise nearly the entire wage and day labor class, very few whites being employed in this form of labor on the farm. The rapid development of the cotton mill industry in the Piedmont section of South Carolina has afforded better paying and more congenial labor to the poorer whites and taken them out of competition with the negroes in the fields.

Within the last ten years a great change has been wrought in the cotton-producing regions, and in the condition and prospects of the Southern farm laborers, principally by the decrease in the price of necessaries of life, or, as the free coinage orators would put it, by the appreciation of the value of the dollar under the gold standard, and this change, Mr. McLaurin and all the rest of them to the contrary notwithstanding, is greatly for the better.

It is a fact that in spite of the great reduction in the value of cotton itself, which is the only money crop of the country, the people who actually produce it with their own labor are in better condition to-day than they ever were. This fact is amply evidenced by the decrease in the number of wage laborers and the increase in the number of tenant farmers throughout the South.

When a man, white or black, with enough children to cultivate a one-horse farm can buy a farm animal (horse or mule) for from $40 to $60, and pay his necessary store account, including fertilizers, with from 300 to $80, soon he can afford to rent land, paying two bales of cotton for it, and farm for himself, instead of hiring himself out to the landowner for $75 or $100 a year, and risk getting what Mr. Tandy called "odd jobs" for his remaining force as opportunity affords. Any reasonably industrious family can produce from six to ten bales of cotton to the horse, on average soil. Say they make eight. Two go for fertilizers, clothing, &c.; two for rent, and, if a horse is to be paid for, two for it, leaving still two bales of cotton, all his cottonseed, worth 15 cents a bushel, or $4.50 a bale, and all his corn, oats, meat, vegetables, poultry, milk, and butter, as profit—worth, say, $125 to $150 a year, or about double what the head of the family could earn at wage labor, and the second year, if the horse is paid for, they have a surplus of two bales more, worth, say, $80 to $70 additional.

There is plenty of land to rent and plenty of merchants to extend credit upon liens, and rent the thrifty man does as a matter of course.

Ten or twelve years ago, the same horse or mule would have cost $125 to $150, and the same amount of supplies from $120 to $160. The rent was the same in kind, and the farmer could not afford to rent, but took wages little, if any, higher than at present.

Some time since, I saw an article from some gentleman in New York, who asserted that it was possible to live comparatively well there for about 85 cents a week. It may surprise this gentleman to know that in this section the usual terms of contract for farm labor are from $6 to $8 a month "and rations," and that the "ration," by common consent, is one peck of cornmeal and three pounds of bacon a week. The peck of meal will cost now 12½ cents, and the meat 18¾ cents, or both 30 cents a week. All the other food he gets is to be paid for out of his wages.

As a matter of fact, he will generally consume, say, 10 cents' worth of flour per week, and will actually live, week in and week out, the year through, at an expense of 40 cents a week for food.

A family of laborers of six will generally have their own corn for bread and produce about half the meat they consume. They almost always have a cow and get plenty of milk and butter. They have gardens and chickens and eggs, and plenty of sweet potatoes and sorghum molasses if at all industrious, so that the necessary outlay of such a family of six for food may be estimated as follows:

Bacon, 240 pounds, being 10 pounds a week for 24 weeks at 6¼ cents	$15
Flour, 50 pounds a month for 12 months, 600 pounds, at $2.50	15
Total	$31

Coffee, sugar, salt, soda, and the small luxuries are usually obtained by barter of eggs, butter, fruit, or small jobs of labor, and are not included in the account as "necessary supplies." Clothing, shoes, farm hardware, and everything else they are compelled to buy, thanks to what Mr. McLaurin calls "dear money," they buy cheap, and thus it is that the people who really earn their bread by the sweat of the face are better off to-day than they ever were or ever would have been but for the era of cheap goods, which the gentleman so much despises.

In the course of his remarks Mr. McLaurin had something to say about cheap products making cheap men, which had a decidedly chestnutty flavor, but it will be a long time before he is able to convince the laboring people of this section that their true interest is in having everything else down except money.

The laboring people, white and black, have more money now at present prices of everything, cotton included, than they ever had before. They have better clothing, better food, and more of it; they have more and better farm stock; have more buggies and wagons and farm implements and furniture and cook stoves; better churches and schools and medical attention, and, if the present low prices of products and necessaries and the purchasing power of money is not interfered with by legislation, the time is coming fast when all of the best of the present tenant class, white and black, will be able to buy and pay for houses of their own.

They want neither to be taxed nor protected by tariff, nor do they want cheap money and high prices, but the best dollar of the greatest purchasing power and the cheapest goods they can obtain, even at the risk of being called "cheap men" by the one-horse politicians in or out of Congress.

W. R. DAVIE.

Landsford, S. C., April 17, 1897.

NUGGETS.

The Trouble with the Music.

In the concert of Europe every nation is blowing its own horn.—Dallas (Texas) News.

His Exculpation.

Tillman says "Senatorial courtesy is a sham." This probably accounts for Tillman's lack of it.—Richmond (Va.) Times.

His Appearance Against Him.

Brown—My son has very extravagant ideas.

Stone—He doesn't look as if he had many of them.—Yonkers Statesman.

An Approximation.

It is hard to say just how many roses there are in grand old Texas, but there are certainly enough to bury Rhode Island about ten feet deep.—Galveston News.

Does His Part.

"They tell me, Grumpy, that you do a great deal to keep money in circulation."

"So I do. I put it into the business and my partner draws it out."—Detroit Free Press.

Those Provoking Chinese.

There are no more new ideas. Whenever we think we have one the Chinese bob up and say they knew all about it 'steen thousand years ago.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Smugglers.

Mildmay—Ah, speaking of smugglers? Dark-browed villains, with unkempt locks, eh?

Juniper—Oh, no; these were ladies of the highest respectability, handsome in face and form and beautifully dressed.—Boston Transcript.

IF.

From the Rome (Ga.) Masonic Herald.

If any little word of mine
May make a life the brighter,
If any little song of mine
May make a heart the lighter,
God help me speak the little word,
And take my bit of singing,
And drop it in some lonely vale,
To set the echoes ringing.

If any little love of mine
May make a life the sweeter,
If any little care of mine
May make a friend's the fleeter,
If any little lift of mine may ease
The burden of another,
God give me love and care and strength
To help my toiling brother.

CHAMBERLAIN UNDER OATH

Explicit Statement that the Colonial Office Did Not Know of the Transvaal Raid in Advance.

NO INTIMATION OF THE MOVE

The Secretary Was Under Oath and His Assertions Were Listened to with Intense Interest—General Foreign Affairs.

LONDON, April 30.—The Parliamentary committee which has been inquiring into the Transvaal raid resumed its sessions to-day. The Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, made a statement, under oath, declaring in the most explicit manner that neither himself nor his colleagues in the Colonial Office had, until the day before the raid, the slightest suspicion of anything in the nature of an armed invasion of the Transvaal.

Mr. Rutherford Harris made a long statement detailing his connection with the movements in the Transvaal, and then, in the midst of intense interest, Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the events preceding the raid, and concluded with making the above statement.

CAPE COLONY POLITICS.

Criticism of the Administration's Attitude Toward the Transvaal.

CAPE TOWN, April 30.—In the Cape Parliament to-day, Mr. Merriman, the anti-Rhodes leader, moved a resolution of no confidence in the Cape Ministry, which he supported by a vigorous attack upon the hostile attitude assumed by the Cape Colony Administration toward the Transvaal.

The Chamber was crowded, and the debate was of a most excited character. The resolution was finally rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House.

BERING SEA DISPUTE.

England Is Said to Have Declined the Request for a Re-inquiry.

LONDON, April 30.—The Foreign Office has mailed the reply of the Marquis of Salisbury to the request from Washington for a re-inquiry into the Bering Sea fisheries dispute.

It is reported that the British Premier's reply is in the negative, on the ground of expense. Washington asked for a prompt reply, which was hurriedly drawn up and dispatched this week.

BUYING CARS IN AMERICA.

English Builders Are Losing Some Railway Patronage.

LONDON, April 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. C. T. Ritchie, replying to Sir Charles Howard Vincent, Conservative and Fair Trader, Member for the Central Division of Sheffield, said the Government was not prepared to compel companies applying for new railway charters to buy their equipment in the United Kingdom. In the case of the Waterloo City Railway, Mr. Ritchie added, twenty-two cars had been ordered in America because out of the seven English firms tendering for the work, not one of them was able to deliver the stock in the time required by the railroad company.

ROYAL APPEAL FOR THE POOR.

The Princess of Wales Wants the Outcasts to be Remembered.

LONDON, April 30.—The Princess of Wales has written to the Lord Mayor of London, pointing out that in the schemes to commemorate the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria in June, the poorest of the poor, the tenants of the London slums, have been overlooked. She says:

"Might I plead that they also should have a share in the fêtes of that blessed day, and so remember to the end of their lives that great and good Queen whose reign, by the blessing of God, has been prolonged for sixty years? Let us, therefore, provide these unfortunate ones, these beggars and outcasts, with a dinner or some substantial meal during the week of the jubilee commemoration. I have great pleasure in heading a subscription list for that purpose with £100."

Austria's Political Wrangles.

VIENNA, April 30.—The German Nationalists have introduced a motion in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath for the impeachment of Count Badeni, the Premier; Dr. Bilinski, Minister of Finance; Count Gleispach, the Minister of Justice; Baron Glanz d'Eligna, Minister of Commerce, and Count Letezur-Wicheln, Minister of Agriculture, for violating their Ministerial powers by the issue of a decree authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia and Moravia on the same footing as the German.

General Foreign Notes.

ST. JOHN, N. F., April 30.—Lieut. Peary has opened negotiations here for a steamer for his arctic trip.

LONDON, April 30.—Queen Victoria reached Portsmouth to-day, from Cherbourg, on her return from the south of France.

LONDON, April 30.—Col. John Hay, the newly appointed United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, visited the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon.

ROME, April 30.—The Italian Geographical Society has received news confirming the report of the massacre of the Bottego expedition.

LONDON, April 30.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that it is rumored among the supporters of the Government that the Duke of Leeds is to succeed the Earl of Aberdeen as Governor General of Canada.

YOUNG UTAH THIEF CAUGHT.

He Absconded to Florida and Lived High for Awhile.

Detectives McCarthy and Wade of the New York Detective Bureau, with Chief of Police Davenport of Ogden, Utah, arrested yesterday Clarence Barton, twenty-one years old, on a charge of having stolen $5,200 from the Utah Loan and Trust Company of Ogden. Barton was arraigned in Centre Street Court, and admitted his guilt, but said that he had a companion in the commission of the crime named Leo Graves. Upon Barton's statement that he was very ill he was committed to the prison ward in Bellevue Hospital. Requisition papers for Barton will be sent, and he will be taken back to Ogden.

The Utah Loan and Trust Company's bank was robbed on the 26th of last December. Barton's brother was employed in the bank, and as he was seen loitering around the bank several days before the robbery suspicion fell upon him.

Shortly after the robbery Barton left Ogden and went to Jacksonville, Fla., where he spent money lavishly. This excited the suspicions of detective E. J. Burgess of New York, who telegraphed to the police departments of the larger cities in the United States, asking if they wanted Barton. No answer was received. Barton had a belt full of gold twenty-dollar pieces, and displayed them carelessly. He lived at the house of a woman known in Jacksonville as "Russian Belle," but whose right name is Belle Olive. Barton paid an eight-hundred-dollar mortgage that was on her house and married her daughter, whose nickname was the "Wanderer," in March Barton and his wife came to New York.

He had no money, but several pawn tickets for diamond jewelry when arrested in his rooms, at 159 West Eighty-fourth Street. His wife was sick in bed.

Her Husband Her Fire Shield.

The four-story brick tenement at 1,200 Willow Avenue, Hoboken, valued at $15,000, was destroyed by fire last night. Michael Matthews and his wife, finding escape cut off by the stairways, took positions by a window, the husband placing himself as a shield to his wife. When finally reached by the firemen, his hair, mustache, and eyebrows were burned off. His hands also were burned.

RECORD DAY FOR BROOKLYN.

All Police Benches Occupied by Republicans—Long Reign of the Walshes, Father and Son.

For the first time in the history of Brooklyn, every Police Court bench in the city will be occupied to-day by a Republican Judge.

The old Judges retired last night, and their successors take their places this morning. Judges Brenner, Bristow, Kramer, and Worth will replace Judges Walsh, Tighe, and Goetting, Judge Kramer succeeding himself, and his old court in the Second District being taken by Judge Worth.

Judge Walsh's retirement marks an interesting feature in Brooklyn Police Court annals, his father, Andrew Walsh, having served on the bench for thirty years and the retiring Judge for seven years.

The Walshes have the distinction of never having had a decision reversed by higher tribunals during their respective careers as Police Justices.

JAPAN'S HAWAIIAN MINISTER.

Promotion of the Consul General, Who Now Has Larger Authority in Diplomatic Matters.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Japanese Foreign Office has gazetted the promotion of the present Japanese Consul General at Hawaii to the rank of Minister Resident. This gives him larger authority in dealing with diplomatic affairs between Japan and Hawaii, and the legation here has no further jurisdiction of the subject except as it may affect the relations of the United States and Japan.

There has been no communication from the British Government to the authorities here concerning Hawaii, and the report emanating in Japan that Great Britain had expressed disapproval of Hawaiian annexation to the United States is denied by officials.

A similar denial is made by officials of the Japanese Legation as to the reports that negotiations had been opened between Tokio and Washington relating to Hawaii.

CATHEDRAL FUND GROWING.

Volunteer Committee of Women Has Collected a Considerable Sum—Jews and Catholics Contribute.

A number of women desirous of aiding Bishop Potter in swelling the Cathedral Fund recently took it on themselves to send out cards promiscuously asking contributions from 1 cent to $100. Persons in all walks of life were addressed. Sunday school children, inmates of charitable homes, policemen, waiters, officials, and working girls were all asked to help.

Within the last few days over a thousand responses have been received and the sum so realized foots up $5,270. This was a most agreeable surprise to Archdeacon Tiffany, inasmuch as the effort was unorganized and wholly spontaneous.

Bishop Potter remarked to a reporter of THE NEW YORK TIMES last night that the feature of the contributions which pleased him most was that much of the money was received from persons not identified with the Protestant Episcopal faith—Jews, Catholics, and those of other denominations giving generously to the fund.

Chittenden Civil Service Case.

Edward M. Shepard, one of the attorneys in the Chittenden civil service case, announced yesterday that he will make a motion before the Court of Appeals, at Albany, next week for a new hearing on the general grounds that the Court of Appeals either overlooked some material fact or failed to take into consideration some previous decision. Courts are frequently asked to review their own decisions, the most celebrated recent case in point being that in the income tax case, in which the United States Supreme Court reversed itself.

Two Comedies at the Lyceum.

"Ruth's Romance," a one-act comedy, and "The Reprobate," a comedy in three acts, were acted at the Lyceum Theatre yesterday afternoon for the benefit of the Home Hotel Association, of 148 St. Ann's Avenue. There were songs, impersonations, and a recitation by other performers, professional and amateur. There was a good attendance.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

The Empire Theatre will close May 15.

It is probable that Mrs. Fiske will close the season of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre this day week.

Florence Ziegfeld, Jr., the manager of Anna Held, intends to star that actress in a play next season and make another American tour.

Joseph Jefferson will probably not play in New York next season, but the season after that he will fill a farewell engagement of six weeks, which will be his last appearance on the stage.

H. C. Miner will start for Chicago to-day to see James A. Herne. He will return Thursday. It is said that Mr. Miner's profits from "Shore Acres" for the four years the piece has been played amount to $120,000.

Emma Calvé received an offer from Al Hayman and Klaw & Erlanger just before she left for Paris to make an American concert tour next season. This theatrical firm offered to deposit $100,000 guarantee in Paris if she accepted their terms. It is said that Mme. Calvé has not yet decided whether or not she will accept the offer.

It is said that A. M. Palmer does not claim in his answer to Theodore Moss's suit that the latter was a partner with him in the theatrical business. The lease of the theatre, as held by Mr. Palmer, provides that "It is expressly understood between the parties that the relations created by this instrument shall be that of landlord and tenant only."

Annual Firemen's Drill and Parade.

Chief Bonner has been instructed by the Fire Board to make arrangements for the annual parade, drill, and exhibition of the department, which will be held on Thursday, May 27. Contrary to the usual custom, the parade will be held down town. The reviewing stand is to be erected in Union Square. An alarm will be turned in, probably by Mayor Strong, and the firemen will give an exhibition of fire fighting. Mayor Strong will present the Bennett and Stephenson medals, and also one that the Mayor himself has given to the fireman making one of the best rescues of the year. There has been no parade and drill of the department since 1895.

Boy Crushed to Death by Truck.

Hyman Newman, five years old, of 50 Stanton Street, while playing in the street in front of his home last evening, was run over and almost instantly killed by a heavy furniture truck, driven by Thomas Shiels, twenty-eight years old, of 134 East One Hundred and Ninth Street. Shiels was arrested. At the time of the accident the boy was playing "one old cat" with a number of his companions. He had hit the "cat" and then started to run. As he ran he did not see the approaching team and truck, and struck one of the horses. He fell, and the wagon passed over his head and body before the driver could stop his horses.

Photographer Eddy to Try Again.

William A. Eddy, the kite flyer, who failed to take pictures of the Grant Monument and Riverside Drive at the time of Tuesday's parade, because the wind blew his kites away, will make another effort to-day and to-morrow. To-day's work will be in the way of preparation for to-morrow's. He will take sixteen kites to the top of the Lawson residence, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and Riverside Drive. Mr. Eddy hopes Sunday to get thirty-six pictures of scenes about the tomb, and believes they will be almost as interesting as pictures of the parade itself.

Little Moving in Wall Street.

There was little moving done in Wall Street and its neighborhood yesterday. What there was came mainly from want of foresight on the part of landlords who adhered to old rent schedules. Some of those who moved or are to move are: Floyd-Jones & Robison, 2 Exchange Court to 18 Wall Street; W. H. Granbery & Co., 33 New Street to 18 and 20 New Street, and George B. Hopkins & Co., 56 Broadway to the Equitable Building.

BRUNETIERE SCORES ZOLA

The French Critic's Final Lecture on French Contemporary Literature Arouses Enthusiasm.

SAYS NATURALISM IS DEAD

He Declares the Realist's Depiction of French Life Is False and Unnatural—Dramatic Denunciation of His Brutality—Evil Influence on Other Writers.

M. Brunetière was in his element yesterday. The self-restraint and calm temper which characterized his four previous lectures were utterly abandoned when he delivered his closing lecture on "The French Novel." He has always been an irreconcilable foe to the sort of realism—although he denies that it is realism—of which Emile Zola is the most widely read exponent, and his subject afforded him ample opportunity to display his antagonism. The audience anticipated something of the kind, and seemed to be in thorough sympathy with the thoughts of the lecturer.

As he proceeded with his fierce arraignment of Zola, M. Brunetière grew dramatic. He almost shrieked. His whole frame trembled with excitement, and when he paused for a moment to recover his breath, a simultaneous burst of applause showed him that his sentiments found a hearty response in the minds of the listeners. This assurance of sympathy seemed to pacify him, and for the rest of his lecture, even when he made reference to Zola, he gave no visible signs of excitement.

In his opening remarks, M. Brunetière again referred to the power and influence exerted by the critic in literature, and especially lauded the work of Taine, whose last years, he said, were embittered by the growing success of Zola and his ilk.

"There is no doubt," he said, "that naturalism is and always will be a potent factor in art and literature. There is no more delightful reading than the works of Flaubert, who is unquestionably the greatest naturalist of the age. He is a follower of the same school as the de Goncourts, (Edmond and Jules,) and his works show his true appreciation of what is beautiful and worthy of depiction in nature.

"Another man who early in life gave promise of development in this true school of naturalism is Daudet. His earlier works were inspired by Dickens. He displayed the same taste in choosing his subjects, the same accent of sincere pity, the same process of reasoning, and the same faculty of pitying himself and shedding tears over his own misfortune. He was, like Dickens, fond of caricature, and always went to the districts of poverty and the haunts of misery for his characters. In the romance of his maturity, however, he became untrue to himself and shattered the hopes of his admirers. It was when his style began approaching Zola's and making an attempt at the realism of this detestable scrivener."

The Failure of Realism.

It was at this stage of his lecture that M. Brunetière manifested the first signs of the approaching storm. "Zola!" he cried. "What has he done for literature? How has he demonstrated naturalism, or realism, as he chooses to term it? It is true, he possesses a fecund imagination. He would depict life as it is. But what a miserable failure is his depiction! His French workman is not the French workman; his French soldier is not the French soldier; his French officer is not the French officer; his French bourgeois is a miserable, mean parody on the French bourgeois. France is not the enormity that he would make it. His are not characters; they are caricatures.

"When one hardly knows Paris, as Zola, how dare he assume to portray it? But he dares, nevertheless, and the result is that his caricatures are gloomy, pessimistic, and calumnious—a portrait of his own character. He insists in applying the name of truth to what he calls his art, but there is no semblance of truth either in his work or in his statement. Without even rudimentary knowledge of literature, that is, of the proper kind of literature, he wants to found his school of literary realism, and unfortunately he has found some followers. I will not deny that he has talent, but I deeply regret that his talent is applied to the setting of so pernicious an example. What good can his expositions of brutality, vulgarity, and grossness accomplish? What moral influence can they exert, but to create a world of cynics patterned after their exponent?

Zola Spoils Other Writers.

"How nefarious his influence is can be seen by the way in which his style affected other writers, who started out in the true school of naturalism, but, impressed with his success, soon lapsed into his. There was Edmond de Goncourt, who wrote such pretty little tales at first, but soon adopted the style of Zola, thus forever spoiling his opportunity of gaining renown in literature. Albert Wolff, the German, also caught the fever of realism and attempted to write of Paris and France as he understood. Fancy a German describing French characteristics!"

The speaker finished his arraignment of Zola by emphatically declaring that there is not a person who lives in France that is more uncultured and knows less about France and Frenchmen than Emile Zola. He then proceeded to a review of other French novelists of the present day. "Francisque Sarcey," he continued, "sacrifices all his tastes to the public; this continuous bidding for public approval and vainglorious attempts at posing for the masses have virtually ruined his inherent talents and have dragged him down from the high pedestal of the thorough literary man to the level of the commonplace. A splendid contrast is, on the other hand, noticeable in the work of Guy de Maupassant. It is a pity this genius died so young. Unlike Zola, he did much realistic work without descending to vulgarity. He was absolutely frank, wholesome, and direct. He treated his characters in a manner involving wholesome lessons for the reader.

"Pierre Loti presents another splendid example of an author who employs the realistic method without dredging the depths of misery and brutality for the creation of his characters. His beautiful marine stories show his thorough acquaintance with his subject. His tales of African life are true, and proclaim his incomparable poetical nature. On the whole, his productions will stand favorable comparison with the descriptive writings of Chateaubriand, who injected the true poetical feeling into his work."

New School of Novelists Needed.

Of Poul Bourget, M. Brunetière said that, though he had many faults, his style was facile and wholesome, and the fact that he had numerous disciples was a sign that his methods were gaining favor from critics and students. He also reviewed at length the writings of Paul Hervieu, Octave Feuillet, Edouard Rod, and many other writers of French contemporary literature. In conclusion, he said that he fervently hoped for the advent of a new school of realists that would depict life as they found it and not from any morbid or cynical impressions that their nature was susceptible to.

After the lecture proper the speaker made a brief address, thanking the audience for its attention, good nature, and sympathy. He assured them that if he had by his series of lectures brought an increase of interest in French literature, he felt that his object had been fully accomplished. He would carry with him to France, he said, the pleasantest recollections of his stay in the United States, and would always work for the interest of good literature and sound art in both continents among those whom he could reach.

He received a literal ovation when he concluded. The audience applauded loud and long, but it was fully fifteen minutes before M. Brunetière agreed to come out again and bow his thanks. He would not respond, however, to the encore with another speech.

M. Brunetière leaves to-day for France.

Howard B. Hackett Dead.

Howard B. Hackett, the well-known writer on sporting subjects, died suddenly of heart failure, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the residence of Nelson Miller, 204 West Seventy-eighth Street. Mr. Hackett, it is said, complained of pains in the region of his heart on Thursday afternoon, but when he retired to his room early yesterday was apparently well. Mr. Hackett was twenty-nine years old, and was born in this city. Part of his life, however, was spent in Albany. For the last seven years he was connected with the sporting department of The World.

ARTILLERY HORSES SHOWN

Brooklyn's Fashionable Society Entertained by the Skilful Manoeuvres of a Two-Gun Battery.

WINNERS OF THE PRIZES

Silver Cup for Roadsters Went to E. T. Bedford for His Blacks—A. J. Nutting Took the Prize for Pairs to Road Wagons.

The most interesting feature at the Horse Show, in Brooklyn, last evening was an exhibition drill given by a platoon of Company G, Fifth Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton. The regulars were under command of Second Lieut. Gatley. The different events dragged somewhat during the evening, and it was not until after 11 o'clock that the two-gun battery drove into the ring. The soldiers were put through a number of manoeuvres, and did as well as the limited space of the arena would permit.

There was loud applause from the throng of well-dressed spectators when both detachments drove successfully through upright posts with only two inches leeway and dashed around the ring at full gallop. The platoon bivouacked at the club last night and will give another exhibition this afternoon. The show will close to-night.

The first exhibition of the evening was the roadster class, for which there were four entries. The prize, a silver cup, was won by E. T. Bedford, who drove Black Ide and Gillette, a pair of beautiful black steppers. E. H. Barnes's Trix and Ruth and Charles A. Moore's Sam and Montauk won the ribbons.

Pairs driven to road wagons and runabouts created considerable interest among the spectators, as several of the crack teams of the club were entered. A. J. Nutting, with Holly and Duke, won first prize of $25; E. T. H. Talmage's Victor and Mikado, second; William F. Tooker, Jr.'s Ruby and Rex, third.

The other entries and awards were ladies' saddle contest, Miss Ethel Candee, on Sporting Duchess, owned by F. D. Beard, first prize; Miss Marie Zimmermann, with Jay F. Carlisle's The Actor, second; Miss Margaret Zimmermann, on Mrs. W. A. Dykman's bay mare Sympathy, third.

Four-in-Hands.—Hamilton H. Salmon, with High Flyer, Lady Sapphire, Lady Jess, and Sir Lofty, was first, and William F. Tooker, Jr.'s, Rex, Regina, Prince, and Ruby second.

Saddle horses of fifteen hands or over, and age limit of four years—E. T. H. Talmage's Patsy McCord, ridden by Robbins Woodward, blue ribbon and prize of $25; E. H. Barnes, with Vogue, second; Herbert L. Pratt's Sateen, ridden by G. Herbert Potter, third.

High steppers, shown to two-wheeled vehicles, and not under 14 hands 2 inches—A. J. Nutting's Holly first, A. J. Nutting's Duke second, E. T. H. Talmage's Victor third.

Pairs, driven to broughams—A. J. Nutting's Holly and Duke first prize, $25; C. W. Seaman's Major and Frank second, Thomas Adams, Jr.'s, Ethel and Ioma third.

Closed Their Season with a Dance.

The Thursday Evening Roller Skating Club concluded its season last night by giving a reception, dance, and supper at the Berkeley Armory, West Forty-fonrth Street. The cotillion was led by F. Raymond Lefferts, Jr., and Miss Clara Simpson, and A. Smedberg, Jr., and Miss C. Kellogg. The Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs attended the reception in a body.

College Boys Give a Concert.

The Yale Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs gave a concert last night at Carnegie Hall. The light music and comical songs were received by the audience with frequent applause.

A VANDERBILT WEDDING.

Miss Carrie Little of New York Becomes the Wife of a Western Bank Cashier.

TACOMA, Washington, April 30.—Jacob Vanderbilt, Jr., Assistant Cashier of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, was married yesterday afternoon to Miss Carrie Little of New York, daughter of Mrs. John Little, formerly of that city. Their marriage recalls his divorce from his second wife and her claim last year for alimony.

Vanderbilt represented that he received a salary of $175 per month, and a settlement was made. He has a large income, as is evidenced by his expensive manner of living.

Yesterday's wedding occurred at the residence of his cousin, Philip Caesar, President of the Metropolitan Savings Bank, whose wife is the bride's sister. Only relatives and a few friends were present. The bridal couple afterward left for Victoria.

Miss Little arrived from New York three weeks ago. Their plan to be married in St. Peter's Episcopal Church was changed because Bishop Barker refused to sanction the performance of the ceremony, because Mr. Vanderbilt was divorced. The bride is nearly thirty and the bridegroom forty-one.

The first of Vanderbilt's three wives was Miss Hazzard, a New Jersey heiress. Many congratulatory telegrams were received yesterday, including one from Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Bradley—Hudson.

Alfred Bradley, the manager and proprietor of "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," now playing at the Lyceum Theatre, was married yesterday to Susannah E. Hudson, niece of Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hayden of Hayden Lodge, Navesink Highlands, N. J. The bride was attended by Miss Marguerite Hayden and Miss Alice Bradley, and was given away by her uncle, William R. Hayden. Mr. Bradley is the brother of Madeline Lucette Ryley, the playwright and author of "Christopher, Jr.," "An American Citizen," "The Mysterious Mr. Bugle," and other plays.

Hamel—Green.

A quiet marriage ceremony was celebrated yesterday in Christ Episcopal Church in Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg. The principals were Miss May Green, daughter of Clarence S. Green, and Francis S. Hamel. Only the immediate relatives were present. Alfred T. Ives acted as best man, with Miss Effie Green as maid of honor. After a short tour Mr. and Mrs. Hamel will take up their residence at 827 Marcy Avenue.

Pasfield—Merritt.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 30.—George L. Pasfield and Miss Caroline Merritt were married yesterday at the home of the bride. Miss Merritt is a daughter of Edward L. Merritt and a niece of Gen. Wesley Merritt, commanding the Department of the East.

SOCIETY NOTES.

Miss Virginia Vaughan gave the sixth lecture in a course on poetry at the home of Dr. Bryson, 34 Gramercy Park, last evening. Her subject was "The Poetry of the Future."

An entertainment given for the benefit of the fresh-air work of the First Presbyterian Church, Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street, at the chapel, last evening, netted about $50. The programme consisted of humorous recitations, songs, and some vocal music.

Miss Estelie Norton, the pianiste, gave a concert at the Waldorf yesterday afternoon, and was assisted by Miss Gertrude Griswold, soprano; Miss Marie Parcello, contralto; Miss Marie Kleckhofer, 'cellist; Gustav d'Aquin, flute, and George B. Prentice. The accompanyists were Mrs. Florence Buckingham Joyce and Mrs. Philip Conway Sawyer.

A concert was given by the pupils of Victor Clodio last night, in Steinway Hall. Misses Cora Le Bel and Mae Cressy sang a duet, "Lovely Night," which was well received. The other pupils who assisted were William Lavine, Mrs. Emma Schmidt, Miss Elsa Brandes, Mrs. Marie Meuer, Miss Sophie Barth, and George L. Upshur. Eugen Bernstein accompanied on the piano.

DEATH OF JOHN H. WERTS.

Once a Wealthy Clothing Manufacturer, He Dies an Insane Pauper in Kentucky.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 30.—John H. Werts, aged eighty-four, died here to-day in the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum of general debility. He formerly was a clothing manufacturer, and once was worth over $250,000.

He came to Lexington from New York in 1842, and soon became the leading merchant tailor in Central Kentucky. During the war his income was enormous, as he practically had no competition. He established a branch house in Chicago at a cost of $100,000. His nephew, John McCurdy, had charged of that establishment, and it failed. He invested largely in the clothing manufactory of Carter, Kirtland & Co., New York, and lost over $50,000 when that establishment failed. Gen. Goodloe, who was Federal Tax Collector in 1863, found that Werts had not given in all his property, and it cost him $17,000 to square himself with the Government.

Werts never advertised his business, and when more progressive merchants began competing with him after the war his business gradually fell off until it had dwindled to practically nothing. In 1880 the Sheriff closed him out. Since then he has been a pauper.

The clothiers of Lexington provided for his wants until about a year ago, when he lost his mind, and was sent to the asylum. He leaves no family.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

William Wickes Rossiter.

William Wickes Rossiter, President of the Terminal Warehouse Company of this city, died yesterday of intestinal cancer in the Seney Hospital, Brooklyn. Mr. Rossiter was taken ill last Tuesday morning, and by night had become so much worse that he was removed to the hospital to be operated upon for appendicitis. When the operation was performed the real nature of Mr. Rossiter's disease was discovered. Mr. Rossiter rallied slightly after the operation, but when later a second one was performed he suffered a relapse, and for the past forty-eight hours was in a comatose state.

Mr. Rossiter, son of Mary W. and Lucius T. Rossiter, was born in 1848, and from boyhood lived in Brooklyn. He was graduated from the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. His business career began in the house of Wallace & Wickes, in this city. He became connected with the Warehouse Company in May, 1891, and shortly after was chosen its President. He was a Trustee of the Brooklyn Savings Bank and a Director of the Corn Exchange Bank of this city. He was one of the founders of the Montauk Club, and was a Director, and also an active member of the Field and Marine Club of Bath Beach. For many years he had been Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society, and had in a general way done much for other charitable enterprises.

Mr. Rossiter was a brother of Clinton L. Rossiter, President of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad; E. V. W. Rossiter, Treasurer of the New York Central Railroad, and Walter K. Rossiter, Assistant Secretary of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Funeral services will be held in the family residence, 50 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn, on Monday, at 3 P. M.

William J. Van Arsdale.

William J. Van Arsdale, School Commissioner, and for many years connected with the real estate and tax department of the New York Central Railroad, died suddenly at his home, 107 Bank Street, from apoplexy, yesterday forenoon. Mr. Van Arsdale was at his office in the Grand Central Station last Thursday, and attended to business as usual. He appeared to be in good health Mr. Van Arsdale was born in Plattkill, Ulster County, this State, in 1834, and when he was two years old his parents brought him to this city, where he has resided ever since. His early education was obtained in the public schools, mostly in Grammar School No. 11, then in Wooster Street. At the age of fourteen he left school and went to work as an office boy. A few years later he secured employment in that capacity in the New York Central Railroad offices, and by his faithful and competent service he rose gradually to a position of responsibility. He enjoyed the friendship of Commodore Vanderbilt, and was held in high esteem by the present generation of Vanderbilts, and also by all of the officers of the New York Central system. For many years Mr. Van Arsdale was a School Trustee in the Ninth Ward. Upon his appointment to the School Board he was designated as Chairman of the Committee on Sites. His term as Commissioner would have expired on Jan. 1, 1898. Mr. Van Arsdale was a member of the Holland Society and of the St. Nicholas Society. A widow survives him.

Alfred Johnson.

Alfred Johnson, for many years known in the iron trade as an expert on everything pertaining to iron, died suddenly at his home, 416 Lenox Avenue, of heart failure yesterday morning. Mr. Johnson was born in Nottingham, England, sixty-two years ago, and came to this country at the age of twenty-two. He was in the iron business until he retired about a year ago. He leaves a wife and four children. Mr. Johnson was a veteran of the Ninth Regiment and a member of Harlem Masonic Lodge, No. 457. The funeral services will be held to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock in St. Andrew's Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. At the grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, the Masonic burial service will be read.

Col. Horace Jewett, U. S. A.

Col. Horace Jewett of the Twenty-first United States Infantry died yesterday at the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Barracks, where his regiment is stationed. He was a native of Maine, and was appointed from that State First Lieutenant of the Fifteenth Infantry in May, 1861.

He was brevetted Captain in December, 1862 for gallantry and efficiency in the battles of Shiloh and Murfreesborough, Tenn., and was appointed Captain at the same time. For gallant service in the Atlanta campaign and in the fight at Jonesborough he was brevetted Major.

Remaining with the regular army he reached the rank of Colonel by successive promotions.

M. C. Bristol.

M. C. Bristol, Superintendent of Construction of the Western Division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, with headquaqrters at Chicago, died yesterday. He had been ill for two months with typhoid malarial fever. Mr. Bristol was born in New York State, in 1842, and entered the Western Union Telegraph Company's service in 1861. In 1862 he joined the United States Military Telegraph Corps, later returning to the service of the telegraph company. He was appointed Superintendent of Construction of the Western Division Feb. 1, 1879, and has been a resident of Chicago ever since.

John Rhodes.

John Rhodes, a retired manufacturer, died suddenly yesterday at Winsted, Conn., aged sixty-nine. Death was due to bronchial troubles and heart disease. Mr. Rhodes was born in England and came to America forty years ago, settling in Brooklyn, where he engaged in the shirt manufacturing business. He retired three years ago and has since resided in Winsted.

Obituary Notes.

ANDREW M. SCHERMERHORN, one of the oldest residents of Brooklyn, who died Thursday at his residence, 633 Atlantic Avenue, was born in Schenectady seventy-five years ago, but settled in Brooklyn when still a young man. He had been a printer for nearly fifty years. Two sons and a daughter survive him. Funeral services will be held at the home to-morrow afternoon.

BERTHA BROWN died Tuesday morning of pneumonia at the residence of her mother, 61 Fifth Avenue. She had been an invalid from childhood. She was the eldest daughter of W. H. A. Brown, and a granddaughter of W. H. Brown, who built the famous yacht America. The funeral will take place in Bridgeport to-day, and the interment will be at Fairfield, Conn.

HUGH MCDONALD STRUBLE, one of the most prominent physicians in Middletown, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday after tracheotomy had been resorted to. Dr. Struble performed two surgical operations Thursday, and apparently was in the best of health, with the exception of a slight attack of quinsy. He was born in Newton, N. Y., in 1852, and was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875.

JOHN HOMEYER, a well-known Queens County Democrat, died of consumption at his residence in Ridgewood, L. I., Thursday, at the age of forty-two years. Mr. Homeyer was a native of Ridegwood, and after serving as constable and Highway Commissioner, was a candidate for Coroner in 1889, but was defeated in the Democratic Convention The Republicans then placed him on their ticket, and, being indorsed by the Gleason Democracy, he was elected, and served three years in this office.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

A.—Carpet Cleaning.—T. M. Stewart, 826 7th Av. Tel. 1,132-38th. Established 1863.

MARRIED.

BABCOCK—KNEVELS.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1897, at Trinity Chapel, New York, by the Rev. Dr. Vibbert, Mary A. Ver Planck, daughter of the late Adrian V. Knevels, to William Evelyn Babcock.

BLISS—BALDWIN.—On Thursday, April 29, at St. John's Church, Detroit, by the Rev. William Prall, D. D., assisted by the Bishop of Michigan, Katharine, daughter of the late Gov. H. P. Baldwin of Michigan, to Walter Phelps Bliss of this city.

DAVISON—CHESEBROUGH.—On Wednesday, April 28, by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, at St. Bartholomew's, Marion M. Chesebrough, daughter of Robert A. Chesebrough, Esq., to G. Howard Davison of Millbrook, N. Y.

DORTIC—SCHERMERHORN.—In Paris, April 29, by the Rev. Dr. John B. Morgan, Henry T. Dortic to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alfred Schermerhorn of New York.

VILLARD—SERRANO.—At All Souls' Church, Thursday, April 29, by the Rev. Joseph May of Philadelphia, Mariquita, daughter of Mrs. Juan Emigdio Serrano, to Harold Garrison Villard.

WARD—CORNING.—At the bride's residence, in Albany, N. Y., on Thursday, April 29, by the Very Rev. Wilford L. Robbins, D. D., Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. W. W. Battershall, D. D., Mrs. Erastus Corning, Jr., daughter of the late Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, to Dr. Samuel B. Ward.

WEIL—SCHEFTEL.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1897, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. G. Gotthell, Irene S., daughter of Adolph Scheftel, Esq., to Julius Weil.

DIED.

BOGERT.—On Thursday, April 29, 1897, after a short illness, Charles Edgar, son of the late Peter J. Bogert and son-in-law of the late John S. Young.

Funeral services at his late residence, 160 West 59th St., on Sunday, May 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

GOODRIDGE.—Suddenly, April 28, Frederic Goodridge.

Funeral services at his late residence, 250 5th Av., on Saturday, May 1, at 10:30 A. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

KELLY.—At New Rochelle, on Friday, April 30, Jennie W., widow of George Kelly.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

LAWRENCE.—On Tuesday, April 27, Robert H. Lawrence, in the 36th year of his age.

Funeral private.

MOODY.—On Friday, April 30, 1897, at Cranford, N. J., Sarah Jane Nichols, wife of William F. Moody.

Funeral Sunday. Interment at Bridgeport, Conn. Jersey City and Bridgeport papers please copy.

ROSSITER.—Suddenly, on Friday, April 30, William Wickes Rossiter, in the 50th year of his age, son of Mary W. and the late Lucius T. Rossiter.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, 50 7th Av., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock Monday afternoon, May 3. Kindly omit flowers.

WILD.—On Friday, April 30, Desire Thacher Nye, wife of the late Alfred Wild, and daughter of David and Lucy Fearing Nye of Wareham, Mass.

Funeral services at her late residence, 312 West 122d St., Monday, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Valatie, N. Y.

Albany (N. Y.) papers please copy.

Crematories are the cemeteries of the future.—U. S CREMATION CO., (LD.,) 62 East Houston St., New York. Visitors welcome.

DEATHS REPORTED YESTERDAY.

New York City.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name.	Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date in Dec. Apl.
ABRAHAM, Hinde, 125 Suffolk St.		65	30
ADE, William, 810 Columbus Av.		2	30
BRYAN, Mary E., 65 W. 100th St.		3	29
BROWN, Bertha, 61 5th Av.		35	29
BOEN, Charles, Gouverneur Hospital.		54	28
BADE, Andrew, 300 E. 111th St.		40	25
BURKHARDT, Peter, 836 Courtlandt Av.		61	29
BROWN, Lucy, 1,275 3d Av.		30	29
BORGELLI, Pierre, 40 New Bowery.		1	29
CRICHTON, David A., Grand Union Hotel		48	28
COLFORD, Mary L., Westchester.		42	28
COHE

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
291 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Secy.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

The State Trust Company
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Fourth Street National Bank
PHILADELPHIA.
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,130,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

SPENCER TRASK & CO.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 and 29 Pine St., New York.
State and James Streets, Albany.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS OF CREDIT

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., 208 Montague St.,
New York City. Brooklyn, N. Y.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF
BANK STOCKS.
P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

REORGANIZATION OF THE
Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First and Second Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Stock of the BROOKLYN ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons and Second Income Mortgage Bonds of the UNION ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds and Coupons of the SEASIDE AND BROOKLYN BRIDGE ELEVATED RAILROAD CO.

Referring to the Committee's advertisement dated March 25th, 1897, notice is hereby given that the time for deposit of the above-named securities under the Plan and Agreement is limited to and including MAY 1, 1897, after which date no deposits will be received except on payment of such penalty as may be imposed by the Committee.

Bondholders may assent to the Plan by signing the Agreement.

Copies of the Plan and Agreement may be obtained from the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York City.

New York, April 9, 1897.

F. P. Olcott, Chairman;
James T. Woodward,
Charles Parsons,
Ernst Thalmann,
Leonard Lewisohn, } Committee.

ADRIAN H. JOLINE, Counsel. J. N. WALLACE, Sec'y, 54 Wall St., N. Y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch office, 260 Broadway.
The following coupons are payable at our offices on after May 1st, 1897:
Argentine Water & Light Co. 1st Mtge.
Argentine Water & Light Company 1st Consolidated Mortgage.
Atlantic Coast Electric Railroad Company.
Citizens' Electric Co. of North Plainfield.
Citizens' Gas Company of Bridgeport.
Fort Madison Water Co. Registered Interest.
Newburgh Electric Railway Company.
Richmond County Gas Light Company.
Rochester Gas & Electric Company.
Union Free School Dist. No. 1, Bay Shore, N. Y.
Mercantile Co-operative Bank.
Staten Island Electric R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
MAY 15TH.
Village of Hammondsport, Steuben Co., N. Y.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 2, 1896.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C. I. St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account, of November 1, 1896, in accordance with provisions of mortgage and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 197, 860, 166, 1,078, 126, 878, 29, have been drawen for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1897, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

George Barclay Moffat. Alexander M. White, Jr.
MOFFAT & WHITE,
BANKERS.
Dealers in Investment Securities,
WILL REMOVE FROM 30 PINE STREET TO NO. 1 NASSAU, CORNER OF WALL ST., ON MAY 1ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stock market narrow and weak.

Only one or two stocks advanced in the whole Stock Exchange list yesterday, Pacific Mail rose a point on transactions aggregating less than 1,000 shares, with reports current that an official statement of the company's affairs, soon to be issued, will make an especially favorable showing. Almost the only other stock showing a gain was Sugar Trust. In that transactions were beyond 12,000 shares. The advance was but a bare fraction, however. Still, it is really more than ordinarily a favorable sign for Sugar Trust to show any firmness whatever in the face of the continual and aggressive bear attacks upon the property. If 1 per cent. of the discouraging tales told of Sugar Trust were true, the stock ought to be selling far below par instead of 14 points above. There is now a short interest in Sugar, probably bigger than has been in that stock for a long time past.

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No characteristic of the market is so conspicuous as is dullness. Stock brokers' offices are empty. Speculative and investment interests both seem to have come to a standstill. All Wall Street is waiting.

***

Current consideration is given to practically only two factors—the gold export movement and what Congress is doing, or not doing. Sentiment as to the gold exportation is not very serious minded; generally the impression prevails that conditions will soon intervene to terminate the shipments before they have gone to figures large enough to create any nervousness touching the Government gold reserves.

But what Congress is up to does put serious features into the situation. The pending Tariff bill is in many of its provisions looked upon in business circles as threatening to substantial interests and likely to prove a consequential obstacle toward the progress of what was once cheerfully forecast as "the era of prosperity."

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Weakness suddenly developed in the anthracite coal stocks yesterday. Delaware and Hudson did not decline much, but Lackawanna and Jersey Central each fell over a whole point. Some peculiar circumstances seem to be developing in the anthracite quarter.

***

Nearly all the industrial stocks are soft. Leather Trust dropped yesterday for the specific reason that the new Tariff bill's imposition of a duty on hides is understood to be detrimental to the Leather Trust.

American Spirits is another stock which is likely to be hurt rather than benefited by the new tariff. A few months ago large advantages were counted upon. Much comment was occasioned in Wall Street yesterday by the statement of an officer of the American Spirits Company, quoted in THE NEW YORK TIMES, that "more than two" of the Whisky Trust's seventeen distilleries are now running, though he was not willing to say that the number in operation was as much as four.

***

Government bonds were unchanged. There were sales of $141,000 4s, 1925, coupon, at 124@123¾.

***

In State bonds, $20,000 Tennessee settlement 3s sold at 80@80¼.

***

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Pacific Mail	1

Stocks Declined.

Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	½	Mexican Central	1⅛
A., T. & S. F. pf.	⅝	N. J. Central	½
Am. Tobacco	1	N. Y. Central	⅞
Hall. & Ohio	¼	N. Y., S. & W. pf.	⅔
Can. Southern	⅝	Northern Pacific	⅔
C. B. & Q.	⅝	N. Pacific pf.	⅔
C., M. & St. P.	½	Reading	⅝
C. R. I. & P.	½	Reading 1st pf.	⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	¾	Reading 2d pf.	1
Col., H. V. & T.	1¼	St. P. & Omaha	⅔
Consol. Gas	½	Tenn. Coal & Iron	⅝
Del., Lack. & W.	1⅝	U. S. Leather pf.	½
L. E. & West	1½	U. S. Rubber	½
Lake Shore	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	⅞
Louis. & Nash.	½	Western Union	⅞

***

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	1¼	Northwest. deb.	1933.1
Brook. El. 2d	1½	St. P. 1st, Southwest.	
M. K. & T. 4s	1⅞	Div	1½
N. Y., S. & W. gen.	1	T. C. & I., 1st Birm.	1
N. & W., N. R. 1st.	4	U. Pac. col. t. r. 6s.	2

Bonds Declined.

Cen. of N. J. gen...1⅝ T. C. & I. 1st, Tenn. 1½

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The money market was quiet. Call loans at 1¼@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1¼ per cent.

Time money, 2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, 3 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates, 3½ per cent. for indorsed bills receivable, 3¾@4 per cent. for first-class single names, and 4@5 per cent. for good names.

Clearing House exchanges, $93,691,810; balances, $6,932,860; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $625,238.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discounts in the open market were made at 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates unchanged at $4.87 for sixty days and $4.88½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.86@$4.86¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.87¼@$4.87⅝ for demand, $4.87½@$4.87⅝ for cable transfers, and $4.85¼@$4.85½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.14⅜@5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40¼ and 40⅝.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—5c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c off; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. St. Louis—50@75c premium.

BULLION AND MINING.

Silver bullion certificates quoted on the Stock Exchange at 61¼@62. No sales.

Commercial price of bar silver, 61½c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 48⅜@49½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 392,021.47 ounces of silver bullion.

Bar silver in London, 28 3-16d per ounce.

The following shows the gold movement from Jan. 1, as compared with the last four years:

Imports, Jan. 1 to date	$1,214,254
Exports in same period	1,101,086
Net imports	$113,168
Net imports, 1896	2,500,366
Net exports, 1895	17,014,153
Net exports, 1894	12,982,120
Net exports, 1893	30,746,904

***

On the Consolidated Exchange 500 shares of Crown Point sold at .35, 500 shares Creede and Cripple Creek at .04, and 200 shares Pharmacist at .10.

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were dull in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—St. Paul, ¼, to 74⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ¼, to 44¾, and Reading ¼, to 9½. Atchison sold at 10⅝, Canadian Pacific at 53½, Illinois Central at 94½, New York Central at 102, Erie at 12⅝, and do, first preferred at 29. British consols advanced ⅛, to 112⅛, for both money and the account. There was £57,000 gold taken into the Bank of England and £130,000 was withdrawn. Gold was quoted at Buenos Ayres at 195.50, at Lisbon at 51⅝, and at Rome 105.52. Bar gold in the open market, London, 77s 11½d. In Paris, exchange on London, 25f 9½c. In Berlin, exchange on London, eight days' sight, at 20 marks 37⅞ pfennigs.

A GOOD RECORD FOR 1897.

The banking house of John H. Davis & Co. will to-day issue their financial circular for May. Messrs. Davis & Co.'s monthly circulars have become widely known for their scholarly reviews of the financial situation and of current conditions and for their pertinent comments upon the various factors which from time to time influence the security markets. In their circular to-day Messrs. Davis & Co. will say:

"American investors are becoming accustomed to the habit of disaster. They don't enjoy being cheated by misleading reports, robbed by mismanagement, threatened by Populists, impoverished by acts of Legislatures, or afflicted by act of God, but they are getting hardened to it. A week without a blow at income or property rights would cause a mild surprise to pervade the community. A double dose in the next week would be looked for with grim confidence, and the expectation would doubtless be realized.

"That business goes on and we are not all sitting down in sackcloth and ashes, and acknowledging Jeremiah as our prophet and guide, is a magnificent evidence of our natural and National buoyancy and pluck. We are not discouraged, even although cast down time after time and buffeted until we are sore. We are going to make a good record for 1897 in spite of the fact that the end of the first quarter finds us apparently as badly off as we were six months ago. The establishment of a new tariff will stimulate manufacturing and internal commerce. The war disturbances in Europe will make increased demand for our wheat, corn, and provisions. A bill has been introduced in the Senate to amend the Inter-State Commerce act, so as to permit pooling, and another in the House to amend the Trust act, so that it will not prohibit railroad traffic agreements. There are, after all, a good many things to be thankful for and to give us hope.

***

"There are many influences which have operated to defer the period of prosperity for which we are all hoping. Some of them have been unavoidable, but one of the most potent factors is due to the voluntary act of persons whose suicidal policy is simply amazing. We have been accustomed to view with surprise the lengths to which distant Western and Southern States have gone in hostility to railways and in legislation against the creditors whose money has built up those States. We have seen and shown how such legislation has shut out from such States the capital which they require for their further development; that they have by such action disgusted and disheartened investors; that they have stopped railway building and individual or municipal borrowing within their borders; that they have spoiled their own market by their unjust attitude toward their best friends. It is not pleasant to acknowledge that the reproach of such unbusinesslike and dishonest methods can no longer be confined to distant communities. New York is making a record scarcely less creditable.

"What are known as Anti-Trust bills have been passed by the Legislature of this State, bearing the same stigma of hostility to corporate or associated capital, and involving the same result. The tendency of their passage will be to drive capital from New York to other States more tolerant and reasonable. Already we have the opinion of the largest mercantile corporation of the country that it will probably be necessary to remove its business and capital to New Jersey. These bills are ostensibly in the interest of labor; as a matter of fact, they deal a blow to labor, for the province of encouraged capital is to give profitable employment to labor.

"Hamper capital, or tax it unmercifully, and its power to keep the wheels of industry whirling is gone. Give it fair play and free sway, and the money it gathers from its output is at once distributed, in large part, for labor and supplies. It is the life blood of the community, and its unobstructed circulation is necessary to the vigorous health of the people."

A JERSEY CENTRAL INCIDENT.

Much surprise was occasioned by the announcement yesterday that the following notices had been posted in public places in Jersey City:

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Charlotte G. Hulse vs. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey.—New Jersey Supreme Court, in tort, Fi. Fa. on docketed judgment, issued Aug. 17, A. D. 1896, returnable November term, A. D. 1896.

By virtue of the above stated writ, to me directed, I shall expose to sale, at public vendue, at Central Railroad of New Jersey yard, Johnson Avenue and Washington Street, Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, May 6, 1897, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the right, title, and interest of the above-named defendant company in and to the following property, to wit: Three (3) locomotive engines, numbered 92, 93, and 380; four (4) passenger coaches, numbered 321, 361, 396, and 401. JOHN J. TOFFEY,
Dated April 29, 1897. Late Sheriff.

***

President J. R. Maxwell of the Central Railroad of New Jersey was not at his office when a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES called in reference to the advertised Sheriff's sale of his company's property. At the office of the counsel of the Jersey Central Company, however, the following statement was made:

"This is simply spite work on the part of the plaintiff's attorney. There is nothing in the case. The attorney for the plaintiff has sought to gain some advantage by issuing an execution, notwithstanding that a writ of error had been taken in the case and bail put in; or, in other words, an appeal taken and a bond of indemnity given, as required by the laws of the State of New Jersey. Moreover, a stay has to-day been ordered by the Supreme Court, returnable in June."

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Referring to the incident, an authority familiar with the interests of the plaintiff at whose instance the property of the Jersey Central Railroad has been levied upon, said to a representative of THE NEW YORK TIMES:

"This matter has been hanging fire for some time. A judgment for $15,000 was originally obtained in the Circuit Court of Essex County. The Jersey Central Railroad Company appealed the case, and it was heard in the New Jersey Supreme Court, where the decision of the lower court was affirmed. The judgment so obtained was docketed and transferred to Hudson County, because the company owned more attachable property there than in Essex County. The company has strung the matter along as far as possible, by asking delays from the plaintiff's counsel, and by announcing its intention of carrying the matter to the Court of Errors and Appeals. It has now been over a year since the judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court, and the plaintiff is tired of waiting. Consequently the Sheriff was directed to seize enough property of the company to satisfy the debt.

"I don't know why the Jersey Central Railroad Company is so persistent in its refusal to pay the judgment. It certainly cannot hope to have the decision reversed in the Court of Errors and Appeals, for it has a decidedly weak case—a hopeless one."

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The incident certainly is exceptional. Wall Street will find it hard to understand from any point of view.

LEHIGH VALLEY.

Considerable surprise was manifested yesterday over the Lehigh Valley statement for the month of March. The figures, as given, showed remarkable increases in the earnings of both the railroad and coal companies. The railroad company showed a net increase of $125,000, and the coal company an increase of $83,000, a total for both companies of $208,000. When it is considered that for the four months of the fiscal year both companies show an increase of only $211,000, the remarkable part of the statement for March will be evident.

In the month just past the Lehigh Valley Coal Company showed a decrease in net earnings of $253,000. But there was a decrease in operating expenses of $336,000, thus making an increase in the net. Statements of this sort are somewhat unusual.

CHICAGO'S BUCKET SHOPS.

On the Chicago Stock Exchange there has been of late an increase in the trading in New York stocks, and in that fact Chicago is finding a solution of the bucket shop problem. The Evening Post of that city says regarding the matter:

"The anti-bucket shop feature of the revival of local trading in New York stocks can hardly be overestimated. The bulk of the clientele of bucket shops would prefer to deal with a reputable broker, one whose responsibility is backed up by membership of a Stock Exchange, rather than with the irresponsible bucket shop keeper, who may be here to-day and a fugitive from justice to-morrow. Hitherto the quantity limit in which Wall Street will make trades has prevented these customers taking their business to members of the New York exchange. To give an order in ten or twenty shares and to discover after fifteen or twenty minutes' waiting that the order has been executed at ⅛ or ¼ wide of the prevailing market has hardly been a temptation to do business. Hence the alternative of taking such trades to bucket shops, even though it involved risks with the bucket shop keeper. With a facility for trading in such lots on the Chicago exchange a considerable percentage of bucket shop trading is expected to find its way to legitimate channels."

COAL AND IRON TRADES.

The Engineering and Mining Journal, in its weekly review of conditions in the coal and iron trades, to-day will say:

A continuation of previous conditions is really the only thing that can be reported about the hard coal trade this week. The producers are conducting business with restricted output and firm prices, and buyers come into the market to supply their immediate needs and no more. Prices are certainly firm, with every indication that they will be held so and advance in the course of another month, or perhaps two. Those consumers who have held off in the belief that prices would weaken are now regretting that they did not stock up a month or two ago, when shading of the circular was quite common. Now, this opportunity is not only lost, but they are confronted with the prospects of an advance later on. Producers have the tide-water trade completely under control and propose to keep it there, taking the precaution to stock all surplus coal along the line instead of bringing it to the New York harbor shipping ports, where its presence might be a temptation to dispose of it at a disadvantage. Stocks along the line are said to be quite heavy.

The output for May has practically been decided upon, and will be the same as for the preceding months, namely 2,500,000 tons. This tonnage must certainly meet with general approval. The Lehigh coals are still being much sought after, and no difficulty is experienced in getting better than circular rates for them. All steam sizes also sell well. Business in the free-burning varieties is picking up; we hear of some very good sales having been made this week. The circular prices are as follows: Broken, $3.75 per ton; egg and chestnut, $4, and stove, $4.25.

***

The Eastern soft coal trade is dull, though there is a slight improvement over the last few weeks. The trade has very little new in it. There is no new business doing of any account, and the point reached is that of a mechanical delivery of the trade already secured by contract. Orders do not come in fast, and the mines generally have been reduced to a portion of their output. There is a difficulty in the way now of securing vessel tonnage to take the product arriving at shipping ports. The prevailing freight rates, the fear of a renewal of last Summer's rates, and the possibility of even those figures being lowered have induced quite a number of vessels to seek off-shore business, leaving the coastwise trade just that much short in tonnage and keeping up a demand for vessels continuously. Whether this will last very long is a point which is generally decided in the way the interests of party in question determine. Vessel owners and brokers say that rates will continue strong, and the operators claim that they will fall to last year's figures. Some of the brokers say they have a large amount of tonnage inquired for besides regular orders on their books for a very large total tonnage, but it is believed that these orders are duplicated with a number of brokers, and that on the appearance of a fleet the ratio of decrease would be great.

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The iron market continues in an extremely unsatisfactory condition. Manufacturers are buying only such raw material as they are obliged to, and are unwilling to put in stocks to any extent in spite of the inducements offered. At the same time the pressure to sell continues very great, and prices have reached an unprecedentedly low point. Steel billets have sold this week at $14.30, Pittsburg; Bessemer pig at $9.50, Pittsburg, and $9.25 Mahoning Valley furnace.

In the East a feature has been the crowding of Southern pig iron on the market at very low prices. We have reported sales of Alabama forge iron at below $5.50 at furnace, with higher grades at corresponding prices. The Southern iron-makers have secured a reduction in railroad rates varying from 25c to 40c per ton to Northern and Western points.

The placing of contracts for Lake Superior iron ores goes on very slowly. A few contracts have been made for the season, but many are still holding back. It is said that the Illinois Steel Company has contracted with the Minnesota Iron Company for a considerable quantity of ore from the Mesabi Range.

There are many inquiries still for iron ore and steel for export, though actual trade has been rather on a limited scale, chiefly on account of high rates of ocean freights.

The month of April closes even quieter than it had opened for pig iron, and prices during the month have certainly experienced many fluctuations. The order books of local representatives of furnace companies show plainly in what condition the market is at present. The orders received this week have been for small lots of pig iron, and one leading furnace company reports its aggregate sales at less than 1,000 tons. Another concern which is considered a keen competitor for business says that there is practically no large order about and that consumption of pig iron in the East continues to be small.

DUN AND BRADSTREET'S.

R. G. Dun & Co., in their weekly review of trade, to-day will say:

In spite of moderate improvement in most of the great industries, business is disappointing. Expectations of speedy end of war in Europe through Turkish victory have helped to depress grain. Demands of Austria and China have caused exports of $6,500,000 gold, merchandise imports are greatly increased, and final action of Congress on the revenue question seems more remote. Floods at the West continue, and the new tariff proposed for Canada is thought likely to affect trade with that country to some extent. Business in this city was suspended a day, but the ceremony in honor of President Grant brought hither such a multitude that local trade has been remarkably large. The country is just now unusually free from important labor troubles, but there are strikes in some cities in the building trades, and others of magnitude are threatened in iron mines and manufacture.

The exports of gold would not have much influence if there were not an extraordinary increase in merchandise imports and some decrease in exports from New York, large for the last week and 5 per cent. for April. Imports have increased about 60 per cent. over last year for the week, and for four weeks have been 30 per cent. greater; in dry goods alone $4,880,000, while the imports of wool have been $3,749,439 here, and 100,000,000 pounds in April alone, Philadelphia having received over 8,000,000 pounds in four weeks, New York over 24,000,000, and Boston apparently over 65,000,000. Sales for the past four months have been 180,302,650 pounds, including 92,943,400 pounds domestic, and for the wool year 351,892,881 pounds, including 213,352,631 pounds domestic, but in 1892-3 sales were 308,646,855 pounds.

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Bradstreet's report of the State of Trade to-day will say:

The more conspicuous features of trade are less satisfactory, including moderate reactions in prices of staples, a falling off in the volume of transactions in various lines, continued slow collections, and less favorable conditions in the iron, steel, cotton, and some other industries.

There is less demand for staple varieties of iron and steel, makers reporting trouble in securing specifications for contracts on hand. Southern pig iron has secured lower rail rates to points west of Pittsburg and Buffalo, all of which saving has been given the purchaser. The outlook is for the shutting down of some furnaces in the Pittsburg district. Sales of wool have declined sharply, but receipts of foreign have brought up the week's movement to a fair total. Nearly a year's supply has been imported during the first four months of this year. The movement of cotton goods is slow, and prices are low, buyers purchasing in large lots only where inducements are offered. Woolen manufacturers are fairly supplied with orders, and are inclined to ask an advance on new business. The three months' restriction of output in cotton goods has ended, and mills will now run on full time. The movement of building materials has been disappointing, and the demand for raw material by manufacturers of tobacco is less than expected. General conditions in the Mississippi Valley have improved, except at the south, where high waters are likely to threaten for two or three weeks.

Bank clearings of $855,000,000 this week constitute a smaller total, a falling off of 8 per cent. compared with last week. The decrease compared with the closing week of April, 1896, is 13 per cent., and contrasted with the like period in 1895 22 per cent. Even when compared with the corresponding week in 1894, at a time when general trade was greatly depressed, this week's clearings show a decline of 10 per cent. Compared with the like week in 1893, four years ago, the falling off is nearly 21 per cent.

There is a moderate increase in the commercial death rate, there being 244 business failures throughout the United States this week, compared with 216 last week, 254 in the week one year ago, 208 two years ago, 179 three years ago, and, in contrasted with 248 in the last week of April, 1893.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.
Traction Quotations.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	201	205
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	106	109
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	118
Broadway Surface 2d	104	108
Brooklyn City Railroad	181	183
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	65	68
Brooklyn Elevated	¼	½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	105
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	104½	106
Buffalo Street Railway 6s, div.	72	73
Buffalo Street Railway 1st consols	107	109
Central Park, N. & E. River	164	170
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s	112	115
Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R.	150	160
Eighth Avenue Railroad	300	325
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	40	50
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	116	118
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	66	70
Kings County Traction	38	39½
New Orleans Traction common	4	6
New Orleans Traction pf.	23	26
Ninth Avenue Railroad	160	170
Steinway R. R. 6s	113	115
Second Avenue Railroad stock	125	130
Second Avenue Railroad 1st 5s	106½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	170	180
Third Avenue Railroad	154	156
Union Ry. 1st 5s (Huckleberry)	103	106
Worcester (Mass.) Traction	17	19
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.	92	93

Ferry Securities.

Hoboken Ferry stock	68	69
Hoboken Ferry 5s	99	101
Metropolitan Ferry 6s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	89	90½
N. Y. & E. R. stock	63	66
Union Ferry stock	62	64
Union Ferry 5s	103½	105

Natural Gas.

Fort Wayne Gas stock	81	83
Fort Wayne 1st 6s	90	92½
Indianapolis Gas stock	132	135
Indianapolis Gas 1st	107	109
Lafayette Gas Company 1st 6s	92	94
Lafayette Gas Company stock	84	88
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	58	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 6s	75	77

Illuminating Gas.

Columbus Gas	75	78
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J.	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	19
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	75	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102	104
Equitable Gas Company of N. Y.	211	212½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	64	66
Mutual Gas Company of New York	245	255
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company stock	55	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company pf.	90½	92
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	108	109
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company consol.	100	101
St. Paul Gas bonds	74	76
Standard Gas, New York	97	98
Standard Gas, New York pf.	115	117
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	113
Western Gas Company, Milwaukee	65	67
Western Gas Co. bonds, Milwaukee	95	96

Industrials.

American Bank Note	42⅛	44½
American Typefounders	25	27½
Barney & Smith common	10	14
Celluloid Company stock	60	63
Cramp Shipyard stock	46	53
Herring-Hall-Marvin	1	4
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell milling pf.	67	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	96	99
Lorillard Company pf.	105	108
Michigan Peninsular Car	10½	13
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	43	48
Michigan Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	82	86
New York Air Brake Company	19	22
New York Biscuit Company	105	108
Nicaragua Canal Con., (new)	1	3
Pennsylvania Coal	320	340
Pratt & Whitney	9	12
Pratt & Whitney pf.	61	65
Standard Oil Trust	290	300
Trenton Pottery	8½	10
Trenton Pottery pf.	42	45
Union Typewriter	6½	7½
Union Typewriter 1st	87	90
Union Typewriter 2d	72	74
Wagner Car Company	149	151
Worthington Pump pf.	76	79

The Miscellaneous List.

Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	99
Central & South America Tel.	117	120
Commercial Cable stock	165	170
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	⅞
Hudson River Tel. stock	60	63
Iron Steamboat	3½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	62	66
Madison Square Garden stock	2	7
Madison Square Garden 2d	51	55
Metropolitan El., Chicago, 1st 5s	46	47
New York & New Jersey Tel.	134	138
New York Loan & Imp. stock	40	...
Northwestern Telegraph Company	106	109
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	14	16
Trow Directory pf.	34	37

Imports of Dry Goods.

Imports of dry goods at the Port of New York for the week were valued at $3,672,150, against $3,442,368 last week, and $1,228,164 for the corresponding period of 1896. The value of dry goods marketed was $3,662,659, against $3,361,951 last week and $1,314,977 in the same week one year ago.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	325	Manhattan	220
American Exchange	173	Market & Fulton	200
Broadway	285	Mechanics'	185
Butch. & Drovers'	125	Mech. & Traders'	125
Central National	100	Mercantile	165
Chase National	400	Merchants'	140
Chatham	285	Merchants' Exch.	114
Chemical	4,000	Metropolis	440
City	500	Nassau	158
Citizens'	125	National Union	200
Columbia	170	New Amsterdam	190
Commerce	206	New York	225
Continental	135	Nat. Bk. Nor. Am.	135
Corn Exchange	285	Pacific	175
East River	135	Park	250
Fifth Avenue	3,000	People's	210
First Nat. of S. I.	120	Phenix	105
Fourth National	175	Republic	150
Gallatin National	310	Seaboard National	170
Garfield National	500	Second National	425
German American	350	Seventh National	100
Germania	350	Shoe & Leather	90
Greenwich	165	State of New York	111
Hanover	325	Third National	90
Hudson River	155	Tradesmen's	105
Imp. & Traders'	525	United States Nat.	175
Irving	140	West Side	275
Leather Mfrs.	180	Western National	114
Lincoln National	150		

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

It is announced that Messrs. N. W. Harris & Co. will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

It is stated that a large majority of the various issues of bonds affected by the plan for reorganization of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company has been deposited with the Central Trust Company.

It is announced that the Knickerbocker Trust Company will pay coupons due May 1 on a number of securities, a list of which will be found in another column.

Coupons of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company extension bonds, the Dallas and Waco Railway Company bonds, and the Booneville Railroad Bridge Company bonds, maturing May 1, 1897, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the company, 45 Wall street.

The following coupons are payable at the office of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company, 59 Cedar Street, New York, on and after May 1, 1897: Village of Cold Spring, N. Y., Water 4s; Franklin County, Ohio, 4½s; Inman Compress Company first 7s; United States Mortgage and Trust Company, series B, 5s; Hoboken Ferry 5s; Long Island Railroad first 7s; Long Island City and Flushing Railroad first 6s; Long Island City and Flushing Railroad Consolidated 5s; Metropolitan Ferry first 5s.

DIVIDENDS.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER MAY 1ST, 1897:

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Terminal Co.
Braddock Gas & Light Co.
Cicero & Proviso Street R. R. Co. of Chicago.
Clinton Water Works Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Consumers' Gas Works Co., Limited.
Cleveland & Marietta Railway Co.
Crowfoot Cattle Co.
Elizabeth Town Water Co.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. 1st Mtge.
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago R. R. Co. Income.
Housatonic R. R. Co. Consolidated Mtge. 5 per cent.
Indianapolis & Vincennes R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Jamestown Water Supply Co. Consolidated Mtge.
Larchmont Yacht Club.
Maricopa & Phoenix R. R. Co.
Meridian Water Works Co.
Middletown Gas & Electric Light Co.
Middletown & Bloomsburgh Electric Railway Co.
Minneapolis Street R'y Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent., 2d Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio Car Trust.
Mt. Vernon Water Works Co. 1st Mtge.
Nansemond Water Co.
New Jersey Steamboat Co. 5 per cent.
New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co.
Northwestern Coal R'y Co.
Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Missouri Division, Coupons on Drawn Bon

FINANCIAL.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, } April 20, 1897.

To Depositors of Consolidated Mortgage bonds and Preferred and Common stock, under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, represented by the undersigned Committee; and

To Holders of Bonds and Stock of the Oregon Improvement Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN:

1. That pursuant to an understanding with the Committee representing outstanding minority interests, the time within which bonds and stock may be deposited under the said Agreement of Reorganization without penalty has been extended to and including **MAY 11, 1897.**

2. That the first installment of the payment required by said Agreement, to wit: $12.50 on each Consolidated Mortgage Bond, $1.25 on each share of Preferred Stock, and $1.00 on each share of Common Stock, is hereby called, payable at the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, 10 Wall Street, New York, or the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Ames Building, Boston, Mass., on or before **MAY 11, 1897.**

Certificates must be presented at the time of payment, that the same may be noted thereon.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
E. ROLLINS MORSE,
JULES S. BACHE,
Committee.

SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel, 10 Wall St., New York.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company.

Under an agreement between the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company and ourselves we offer to exchange into the new 3½% 100-year Gold Bonds, bonds of the following issues:

Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1898.
Lake Shore Railway Company 7% Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1899.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Consolidated Mortgage and Sinking Fund 7% Bonds, due July 1, 1900.
Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Second Mortgage 7% Bonds, due December 1, 1903.

These Bonds will be received by us on a 3½% interest basis, as of June 1, 1897, against delivery of the new 3½% Gold Bonds at the price of 102½% and interest, with participation in the exchange and Circulars giving particulars of the exchange and of the new Bonds can be obtained at our office upon application.

THIS OFFER TO EXCHANGE THE EXISTING BONDS INTO NEW BONDS WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL JUNE 1, 1897.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

SMITHERS & REIMER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
50-52 Exchange Place.
New York, April 30, 1897.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of Smithers & Reimer is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. D. SMITHERS,
OTTO E. REIMER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

SMITHERS & REIMER,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
50-52 Exchange Place.
New York, May 1, 1897.

Mr. John Smithers, of the late firm of C. H. Smithers & Co., has this day associated himself with Mr. Otto E. Reimer and formed a copartnership under the firm name of Smithers & Reimer.
JOHN SMITHERS,
OTTO E. REIMER,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

509 FIFTH AVENUE, 1 NASSAU STREET.
NEW YORK, May 1st, 1897.

Worthington Whitehouse & Clarence Porter have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of Whitehouse & Porter, for the transaction of real estate business.
WORTHINGTON WHITEHOUSE.
CLARENCE PORTER.

New York, May 1, 1897.

Mr. CHARLES DIEUDONNE retires from our firm, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER D. SMITHERS becomes a partner from this date.
F. S. SMITHERS & CO.

No. 3 Broad St., New York, April 30th, 1897.

Mr. JOHN SMITHERS retires from our firm this day. The business will be continued at the adjoining corner office, Room 29 Drexel Building, to which we will remove May 1st.
C. H. SMITHERS & CO.

OFFICE OF TILLINGHAST & GRIFFIN, 11 Wall St., May 1st, 1897.—Mr. George Lane Benedict becomes a member of our firm from this date.
TILLINGHAST & GRIFFIN.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALKER, ADOLPHE L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADOLPHE L. ALKER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, the office of Bloss & Bayliss, No. 170 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 7th day of January, 1897.
EMILIE F. WOODWARD, Administratrix cum testamento annexo. BLOSS & BAYLISS, Attorneys for Administratrix, 170 Broadway, N. Y. City.
ja9-law6mS

BERNARD, ALFRED.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Berthe Marie Victorine Le Prieur de la Saussaye Bernard, Louise Marie Jeanne Harper, nee Bernard; Raymond Harper, Donald Harper, Henriette Clementine Berthe Barnard, Paul Leon Bernard, Genevieve Lucie Marie Barnard, Georges Henri Louise Bernard, Blanche Victoria Bertha Bernard, Georges Robert Henri Bernard, Emily Leontine Marie Bernard, Amos Cozzi, residing at No. 5 Cimarosa, Florence, Italy; Jules Muller and Oscar Sumltag, representatives of the firm of Meyer & Cloar, a partnership having its place of business in Bales, Switzerland, and a branch office at No. 26 St. Maria Novelle, Florence, Italy; R. Paoli, residing at No. 18 Via Cassia, Florence, Italy; Adamo Tani residing at Cascina in Signa, Italy, near Florence; Eugenio Tani of Cartellina Torri, near Florence, Italy, and Argia Tani of Monticelli, Florence, Italy, children and only heirs at law and representatives of Joseph Tani, formerly of Florence, Italy, deceased; Francisco Pastellini, residing at No. 2 Via Cerettani, Florence, Italy; Carlo Weckherlin, residing at No. 20 Via Vigna Giovanni Angelico, Florence, Italy; Lesco Moretti, residing at No. 101 Via del Porte Alle Mosee, Florence, Italy, and Cesare Del Panta, residing at No. 21 Via Maggio, Florence, Italy, and to all persons interested in the estate of ALFRED BERNARD, late of the City of Paris, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New York, on the 15th day of June, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Arthur E. Valois, as executor of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New York, the 6th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
CHAS. H. GRIFFIN, Atty. for Petitioner, 84 Cotton Exchange Building, N. Y. City.
ap10-law6wS

CHURCH, LUTHER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LUTHER CHURCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of Boorsem, Hamilton, Beckett & Ransom, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of November, 1896. ALFRED EDWARD CHURCH, Administrator. BOORSEM, HAMILTON, BECKETT & RANSOM, Attorneys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, N. Y. City.
n21-law6mS

COLGAN, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES COLGAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 18th day of August, 1897.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1897. JAMES FINN, RICHARD SHERLOCK, Executors. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Executors, 96 Broadway, New York City, New York.
fl3-law6mS

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Complete Transactions in Stocks—Friday, April 30, 1897.

—Closing.— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
150	152	9	Adams Express	150⅝	151	150⅝	151	.....
112	113	100	American Express	112	112	112	112	.....
10⅝	10¾	1,505	American Spirits Mfg.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½	.....
28½	29	300	Am. Spirits Mfg. pf.	28½	28½	28	28	— ⅛
113⅞	114	12,378	American Sugar Refs.	113⅞	114	113¾	114	+ ¼
87	89	12	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	88	88	88	88	.....
69¼	70	1,430	American Tobacco	70	70	69¼	69¾	— ⅛
23	24	17	Ann Arbor pf.	22¾	23¾	22¾	23¾	.....
10	10¼	766	At., T. & S. F.	10⅝	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
18⅜	18⅝	950	At., T. & S. F. pf.	18⅞	19	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
11⅞	12	1,000	Baltimore & Ohio	12	12	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
8¾	9	300	Bay State Gas	9	9	9	9	.....
104	105	220	Brooklyn Union Gas	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	— ⅛
46	46½	100	Canada Southern	46¼	46¼	46¼	46⅜	— ⅛
16¼	16⅜	450	Chesapeake & Ohio	16⅛	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	— ⅛
72⅜	72⅝	6,631	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	73¼	73¼	72½	72⅝	— ⅛
81¼	81⅜	8,780	Chicago Gas	81½	81⅝	80⅝	81⅝	— ⅛
72⅛	72¼	6,030	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul.	72⅝	72⅝	71⅞	72¼	— ⅛
130½	131½	50	Chi., Mil. & S. P. pf.	131	131	131	131	.....
103½	103¾	629	Chi. & Northwestern	103½	103¾	103¼	103¼	— ⅛
152	155	100	Chi. & Northw. pf.	153	153	153	153	.....
62⅛	62¼	1,304	Chi., Rock Isl. & Pac.	62	62¼	61⅝	62¼	— ⅛
27⅛	27⅜	340	C., C., C. & St. Louis.	28	28	27¾	27⅜	— ⅛
40	50	200	Cleve., Lor. & W. pf.	40	40	40	40	.....
160	168	4	Cleveland & Pittsburg.	161	161	161	161	— ⅛
16½	17	100	Colorado Fuel & Iron.	16¾	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
1¾	1⅞	660	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol.	2¼	2¼	1½	1½	— ⅛
150	160	100	Consolidated Gas Co.	159½	159½	159½	150½	— ⅛
104½	104⅝	2,396	Delaware & Hudson	104½	104½	103⅝	104⅜	— ⅛
148¼	148¾	8,840	Del., Lack. & West.	149¼	149¼	147¾	148¼	— ⅛
37	37¼	300	Denver & R. G. pf.	37½	37½	37¼	37¼	— ⅛
31	31⅜	775	General Electric	31⅜	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
5	6	100	Iowa Central	5½	5½	5½	5½	.....
23	23¼	100	Laclede Gas	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
14½	15½	100	Lake Erie & Western.	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
63	66	50	Lake Erie & West. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	.....
160	162	906	Lake Shore	161½	161½	161	161	— ⅛
43⅝	43⅞	4,191	Louisville & Nashville.	44	44	43	43½	— ⅛
84¾	84¾	640	Manhattan Con.	84⅝	84⅝	84	84¼	— ⅛
84¼	84¾	200	Mexican Central.	7½	7½	7½	7½	.....
101½	103	200	Mexican National ctfs.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	.....
1	1¼	40	Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	.....
95	99	10	Minnesota Iron.	46	46	46	46	.....
43	45½	25	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
10¼	11	100	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	27	27½	27	27½	— ⅛
27¼	27¾	200	Missouri Pacific	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
14¾	15	130	Morris & Essex	164½	165½	164½	165¼	.....
162	166	12	National Lead Co. pf.	92	92	92	92	.....
90¼	91¾	5	National Starch 1st pf.	51	51	51	51	.....
50	58	50	New Jersey Central	78⅝	78⅝	77	77¼	— ⅛
77¼	77½	6,200	New York Central	99⅝	99⅝	98⅝	98⅞	— ⅝
98¾	99⅛	1,457	New York Central rts.	27	27	27	27	.....
26	27	25	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	21	21	21	21	— ½
20¾	21¼	250	N. Y. Sus. & West. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	.....
22¾	24	20	Norfolk & West. pf.	3¾	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	.....
3¾	4	220	North American	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
11⅝	12	1,785	Northern Pacific	12½	12⅝	11	11⅛	— ⅝
34½	34⅝	3,478	Northern Pacific pf.	35⅞	35⅞	34	34½	— ⅝
13	13½	800	Ontario & Western.	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	.....
26⅞	27⅛	800	Pacific Mail	26¼	27	26¼	27	+1
¼	1	20	Peo., Dec. & Evans.	¼	¼	¼	¼	.....
10	10	10	Pull. Pal. Car Co.	159¾	159¾	158¾	159¾	.....
157	158	100	Pull. Pal. C. C., ex div.	157	157	157	157	.....
17⅞	18	9,335	Reading	18½	18½	17⅝	18	— ⅛
40¼	40½	885	Reading 1st pf.	40¼	40¼	40	40	— ⅛
23⅜	23⅝	895	Reading 2d pf.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23½	— ⅛
37½	38⅛	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	38	38	38	38	.....
12½	13⅛	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	12⅞	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
6½	7¼	100	St. Louis Southw. pf.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
58⅜	58⅝	920	St. Paul & Omaha.	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	58¾	— ⅛
14½	15	300	Southern Pacific	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
7¼	7⅜	175	Southern Railway	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
25¼	25⅝	575	Southern Railway pf.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
20⅝	20⅞	1,300	Tenn. Coal & Iron	21	21⅛	20⅝	20⅞	— ⅛
8⅝	9	90	Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
5⅜	5¾	870	Union Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½	— ¼
40	45	80	United States Express.	40½	41	40½	41	.....
7	10	10	United States Leather.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	.....
52½	52⅝	3,740	U. S. Leather pf.	53	53	51¾	52¼	— ⅛
12¾	14	210	United Staets Rubber.	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
62¾	63⅜	800	U. S. Rubber pf.	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	— ⅞
4⅞	5¼	20	Wabash	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	.....
12⅝	12⅞	10	Wabash pf.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
77¼	77⅝	5,670	Western Union Tel.	78¼	78¼	77¼	77½	— ⅛
Sales		97,595						

Complete Bond Transactions.

Am Spirits M Co 6s
1,000 74
1,000 ..... 74¼
Ann Arbor 1st 4s
2,000 78
At, T & S F gen 4s
30,000 80
10,000 ..... 79⅝
5,000 ..... 79⅝
19,000 80
Adjustment 4s
1,000 ..... 44¾
4,000 ..... 44⅝
3,000 ..... 44½
9,500 ..... 44¼
Atlantic & Pacific Inc
20,000 ..... ⅜
Beech Creek 1st
2,000c 108¼
Brooklyn City 1st
6,000 ..... 114¾
Brooklyn Elev 1st
5,000 ..... 76½
1,000 ..... 76¾
5,000 77
7,000 ..... 76½
1,000 ..... 76¾
2,000 77
Brooklyn Elev 2d
1,000c 43
1,000 42
10,000 43
3,000 ..... 43½
Brooklyn R T 5s
5,000 ..... 75½
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s
10,000 ..... 112½
Bklyn W. & W. Co 5s
2,000 ..... 94½
Bur, C R & N 1st
500 107
Canada Southern 2d
1,000 ..... 105½
Cent Ga Ry 1st inc
1,000 28
Cent Ga Ry 2d inc
1,000 10
Cent of N J gen 5s
2,000 ..... 110⅝
Registered
3,000 ..... 108½
Ches & Ohio con 6s
4,000 112
Ches & Ohio gen 4½s
2,000 73
1,000 ..... 72⅞
Ches & Ohio, R & A Div, 1st consol 4s
5,000 102
Chi, B & Q deb 5s
2,000 ..... 100⅜
1,000 101
Chi, B & Q cons 7s
1,000 ..... 118½
Chi & E Ill gen 5s
3,000 ..... 100⅞
3,000 101
Chicago & Erie 1st
2,000 ..... 111⅞
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Tr Co certfs
7,000 ..... 41½
Chi & W S F deb 5s, 1933
2,000s20F 114⅜
5,000 ..... 114⅜
7,000 115
4,000s20F 115
Chi & N W ext 4s
2,000 ..... 103¼
1,000 103
Chi, R I & P ext 5s
5,000 105
Chi, R I & P 6s
1,000 132
Registered
5,000 ..... 130⅜
Colorado Mid 1st, Trust Co certfs
2,000 ..... 60½
Col, H V & T 5s
12,000c 69
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s
1,000 ..... 90⅝
Del & Hudson 1st, Penn Division
2,000 143
Del, S S & A 5s
3,000 ..... 101½
East Tenn, Va & Ga 1st
3,000 ..... 100½
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s
5,000 112
Eliz, Lex & B S 5s
5,000 ..... 90¼
10,000 ..... 90¼
Lex Av & Pav Fy 1st
2,000 116
Louis & Nash, N O & Mobile 1st
8,000 ..... 120½
Mich Cent cons 7s
9,000 119
M & St P, Southwest Div
6,000 119
Wis & Min Div
1,000s & Min 113⅜
4,000 ..... 113¼
Mil & St P G M 4s, Series A
7,000s20F 101¼
10,000 ..... 101⅜
Mo, K & East 1st
6,000 ..... 91⅜
2,000 91
Mo, K & T 1st 4s
10,000 ..... 83⅝
6,000 ..... 83½
Mo, K & T 2d
2,000 ..... 55¼
2,000 ..... 55⅝
3,000 ..... 55½
Morris & Essex 7s, '71
10,000 ..... 113⅝
N Y Cent 1st coup
1,000 121
25,000 ..... 120⅝
N Y Cent 1st reg
10,000 ..... 120⅜
N Y Cent deb 5s reg
5,000 110
N Y, C & St L 4s
12,000 ..... 104⅞
N Y, S & W G M
10,000 70
Norf & W Ry con 4s
4,000 ..... 68½
Nor Pac gen lien 3s
20,000 ..... 52⅜
2,000 ..... 52⅞
500 ..... 52⅝
1,000c 52⅜
5,000b3 ..... 52⅜
12,000 ..... 52½
10,000 ..... 52⅜
2,000 ..... 52⅝
Nor Pac Ry prior lien 4s
2,000 ..... 86⅜
1,000 ..... 86¾
15,000 ..... 86½
1,000 ..... 86⅜
1,000 ..... 86⅜
Nor Pac 1st 6s
1,000 ..... 116¾
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st
2,000 116
Nor Pac 1st reg
5,000 ..... 116½
Nor Pac Term 1st
30,000 107
Ohio & Miss 1st, Springfield Div
5,000 ..... 105⅝
Ohio R R 1st
1,000 ..... 101½
Oregon Short Line 6s
1,000 118
Pac of Mo 1st 4s
2,000 109
Penn Cos gtd 4½s
2,000 112
Penn Cos 4½s reg
2,000 112
Phil & Read gen 4s, Tr Co certfs, assented
2,000 ..... 80½
5,000 ..... 80¾
Pitt, Shen & L E 1st
3,000 ..... 100⅜
Pitts & West 1st
1,000 ..... 70¼
Rio Grande West 1st
16,000 ..... 72⅜
St P, M & M con 6s, reduced to 4½s
1,000 ..... 106⅜
St P & Sioux City 1st
4,000 130
So Car & Ga 1st 5s
2,000 ..... 92½
So Pac of N M 1st
10,000 ..... 104½
Southern Ry 1st 5s
1,000s3 ..... 89¼
5,000 ..... 89¼
Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st
4,000 80
Tenn Div 6s
1,000 80
Tex & N O cons 5s
11,000 ..... 95½
Tex & Pac 1st 5s
3,000 ..... 89⅞
Tex & Pac 2d inc
15,000 20
Union Elec 1st 6s
5,000s5F 76¼
18,000 ..... 76¾
27,000 ..... 76⅜
1,000 ..... 76½
10,000 77
1,000 ..... 77¼
1,000 ..... 76¾
10,000 ..... 76¼
8,000 ..... 76⅜
2,000 ..... 76⅞
Union Pac 1st, 1896
2,000 102
Union Pac 6s, 1897
34,000 ..... 102½
Union Pac col tr 6s
1,000 98
18,000 99
U P, D & G 1st
1,000 ..... 84¼
Virginia Mid G M guarantee stamped
6,000 ..... 102½
Wabash 1st 5s
5,000 ..... 104⅞
Wabash 2d 5s
2,000 ..... 65½
West Shore gtd 4s
5,000 ..... 109½
Registered
2,000 109
1,000 ..... 108¾
W N Y & P 1st
1,000 107
Wn Nor Car 1st 6s
2,000 ..... 114¼
Wis Cent Co 1st, Trust Co certfs
5,000 ..... 29½

Total sales $889,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.		Bid.	Ask'd.
2s, r., 1891	96¼	..	D., S. S. & A.	3	3½	National Starch	..	3½
4s, r., 1907	110⅞	111⅝	D., S. S. & A. pf.	6½	8	Nat. St. 2d pf.	8	20
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112¾	Ed. El. Ill. of N.Y.	107¼	109	New Cent. G.	4	6
4s, r., 1925	122¾	123¼	E. E. I. of Bklyn.	101	103½	New England	..	37
4s, c., 1925	123¾	124	Erie	12	12¾	N. Y. & N. H.	168	172
5s, r., 1904	112¼	113⅜	Erie 1st pf.	28½	29½	N. Y., C. & St. L.	12	13
5s, c., 1904	114¼	114⅝	Erie 2d pf.	17	19	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	68	75
Currency 6s, 1898	104⅞	..	Eighth Avenue	..	330	N. Y. S. & W.	7¼	7¾
Currency 6s, 1899	107¼	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	62¾	63¾	Norfolk So.	60	70
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅝	..	Ev. & T. H.	23	30	Nor & Western.	9¾	10¾
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	..	Ev. & T. H. pf.	33	41	Ohio Southern	..	5
Alb. & Sus.	175	..	Flint & P. M.	9	10½	Ont. Mining	8¼	10
Alt. & T. H., t. r.	57	64	Flint & P. M. pf.	30	40	Ore. R. & N.	10	20
Am. Coal	110	120	Gt. Nor. pf.	118	123	Ore. R. & N. pf.	41¼	43
Am. Cotton Oil	9¼	10	G. B. & W.	25	40	Ore. R. & N. pf.	14 15-16	15
Am. Cotton Oil pf.	55⅝	57	G. B. & W., Deb.	35	50	Ore. S. L., w. i.	11	12
Am. Tobacco pf.	102	107	A	..	..	Penn. Coal	325	..
Ann Arbor	..	8	G. B. & W., Deb. B	2	4½	Peo. & Eastern.	4	6
At. & Pac.	..	¾	Harlem	310	..	P., C. & St. L.	47	50
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	1¼	3	Homestake	35	40	P., C. & St. L. pf.	92	100
Boston A. L. pf.	103	106	Illinois Central	92	94	Pullman Palace	182	185
Brooklyn R. T.	20	21	Ill. Steel Co.	34	35	Quicksilver	1⅝	2½
Brunswick Co.	..	⅜	Iowa Central pf.	20	25	Quicksilver pf.	..	10
Buff., R. & P.	16½	20	Jeff. & C. Coal pf.	35	..	Rens. & Saratoga	175	185
Buff., R. & P. pf.	..	56	Joliet & Chicago	156	..	R., W. & O.	117	118
Bur., C. R. & N.	65	75	Kan. & Mich.	4	7	Second Avenue	..	130
Canadian Pacific	52	53	Keokuk & D. M.	2	4	St. L. & S. F.	4¼	5
Central Pacific	7¼	8¼	K. & D. M. pf.	12	14	St. L. & S. W.	2¾	3¾
Chi. & Alton	165½	170	Keokuk & West.	..	23	St. L. & S. F. pf.	..	23
Chi. & Alton pf.	175	..	Laclede Gas pf.	72	76	St. P. & D. pf.	18	87
Chi. & E. Ill.	40	50	L. E. & W. pf.	63	66	St. P., M. & M.	113½	117
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	95	98	Long Island	41	48	St. P. & O. pf.	139	145
Chi. & N. W. pf.	40	50	Mah. Coal R.	120	..	Sil. bull. certfs	61½	62
Clev., L. & W. pf.	40	50	Mah. Coal R. pf.	100	115	Sixth Avenue	..	185
Col. C. & I. Dev.	⅜	½	Manhattan Beach	..	6	Standard R. & T.	6¾	6¼
C. C. & I. Dev. pf.	1	3	Md. Cord pf.	..	60	Third Avenue	153	156
Col. F. & I. pf.	..	87	Met. Traction	101¼	108	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	15	25
Col. & H. Coal, all in. paid	..	3½	Minn. & St. L.	16½	18	Tol. & O. C. pf.	50	75
Com. Cable	150	..	M. & St. L. 1st pf.	70	78	U. P., D. & G.	1	1⅜
Consol. Coal	36	..	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	45	47	Wells-F. Express	101	104
Den. & R. G.	9¼	10	Mobile & Ohio	17	20	West. Union Beef.	6	6½
D. M. & Ft. D.	6⅞	9	Nat. Lead	22¼	23¾	W. & L. E.	¾	1
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	58	75	Nat. Lin. Oil	11½	12½	W. & L. E. pf.	2¾	3¾

. . . The New York Times. "All the News That's Fit to Print."

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Am. Sp. Mfg.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14,180	Am. Sugar	113⅞	114	113¾	113⅞
200	Am. Tobacco	69⅝	69⅞	69¼	69¼
20	A., T. & S. F.	10⅜	10⅜	10¼	10⅜
100	A., T. & S. F. pf.	18⅞	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
2,950	Chicago Gas	81⅝	81⅝	81⅜	81⅝
1,480	C., R. I. & P.	62¼	62¼	61¾	62¼
3,110	C., Bur. & Q.	73⅛	73⅞	72	72⅜
5,180	C., M. & St. P.	72⅜	72⅞	71⅞	72¼
2,480	Cen. of N. J.	78⅝	78⅞	77½	77⅝
60	C., St. P., M. & O.	58¼	58¼	58⅜	58¼
20	Del. & Hudson	104	104	104	104
120	Gen. Electric	31⅜	31⅜	31	31
1,560	Louis. & Nash.	44	44	43½	43½
110	Manhattan	84½	84¾	84½	84⅝
30	Mo. Pacific	15	15	14⅝	14⅝
90	N. Y. Central	99	99	98¾	99
170	N. Pacific pf.	35⅝	35⅝	34	34⅝
2,740	Phil. & Read.	18⅝	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞
10	Southern Ry	7½	7½	7½	7½
70	Tenn. C. & I.	21	21	21	21
250	U. S. Leath. pf.	52⅞	52⅞	52	52
3,370	West. Union	78¼	78¼	77⅞	77⅞

$8,480.

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A., T. & S.F. adj.	44½	44½	44¼	44¼
3,000	M., K. & T. 4s.	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝
5,000	Tex. Pacific 2d.	20	20	20	20

$13,000.

THE BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

BOSTON, Mass., April 30.—The market displayed more breadth than had been usual of late; that is, more stocks were dealt in with a fair aggregate of business. It is assumed now that the drop in Pioneer Gold from 4¾ to 2½ yesterday partook largely of the nature of a "scoop." Some erstwhile bulls who took hold when the speculative interests were changed threw over their stock under the influence of the scare, but others bought under 3 and made a good turn, price ranging from 2⅝, yesterday's last sale, to 3⅞ to-day, with dealings almost as heavy on yesterday's break. It closed at the highest, and bids fair to continue prominent in the speculation.

Centennial Copper continued prominent, gaining from 6¼ to 7¼, closing at 7. Other mining shares were quiet. Montana dropped almost from sight, certainly from leadership. It sold off 1, to 114¾. Bell Telephone was strong at 224, and rights at 35 cents. Bond business was larger than of late, and good demand for home railway shares continued. West End preferred gained 1, to 95. Dominion Coal was up ⅝, at 10¼. Mexican Central first incomes rose 1, to 17, second incomes selling at 6⅝. Butte was off ¾, at 15⅝. United States Oil was up ⅝, at 11.

Railroad Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Boston & Albany	214	215
Boston & Lowell	213	214

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Sales Reported—Little Business in the Auction Room.

Maclay & Davies have sold for George W. Bashford the five-story hotel, northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 25.11 by 100, with addition fronting on One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, 20 by 100; also, to Gordon Norrie the four-story and basement stone-front dwelling, 9 East Eighty-fourth Street, 25 by 100.2.

Samuel Aufhauser has sold, for $54,000, the five-story flat, with store, northwest corner of Ninety-first Street and Columbus Avenue, 25.8 by 80.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for E. R. and C. J. Lawson, to H. Ward Leonard of East Orange, N. J., the four-story American basement dwelling, 606 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street.

It is reported that Woolley & Brinkerhoff have sold, for about $100,000, the dwelling at the northeast corner of Seventy-fifth Street and Riverside Drive, 27.8 by 84 by 27.2 by 89. This is one of a row of four houses purchased by Woolley & Brinkerhoff in 1893.

Harris and Albert Sokolski have sold for Weil & Mayer 85 Spring Street; also, for a Mr. Dasori to Weil & Mayer the five five-story front and rear tenements, 308 to 310 Mott Street, 96 by 100.5.

In the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday L. J. Phillips & Co. sold, in foreclosure, to A. M. Shiel, for $7,500, three lots, Fifteenth Avenue, southwest side, 205.6 feet northwest of Fourth Avenue, William's Bridge, each 33.4 by 114.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold, in foreclosure, to William Nelson, for $17,500, the five-story front and rear brick tenements, 506 East Fourteenth Street, 25 by 103.3.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Seventy-first Street, north side, 120 feet east of Madison Avenue, for a one-story brick Sunday school, 40 by 96.4; Corporation of St. James's Church, Charles D. Clark of 831 Madison Avenue, Treasurer, owners; Smith & Brownell of 123 East Twenty-third Street, architects; cost, $16,000.

Nos. 27 and 29 Pearl Street, for a five-story brick flat, with stores, 40.4 by 62; Frederick N. Knief of 27 Whitehall Street, owner; Ernest W. Greis of 36 Union Square, architect; cost, $25,000.

Sixty-sixth Street, north side, 325 feet east of Second Avenue, for four-story brick tenements, 25 by 79.6; George G. Banzer of 1,712 East End Avenue, owner; Edward Wenz of 1,491 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $60,000.

St. Nicholas Avenue, east side, 93 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, for three five-story brick flats, 25 by 93.3, 25 by 87.9, and 25 by 98.9; G. J. Shandel and Jacob Paris of Yonkers, owners; Henry Andersen of 1,180 Broadway, architect; cost, $120,000.

Anthony Avenue, east side, 250 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20.2 by 38; John Letter, owner; W. C. Dickerson of One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, 125 feet east of Willis Avenue, for two four-story brick tenements, 25 by 72; Bertine Sakariasen of 1,027 Tiffany Street, owner; John De Hart of 1,637 Fox Street, architect; cost, $2,800.

Norwood Avenue, east side, 700 feet south of Gun Hill Road, for a one-and-a-half-story frame stable, 30 by 21; Mary J. Heffern of Norwood Avenue, owner; Charles S. Clark of One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street and Third Avenue, architect; cost, $200.

Bryant Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Jennings Street, for two two-and-a-half-story frame dwellings, 18 by 26; Campbell & Forshay of 15 East Seventeenth Street, owners; William H. Meyer of 719 East One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street, architect; cost, $5,000.

Jennings Street, east side, 153 feet north of Union Avenue, for a one-story frame shed, 25 by 11; William J. Pragnell of 12 Ritter Place, owner; R. E. Rogers of 503 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $75.

Classon Avenue, west side, 100 feet south of Beacon Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30; Mary B. Briggs of 602 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, owner; F. J. Miller of 3,363 Third Avenue, architect; cost, $3,500.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 275 feet south of Pelham Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, 16.6 by 40, Andrew Ostberg of Cambrelling Avenue, owner; William Emrich of St. James's Street and Jerome Avenue, architect; cost, $3,000.

Nos. 845-847 West Seventy-third Street, to two five-story brick and frame tenements, with stores, Rosenthal Brothers of 351 East Seventy-third Street, owners; Richard Berger of 309 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Nos. 414-416 West Forty-second Street, to two three-story brick and stone dwellings, with stores, Charles W. Burke of 41 West Fifty-seventh Street, owner; Max Muller of 21 Centre Street, architect; cost, $500.

No. 420 West Fifty-first Street, to a four-story and basement brick and stone tenement, William Ellis of 418 West Fifty-first Street, owner; James W. Cole of 403 West Fifty-first Street, architect; cost, $1,200.

Forty-third Street, southeast corner of First Avenue, to a two-story brick office building and salesrooms, Ehrich Donahue of 132 East Seventy-first Street, owner; James W. Cole, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 43 East Thirty-third Street, to a four-story and basement brick dwelling, G. E. Monroe of 43 East Thirty-third Street, owner; Thorp & Chase of 111 Fifth Avenue, architect; cost, $4,000.

Arthur Avenue, east side, 75 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, to a one-story frame dwelling, Paul Piedgin, owner; F. W. Fenz, architect; cost, $1,300.

Intervale Avenue, west side, 90 feet south of Home Street, a two-story frame boarding house, Mrs. Mary Gray of 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, owner; William H. Gray of 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-third Street, architect; cost, $250.

Eastern Boulevard, near Elliott Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick public school, city, owner; C. B. J. Snyder of 585 Broadway, architect; cost, $2,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, April 30.

STUYVESANT AV, s e corner of 3d Av, runs e 158.6 to 9th St x irregular; John J. Adams to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees.

8D ST, 301 and 303 East, 40x96; Jean J. Reubell and another to Pincus Lowenthal and another.

MOTT ST, 308 to 316, 62x91x63x91; Frederick Dassori and wife to Jonas Weil and another.

WEST ST, s w Lot 55, map of Corporation of the City of New York, 22.3x77.3x21.5x83.2; Mary G. Thompson to Augustus C. Bechstein.

ST ANDREWS ST, n w corner of Norfolk St, 100x50; Charles Herrmann and wife to George S. Pettit.

SAME PROPERTY; George S. Pettit to Charles Herrmann and wife.

WEST 10TH ST, north corner of 6th Av, 113.7x irregular; John H. Judge, referee, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees.

SPRING ST, 85, 24.6x94.6x irregular; Jonas Weil and others to Frederick Dassori.

20TH ST, 37 East; Katharine A. Kingsland and another, executors and trustees, to Adaline Newberger.

17TH ST, 602 East, 25x102; Jacob Schmitt and wife to Ernest W. Moyce.

30TH ST, 319 East, 19.5x98.9; Charles J. Clinch and wife to Arthur Nugent.

88TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Lee Av, 20x24.9; Pierre H. Hoes, referee, to Sophronia W. Davidson.

29TH ST, 212 East; Michael Lieberman to Robert P. Golightly.

25TH ST, 4th East, 25x98.9; John Doran and wife to Frederick W. Pfleher.

10TH AV, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; N. V. Cody to Cornelius F. Sheahan.

22D ST, 212 East, 25x98.9; Hannah Freedman to R. P. Golightly.

2D AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 31st St, 16.5x100; Josephine A. Murphy and another, executrix, to Catherine Golding.

89TH ST, 335 West, 25x100.5; Theodore Sutro and wife to Alonzo B. Knight.

73D ST, s s, 31 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.8; William S. Andrews, referee, to Harry P. Bartlett.

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; Nicholas A. McCool to D. W. Smith.

8TH AV, 857 and 900 West 53d St; Ethel H. McCormack to Mary S. Bowen.

SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Bowen to Charles F. Pelry.

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; David Clarke to Elizabeth Metzler.

83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; William Rankin and wife to Rachel Axelrod.

87TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 35x102.2; Henry H. Cook and wife to Jessie M. Cowperthwaite.

71ST ST, 215 East; Louis Ober and wife to Moses Levi.

47TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Harriette A. Jay to Mary E. Gregory.

LEXINGTON AV, s w s, 78 ft n of 91st St, 22.8x110; Henry H. Sherman and wife to Joseph M. Weber.

110TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Adolph M. Benheim and wife to Carrie Welsh.

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie Bendheim to Joseph Nussbaum.

113TH ST, 20 and 22 West; John Acker and wife to Emanuel Hochheimer.

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 110th St, 100.10x99; John H. Judge, referee, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees.

SPRING ST, 85, 24.6x94.6x irregular; Jonas Weil and others to Frederick Dassori.

20TH ST, 37 East; Katharine A. Kingsland and another, executors and trustees, to Adaline Newberger.

17TH ST, 602 East, 25x102; Jacob Schmitt and wife to Ernest W. Moyce.

30TH ST, 319 East, 19.5x98.9; Charles J. Clinch and wife to Arthur Nugent.

88TH ST, s s, 40 ft w of Lee Av, 20x24.9; Pierre H. Hoes, referee, to Sophronia W. Davidson.

29TH ST, 212 East; Michael Lieberman to Robert P. Golightly.

25TH ST, 4th East, 25x98.9; John Doran and wife to Frederick W. Pfleher.

10TH AV, e s, 88 ft s of 34th St, 20x100; N. V. Cody to Cornelius F. Sheahan.

22D ST, 212 East, 25x98.9; Hannah Freedman to R. P. Golightly.

2D AV, w s, 74.1 ft n of 31st St, 16.5x100; Josephine A. Murphy and another, executrix, to Catherine Golding.

89TH ST, 335 West, 25x100.5; Theodore Sutro and wife to Alonzo B. Knight.

73D ST, s s, 31 ft e of West End Av, 17.3x76.8; William S. Andrews, referee, to Harry P. Bartlett.

66TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Central Park West, 25x100; Nicholas A. McCool to D. W. Smith.

8TH AV, 857 and 900 West 53d St; Ethel H. McCormack to Mary S. Bowen.

SAME PROPERTY; Mary S. Bowen to Charles F. Pelry.

56TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; David Clarke to Elizabeth Metzler.

83D ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x102.2; William Rankin and wife to Rachel Axelrod.

87TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 35x102.2; Henry H. Cook and wife to Jessie M. Cowperthwaite.

71ST ST, 215 East; Louis Ober and wife to Moses Levi.

47TH ST, s s, 260 ft e of 6th Av, 21x100.5; Harriette A. Jay to Mary E. Gregory.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 78 ft n of 91st St, 22.8x110; Henry H. Sherman and wife to Joseph M. Weber.

110TH ST, 66 East, 20x100.11; Adolph M. Benheim and wife to Carrie Welsh.

SAME PROPERTY; Carrie Bendheim to Joseph Nussbaum.

113TH ST, 20 and 22 West; John Acker and wife to Emanuel Hochheimer.

PARK AV, w s, 50.5 ft n of 110th St, 100.10x99; John H. Judge, referee, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees.

106TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Adeline Windmayer to Max Goldstein.

4TH AV, w s, 50.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x90; William L. Dowling and wife to George Hooks.

1ST AV, 2,370; William L. Dowling and others to George Hooks.

SAME PROPERTY; same to same.

114TH ST, n e corner of 5th Av, 25.11x100; irregular; George W. Bashford to George A. Stimpson.

1818T ST, s s, 175.4 ft e of Bloomingdale Road, 20.6x—x—x—; also, Byrd St, n s, 160 ft e of Broadway, —x33x—x27; Ernestus Gulick to James Carpenter.

GRAND ST, s s, 75 ft e of Clinton St, 25x100; Matthew C. Fleming, referee, to Martin Herman and others.

102D ST, 320 West; Alonzo B. Kight and wife to Theodore Sutro.

108TH ST, s s, 90 ft e of 3d Av, 16.8x100.11x irregular; Albert Kampfe and wife to Joseph Mourek and another.

112TH ST, n s, 195 ft w of Madison Av, 25x100.11; Katherine P. Hooks to William H. Nevius.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Valentine Av, 62.6x120; Hattie L. Hayward to Thomas Dieterlen.

119TH ST, n s, 72 ft e of 4th Av, 18x75.5; Charles H. Johnston to Adelaide E. Johnston.

123D ST, n s, 218.6 ft e of 1st Av, 19x100.10; Charles E. T. Fehring and wife to Mary Bartell.

129TH ST, 138 West; Theodore Dieterlen and wife to Hattie L. Hayward.

64TH ST, 208 and 210 West; George Silverman to John A. Moore.

2D AV, w s, 25.11 ft n of 101st St, 25x100; Louis Tiemeyer and wife to William Tiemeyer.

162D ST, w s, 100.6 ft w of Elton Av, 18x50; Louise R. Ames to Patrick J. Connolly.

PITT ST, 54 and 56; Mitchel Levy, referee, to Joseph Frey.

9TH ST, 26 West; Charles F. Southmayd to Alfred L. White.

123D ST, s s, 267.6 ft e of 7th Av, 17.6x100.11; Bankers' Trust Morgan, referee, to Charles H. Edgar as trustee.

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 147th St, 25x75; Bertha C. Miller and another to Elias Stone.

98TH ST, n s, 74 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 20x100.11; George W. Walker and wife to James D. Askin.

147TH ST, s s, 165 ft w of Brook Av, 25x100; David Thomson, referee, to William Nicholas.

MOTT AV, 569, 25x100; Theodore Sutro and wife to A. B. Kight.

LOTS 1 AND 2, map of village of Melrose; Louisa Elsele and others to Dora D. Schiffer.

WILLIS AV, w s, 25 ft n of 145th St, 25x106; Francis W. Carpenter to Emil S. Levi.

LEGGETT AV, s w s, 48.2 ft s of Dawson St, 23.3x85.7x23x93.9; Frederick McCarthy to Louise Wilkin.

165TH ST, n s, 100 ft e corner of Prospect Av, 85x20; John E. Barstow and others to Christian Brune.

BATHGATE AV, e s, 123.4 ft s of 179th St, 18.8x91x18.8x90.6; Mary J. O'Brien to Mary Smith.

LOT 429, map of Vyse estate; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Edwin J. Blauvelt.

ANTHONY AV, w s, 22.2 ft s of Bush St, 24.3x100.6x23x97.11; Rowland W. Thomas and wife to Mary S. Frost.

BROADWAY, e s, 100 ft n of Columbia Av, 50x100; Robert W. Reimer to Albert Schubert.

WEBBER AV, e s, 627.3 ft n of 170th St, 20.10x103.5; Charles H. Thornton and wife and others to Mary Dustman.

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARKWAY, e s, 200 ft s of Sidney St, 25x100; Antonio Carracciolli to Carrie A. Caracciolli.

DIVISION ST 192 and 192½, 24x66.9; Annie H. Haft to Margaret Jaeger.

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah Feiner to Annie H. Haft.

WASHINGTON ST, 93, William Calhoun and wife to Charles A. Acton.

MONROE ST, n s, Lot 491, map of Hendrick Rutgers, 25x100; United States Trust Company of New York to Harris Mandelbaum and another.

HAMILTON ST, 103, 17.8x103.6x17.4x103.6; Meyer Rich to Chana Lewinsky.

ELM ST, 5 to 15, and 54 and 56 Duane St; Louis Sass and wife to Albert Wagner.

WARREN ST, s s, 99.11 ft e of College Place, 25.2x76.2; Henry Davidson to Robert B. Woodward.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 60; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Benjamin Llyington.

DELANCEY ST, 91, 25x87.6; Annie Schwarz to Rosie Greenfield.

GREENWICH ST, 730 to 736, and 128 and 130 Perry St; Edmund Coffin and wife to Benjamin Waldron.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 89, 25x95; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser.

13TH ST, 530 East, 25x103.3; Charles M. Earle, referee, to Arthur T. McQuade.

24TH ST, 100 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; The Graves Elevator to Josiah S. Lindsay.

82D ST, 348 West; Joseph Corbit and others, executors, to Minnie Smith.

10TH AV, e s, 170.10 ft s of 58th Av, 27.6x75.8x irregular; Cora E. Fox to Catharine F. Ughetta.

18TH ST, n s, 360 ft w of 1st Av, 20x92; Sophie B. Bartow to Jeremiah Hayes.

17TH ST, 132 and 134 East, 50x92; Minnie P. C. Meyer to Julius Dreyfus.

SAME PROPERTY; Julius Dreyfus and wife to Laemmelin Buttenwieser and another.

24TH ST, 31 and 33 West; Robert J. Olake and others to Julius J. Lyons.

COLUMBUS av, s w s, 25x75; Marcus Nathan and wife to Louis N. Henriques.

88TH ST, 175 WEST, 16.8x100.8; Louis N. Henriques to Marcus Nathan.

56TH ST, n s, 66.8 ft e of 9th Av, 16x100.5; Mary E. Lester and another to Abraham M. Lasser.

84TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 5th Av, 25x102.2; George A. Stimpson and wife to Gordon Norrie.

MADISON AV, w s, 102.2 ft n of 73d St, 22x95; Mary H. H. Collins to Matilda Y. Hays.

SAME PROPERTY; Charles Parsons and wife to Mary H. H. Collins.

52D ST, s s, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 24x100.4; Sarah E. K. Hudson to T. J. Oakley Rhinelander.

102D ST, n s, 327.6 ft w of 3d Av, 27x100.11; Lawrence E. Prendergast, as administrator, to Sarah Ryan.

123D ST, 152 WEST; Augustus Bechstein and wife to Eben Hatfield.

122D ST, n s, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 27x100.11; Alida Lange to Bernhard H. De Boes.

87TH AV, n e corner of 214th St, 25.5x—x—xn0.1xw25.6 to st x e 100; Edward Rafter and wife to Cornelius W. Luyster.

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD, s s, 175 ft w of Immegut Av, 50x141; Sarah B. Arnold to Anna E. Reubert.

133D ST, 971 EAST, 16.8x103.6; Andrew Wachter to Augusta Barte.

WEBSTER AV, 158.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 25x119.8x25x119.3; Mary E. Smith to Carolina Wenninger.

LOT 155, map of Section A of Vyse estate; Thomas Wagner to Mary Walsh.

MONROE AV, w s, 600 ft n of Waverly St, 120.6x150.4x119.7x149.5; James P. Ryan and wife to George A. Steinmuller.

Recorded Leases.

REINER, Christian, to Jacob Furmann; 133 Rivington St, 5 years.....$1,380

COHEN, Nathan, to Bertha Steiner; 134 Norfolk St, store, &c., 2 years.....1,000

KINGSLAND, Cornelius F., to James B. Rowley; 495 West Broadway, 4 9-12 years.....1,100

FITZPATRICK, Gregory L. F., to Augusta Buehl; 37 West 28th St, 5 years.....4,000

GRAHAM, David S. to M. Baryebahr's Sons; 2,136½ 8th Av, 5 years.....480, 540

DILLON, Bridget, to John O'Hergen; 2,81 1st Av, 1-3 years.....900, 780

FRANKEL & WERNER to Jacob Tiger; 138 Norfolk St, 3 years.....480

BOVE, Raffaele, to Constantino Basile; 81 Mulberry St, 5 years.....864

MEYER, John, to John Wendelken; 56 Madison St, 5 years.....780

BENNETT, Joseph H., and others to Andrew Geraghty; 534 8th Av, 5 years and three months.....2,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ACTON, Charles A., to Sarah L. Weeks; 102 East 80th St, 2 years.....$7,500

AXELROD, Rachel, to William Rankin; s s of 83d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 3 years.....36,000

SAME to same; s s of 83d St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.....11,000

BARSTOW, John E. and Eliza C. also State of Williams; n w corner of Prospect Av and 165th St, 2 years.....5,000

BLAUVELT, John M., and wife to Edwin J. Blauvelt s s of Fremont Av, 40 ft e of Clinton Av, 2 years.....1,000

SAME to James A. and Eugene T. Woolf; same property, 2 years.....1,200

BARTE, August, to Andrew Wachter; 991 East 133d St, 3 years.....1,800

BOEHM, Paul P., and wife to the East River Savings Institution; 82 East Broadway, 1 year.....17,000

SAME to Tobias Silverstone; same property, 3 years.....3,000

CORN, Henry, and wife to Philip Weinberg; 1,984 2d Av, 1 year.....7,000

SAME to same; 303 East 102d St, 1 year..2,000

SAME to the United States Trust Company of New York; 1,984 2d Av, 3 years.14,000

SAME to same; 1,988 2d Av, 3 years.....11,000

SAME to same; 303 East 102d St, 3 years.8,000

SAME to same; 1,981 2d Av, 2 years.....11,000

CUDDY, Michael J., and wife to Mary E. Kerrigan and Alicia T. Burke, trustees, &c., of Alicia Kerrigan; s s of 165th St, 150 ft w of Forest Av, 3 years.....5,000

CURRAN, Stephen F., and wife to Margaret Cooper; w s of Anthony Av, 75 ft n of Minerva Place, 3 years.....750

COHEN, Jacob, and wife, to Hirsh Sookne; 202 East Broadway, 1 year.....800

CONVERSE, Jessie M., to William Nelson Cromwell; n s of 78th St, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years.....60,000

CANNON, Emma H., to Joseph H. Gray; 131 West 24th St, 3 years.....1,500

COLLINS, Mary H. H., to Charles Parsons; w s of Madison Av, 102.2 ft n of 73d St, 8 months.....1

KING, Roland De L., to Marie L. Kuhn; w s of Lexington Av, 51.2 ft n of 101st St, 1 year.....800

DEEGAN, Edward J., and wife to Bridget Fahey; Lot 197, map of land of Samuel Ryer homestead, 24th Ward, 5 years.8,000

DUSTMAN, Mary, to Charles H. Thornton and Edward A. Thornton, e s of Webster Av, 627.2 ft n of 179th St, 5 years.1,700

DAVIDSON, Sophronia W., and Edmund D., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; s s of 38th St, 40 ft w of Lexington Av, 3 years.....6,000

DELAPLAINE, Matilda, and John J. Searing to the Trustees of Columbia College, New York; 64 West 50th St, 5 years.....6,000

FRAUENFELDER, P. George, and wife to American Lithographic Company; n s of 99th St, 136 ft w of Boulevard, demand.....540

FITZSIMMONS, Thomas P., to Clara Bryce; 67 and 69 Maiden Lane, 3 years.20,000

FEINBERG, William, and Joseph Folstein and wives to Henrietta M. Boatwick, trustee; 37 Chrystie St, 5 years.....30,000

GAINES, Furman V., to William Rankin; n s of 103d St, 100 ft e of Manhattan Av, demand.....31,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Nicholas C. and Louis G. Benziger, executors, &c., of Louis Benziger; 212 East 29th St, 5 years.....24,000

GALLAGHER, James, and wife to William H. Ostrander and another, executors, &c.; e s of Avenue A, 102.2 ft s of 73d St, 1 year.....1,000

GOLIGHTLY, Robert P., to Elias Kempner; s s of 29th St, 210 ft e of 3d Av, installments.....3,900

HAYWOOD, Hattie L., and husband to Anna N. Rogers; n w corner of Valentine Av and Southern Boulevard, 1 year.....2,500

SAME to United States Savings Bank of New York; same property, 1 year.....9,000

HOLMES, Melissa R., and husband to George H. Hoyt and another, trustees; 231 East 120th St, 1 year.....3,000

HATFIELD, Eben, to Mary G. Thompson; 152 West 123d St, 1 year.....1,000

JOHNSON, George F., to Frederick Johnson; n s of 118th St, 90 ft e of Madison Av, 2 years.....9,000

JACOBS, Jacob and Flora, to Julius Schattman; s w corner of 101st St and Central Park West, 2 years.....21,000

JACOBS, Elias, and Simon Hoffmann and wives to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; w s of Avenue A, 77.6 ft s of 13th St, 3 years.....15,000

JUPE, Isidor, and Barnett Steinberg and wives to Fredric D. Weekes; w s of Suffolk St, 75.2 ft n of Grand St, 5 years.500

JUPE, Isidor, and wife and others to the Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York; same property, 5 years.....13,500

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to Eva A. Bell; w s of Brook Av, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, demand.....10,000

KITCHEN, Katharine P., to same; w s of Brook Av, 104 ft s of Westchester Av, demand.....15,000

LYMAN, William, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n s of 136th St, 85 ft w of 5th Av, 2 years.....6,500

LEVI, Moses, to Louis Ober; 215 East 71st St, 4 years.....5,000

LOWENFELD, Pincus, and William Prager to Jean J. Reubell and another, 301 and 303 East 3d St, 1 year.....13,000

METZLER, Elizabeth and Adam, to David Clark; s s of 50th St, 200 ft w of 9th Av, 1 year.....2,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and Fisher Lewine to the United States Trust Company of New York; n s of Monroe St, Lot 491, map of Hendrick Rutgers estate, 1 year.....13,500

MORCHE, Ernest W., and wife to Jane E. Oothout; 602 East 17th St, 5 years.12,000

NEVIUS, William H., to William S. Anderson and William L. Dowling; n s of 112th St, 200 ft e of 5th Av, installments.....3,000

PETTIT, Alida R., to the Bowery Savings Bank; 241 Front St, 1 year.....13,000

PETRY, Charles F., to Aaron Fatman; 857 8th Av and 360 West 53d St, 3 years.35,000

RYAN, Sarah, to Laurence E. Prendergast, as administrator, &c., of P. Ryan, deceased; n s of 102d St, 237.6 ft w of 3d Av, 1 year.....1,500

RUNKEL, Louis, and others to Jeremiah E. Tracy; 327 West 40th St, 5 years.....20,000

RAMSDELL, Anna F., to Harry D. Ramsdell; s s of 57th St, 115 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years.....4,000

SIGLITZ, Anna A., to James A. Renwick, as trustee; n s of 121st St, 200 ft w of Lenox Av, 5 years.....12,000

STIMPSON, George A., and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; n e corner of 5th Av and 114th St, 2 years.....40,000

SUTRO, Theodore, to Alonzo B. Kight; 320 West 102d St, 3 years.....4,000

SMITH, Mary, to Mary A. O'Brien; e s of Bathgate Avenue, 133.4 ft s of 179th St, 3 years.....200

SAME to same; same property, installments.....800

STEINMULLER, George A., to James P. Ryan; w s of Monroe Av, Lots 8 to 12 and No. 27, map of Mount Hope, 5 years.12,000

SHERWOOD, Robert, to Louisa D. Simpson and others, &c.; e s of West End Av, 62.2 ft s of 77th St, 5 years.....16,000

SCHWIND, William, and wife to the Mutual Life Insurance Company, New York; 817 to 321 Avenue A, 1 year.....15,000

TEFFT, David C., and wife to United States Savings Bank, City of New York; e s of Webster Av, 50 ft s of Tower Place, 1 year.....1,500

WILKIN, Louise, to Frederick McCarthy; s w s of Leggett Av, 48.1 ft s e of Dawson St, 2 years.....2,650

WEINBERG, Charles, to the New York Public Library, Astor, Lenox, and Tilden Foundations, 16 East Forty-second Street, 5 years.....30,000

WEINGART, Samuel, and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 24 East 91st St, 2 years.....20,000

WATSON, Ella W., and husband to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; s s of 76th St, 223 ft e of West End Av, 2 years.....18,000

WEBER, Joseph M., to Henry H. Sherman, 78 Lexington Av, 78.8 ft n of 91st St, 2 years.....6,500

ALTMAN, Adolph, and wife to Moses Esberg; 306 West 116th St, 5 years.....3,000

DREYFUSS, Julius, to Minnie P. C. Meyer; 132 and 134 East 47th St, 2 years.....3,000

DASSORI, Frederick, to Jonas Well and another; 85 Spring St, installments.....10,000

DE NOES, Alexander, to Gustave Lange; n s of 122d St, 200 ft e of 8th Av, 3 years.....2,500

DOCTER, Rosa, to Mary L. Heidelshemer; e s of Amsterdam Av, 75.8 ft n of 94th St, 3 years.....20,000

GOLDING, Catherine, and husband to Josephine A. Murphy and another, executrix, &c., of Mary A. Cavanagh, deceased; s s of 2d Av, 74.1 ft n of 31st St, 5 years.....6,500

GLEASON, Michael, and wife to Josephine Lachat; Bathgate Av, n e corner of 176th St, 3 years.....2,000

HUTCHESON, Henrietta R., to John L. Caldwalader and another, executors, &c., of Henry S. Fearing, deceased; s s of 26th St, 75 ft e of 4th Av, 5 years.....65,000

HENRIQUES, Louis N., and wife to Marcus Nathan; 91st St, s e corner of Columbus Av, 3 years.....5,000

JAEGER, Margaret, to Annie H. Haft; 192 and 192½ Division St, 1 year.....2,700

JAROS, Pauline, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 202 West 131st St, 3 years.....12,000

KLEIN, Katie M., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 202 West 131st St, 3 years.....6,500

LASSER, Abraham M., to Mary E. Lester and others; n s of 56th St, 66.8 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years.....5,000

LIES, George P., and wife to the Seamen's Bank for Savings of New York; n e corner of 4th and Washington Square East, 5 years.....125,000

McQUADE, Arthur J., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 530 East 13th St, 3 years.....5,000

MILLER, Henry H. H., and wife to Murray Hill Co-operative Building and Loan Association; n s of Green Av, 100 ft e of Mapes Av, 10 installments.....1,750

RHINELANDER, T. J. Oakley, to New York Security and Trust Company; s s of 52d St, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.....65,000

SAME to Elizabeth Aymar; s s of 52d St, 450 ft w of 5th Av, 3 years.....10,000

ROTH, Morris, and wife to the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society; 12 East 114th St, 3 years.....16,000

SAME to the Baron de Hirsch Fund; 10 East 114th St, 3 years.....10,000

REUBERT, Anna E., to Sarah B. Arnold; s s of Kingsbridge Road or Broadway, 175 ft w of Emerson St, 3 years.....1,000

STEVANE, Ibert, and wife to John Stemme; 52 Division St, also n s of Division St, 34.1 ft e of Chrystie St, installments.....5,000

WAGNER, Albert, to Louis M. Jones; 5 to 15 Elm St, and 54 and 56 Duane St, 1 year 7 months.....75,000

WARD, Mary F., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n w s of Washington Av, Lot 17, map of the village of Morrisania, 5 years.....7,000

WYTTACK, Maria A., to Judson S. Todd; w s of Webster Av, 286.6 ft s of 170th St, (not yet opened,) 1 year.....8,000

SAME to same; of Webster Av, 311.6 ft s of 170th St, (not yet opened,) 1 year.16,000

WENNINGER, Carolina, and husband to Josephine Lachat; w s of Worth St, 158.7 ft s of Tremont Av, 3 years.....2,500

WALDRON, Benjamin, to Edmund Coffin; 730 to 736 Greenwich St and 128 and 130 Perry St, 9 months.....34,625

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMERICAN LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY of New Jersey to American Lithographic Company of New York.....$1

BACHMAN, Absalom P., to Walter B. Atterbury.....1

CONDON, David P., to David McClure..5,062

FRANKEL, Solomon, and another to Yetta Rosenberg.....6,000

FLEISCHMANN, Julia, to Isaac Maver..1

HALLS, William H., to Robert L. and Ann C. Brown, trustees.....1

JUDGE, John H., referee, to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees of George Chesterman.....54,250

KROPF, Henry, and others, executors of Adam Kropf, to Georgeanna Kropf.....3,552

LEVY, Samuel J., to Emanuel and Sigmund Glauber and another.....10,000

LACHMAN Samson, and another, executors of William J. Ehrich, to Abraham L. Newberger.....1

MAYER, Isaac, to Julia Fleischmann....1

POST, Waldron K., to United States Trust Company of New York.....12,000

POST, Regis H., to same.....10,000

SAME to Charles and another, trustees of Lina P. Post.....1

POST, Charles A., and another, trustees of Lina P. Webster, to United States Trust Company of New York, (two assignments).....22,000

SCHNITZER, Hyman, to Moses N. Tobish..1

SPEIR, Francis, Jr., to George C. Currier 3,906

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF New York to Regis H. Post, (two assignments).....2

SAME to Lina B. Post.....1

SAME to Waldron K. Post.....1

WEBSTER, Lina P., to Charles A. Post and another, trustees of Lina P. Webster.....1

WITTNER, Siegfried, to Emanuel Glauber, one-third part, &c.....1

WATERBURY ROPE COMPANY to the Third National Bank of New York.....10,000

WRIGHT, William H. and Fred A., to John M. Knox.....2,350

BETTS, John H., to George Ehret.....22,597

ESBERG, Moses, to Nanny Altman.....1

LORD, Franklin B., executor of Daniel D. Lord, and others, to Franklin B. Lord, guardian of Franklin B. Lord, Jr.....18,315

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMpany to Annie V. H. Tappenbeck.....6,000

Lis Pendens.

60TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 25x100.5; John J. Jones and another, trustees of David Jones, against Yellott D. Dechert, (to foreclose mortgage.)

CANNON ST, 41; also lot 18.9x18, being rear part of 277 Delancey St; Catherine Trott against Jane Mannie and others, (for a partition.)

40TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Rosalynde De La Mayer against Julia Schneider and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

165TH ST, n e corner of Fox St, 20x96.7x119.2x98.2; George Mackenzie against Emma Mechmann and others, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

11TH ST, n s, 306 ft w of White Plains Av, 100x114; Conrad Fecher against Salvator Lasperges, (to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

49TH ST, 506, 188 ft w of 10th Av, 26.4x100.5; Lizzie Bardon against Edward Ralph and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

148TH ST, s s, 361.10 ft e of Railroad Av, 25x100; Cornelius F. Kingsland, trustee of Ambrose C. Kingsland, Sr., against Glof Johnson and others, (to foreclose mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

LEXINGTON AV, 1,897; Robert J. Hoffmann, against Emil Muller, owner and contractor; Mr. Unger, contractor.....$100

11TH ST, n s, 306 ft w of White Plains Av, 100x114; Conrad Fecher against Salvatore Lasperges, owner and contractor.....250

LENOX AV, s e corner of 115th St, 125.11 x100; the Charles Hardware Company against Hamilton and McNiece, owners and contractors.....680

PARK ROW, 87; Maurice J. Engel against William Goldstone, owner or lessee; Daniells & Co., contractors.....158

53D ST, 328 and 330 West; Antonio Gallo against William Johnson and Thomas Graham, owners; Thomas Graham, contractor.....750

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 100x99.11; J. P. Duffy & Co. against Lizzie C. Brettell, owner; Frank Brettell, contractor.....343

3D AV, s e corner of 74th St, 102.2x135; Arthur E. Hemmel against estate of Peter A. H. Jackson, owner; James R. Breen & Son, contractors.....350

Orders Under Chapter 915, Laws of 1896.

100TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of Amsterdam

CROWD HEARS DR. M'NEILL

He Is Known as "the Scottish Spurgeon," and Is a Veritable Giant in the Pulpit.

A SHAGGY MASTER OF PATHOS

His First Address on This Visit Delivered in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn—Plans for Evangelistic Services in This City Next Week.

The Rev. John McNeill, who arrived in this country on Wednesday, preached in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, last night, before an audience which crowded the old-fashioned edifice to the doors. This is Dr. McNeill's first appearance in the United States since the World's Fair, where he was a prominent figure in the World's Parliament of Religions. He is a Scotchman, and in his native land he is often called the Scottish Spurgeon.

It did not need a second glance to pick him out from among the six men who sat in a row behind the Rev. A. C. Dixon's pulpit last evening. Low-browed, shock-haired, stocky, he would arrest attention anywhere as a man of force and indomitable will. He is nearly six feet tall, and when he stamps his foot the very platform quivers.

But while he stamps his feet and waves his arms he never rants.

The delicious Scotch burr which graces his speech is heard only at intervals, for he has been all around the world and his native dialect has been softened until it is only once in a while that the accent is noticeable.

The pastor of the church introduced him after hymns had been sung by Ira D. Sankey and J. H. Burke, the latter a companion of Dr. McNeill on his tour around the world. Dr. McNeill's text was Luke, ix., 57-62. Commenting on the men Jesus addressed in those verses, Dr. McNeill divided into three classes those human beings who were on the verge of becoming Christians. First there was the impulsive, eager enthusiastic man, who, some people thought, was too quick. He was the one who said, when the Lord addressed him, "Lord, I will follow Thee whithersoever Thou goest." Class No. 2 included the more cautious person, who said: "I will go, too, but first I must bury my father." Class No. 3, Dr. McNeill characterized as the "soft" class. This type wanted to go home and kiss his mother before he gave up his life to Christianity.

"God be praised for the man with hot blood," he said, "whose tongue, foot, and hand go out together," and the doctor emphasized this by giving a vigorous kick, lifting his foot high in the air. "He's not a bad sort of fellow. Permit him to live. Ye need him occasionally. He's a grand fellow to preach to. I don't know why it is, but the commentators and enthusiasm don't ever seem to go together. The commentators says of this whole-souled fellow, 'Small pot, soon hot,' and they mean that he is as soon cool again. But I think that when every one was sniff, sniff, sniffing, it must have been as sweet music in the sad ears of our Saviour to hear those earnest, cheering words from this hot-blooded man: 'Lord, I will follow thee whithersoever thou goest.'"

His twinkling little eyes snapped as Dr. McNeill bent over and said earnestly: "I wonder if I am speaking to any hot-blooded people to-night. If there are any here give," and the preacher stamped his foot violently, "give," with another stamp, "your blood to Christ!"

The second and third classes previously referred to, Dr. McNeill grouped as the "Come Buts." "When about to enter the service of the Lord," he said, "these classes always had an excuse, always wanted to procrastinate. 'I am coming, but I have to bury my father,' or, 'but I am to be married,' or, 'but I must say farewell to my mother,' say these people. In fact, I have grown to call these people the Come Buts. There is Mr. Come But and Mrs. Come But and the little Come Buts. They are all here to-night. Ye go to church and ye look wonderfully like Christians. Ye are not blasphemers, nor atheists, nor even that milk-and-water creature, the agnostic. When ye die it can be said of ye that ye never cursed, never were drunk, and never stole. Ye had a hymn on your tongue all the time, but ye were not worth three grains of the impulsive man ye were so quick to criticise."

"Silence!" the speaker suddenly commanded, and the church was as still as death.

"Millions of people," he said, referring to the heathens in Africa, "have never heard a preacher speak the Gospel, my brother and my sister here in Brooklyn, ye ought to be in India, ye ought to be in Africa. Nothing would boil over or burn if you left your home and this life of slippered ease and indolence and entered the service of the Lord."

Dr. McNeill will conduct a series of business men's noon meetings in Chickering Hall every day next week except Saturday. Every evening at 8 he will occupy the pulpit of the Rev. Dr. John Hall of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. To-morrow at 11 o'clock Dr. McNeill will speak in the Marble Collegiate Church, Twenty-ninth Street and Fifth Avenue. At 4 P. M. he will speak in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

When he lost his wife five years ago Dr. McNeill resigned the pastorate of the Regent Square Presbyterian Church, in London, where he had an immense congregation, and since then he has been an evangelist, speaking all over the world.

CASSIN UNDER INDICTMENT.

Prompt Action of the Grand Jury in the Case of Atlanta's Defaulting Bank Cashier.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 30.—The Grand Jury to-day began a thorough investigation of the affairs of the different concerns which went down as a direct result of the defalcations of Harry A. Cassin. Each Director of the Georgia Loan, Savings and Banking Company was subjected to a close examination by the Solicitor General, to bring out what he individually knew of the circumstances leading up to the collapse of that concern.

The Grand Jury immediately returned an indictment against Cassin. It is now engaged in full consideration of the different phases of the situation, and it is expected that its report will be full of interest.

Immediately after the conclusion of his testimony to-day, President G. V. Gress took a train for New York. Morgan Gress, his son, who instigated the different receiverships, is now in Chicago.

BLUNDER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It Did Not Have the Power to Establish a Court of Claims.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—A grave question has arisen as to the constitutionality of the act of the recent Legislature changing the Board of Claims to the Court of Claims. The Constitution expressly provides that the Legislature has not the power to establish any court except an "inferior local court of civil and criminal jurisdiction."

The court created by the above-mentioned act is a State court. The act, however, does not take effect until Jan. 1, 1898, when the members of the board or court appointed by Gov. Black and confirmed by the Legislature take office.

A prominent legislator who was in the city to-day stated that the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that the first work the next Legislature would have to do would be to repeal the act making the board a court, for any claims awarded by the board as a court would not be valid if they were contested.

ANTITOXINE TO BE TESTED.

A Higher Standard Is Required by the State Health Board.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 30.—The State Board of Health has decided that hereafter all antitoxine must be tested by the officials of the board before being placed on sale in this State. This is a very important step, as the use of antitoxine as a remedy for diphtheria is growing, and is proving more satisfactory in cases where the antitoxine has been properly prepared and is used with intelligence.

The antitoxine sold in the market has been found to be unsatisfactory in some instances, and it is desired that it should be of uniform strength.

Fifty Years a Minister.

STELTON, N. J., April 30.—The Rev. Dr. John W. Sarles celebrated to-day the golden jubilee of his ministry. The exercises were held in the Baptist Church here. Congratulatory addresses were delivered by the Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley of New York, the Rev. Dr. D. C. Hughes of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes of Plainfield, and Thomas C. Conant of the New York Examiner.

Jersey Hotel Man Fined $500.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 30.—For having a nickel-in-the-slot machine in his hotel, at North Arlington, Alexander Faircloth pleaded guilty to a charge of maintaining a disorderly house this morning and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Going to the Mountains?

Are you looking for a spot to spend the Summer which combines health, comfort, and pleasure AT MODERATE COST?

If so, send 6 cents for postage or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book "Summer Homes." It gives list of Hotels, Farm and Boarding Houses, with their location, rates, attractions, &c., in the Mountains of Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, N. Y., on the main line and branches of the New York, Ontario & Western Railway, 2,000 feet above the sea, a region of great beauty and absolute healthfulness. In New York: No. 2 Battery Place, 118, 165, 171, 371, 944, 1,323 Broadway, 18 Astor Place, 787 6th Av., 251 Columbus Av., 184 East 126th St., 273 West 125th St.; ticket offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts. In Brooklyn: No. 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint, and "Eagle" Office.

"ILLUSTRATED HOMES," containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the above HOMES," can be obtained of ticket agents for 25c.

On Saturday, May 29, Excursion Tickets for one fare will be sold at 371 Broadway and ferry offices, giving an opportunity of personally selecting a Summer home and also enjoying a day's fishing in this delightful region. Tickets good returning Tuesday, June 1. J. C. ANDERSON, General Passenger Agt., 56 Beaver St., New York.

THE HALCYON
Millbrook, Dutchess Co., N. Y.
Opens May 27. Easily accessible. Unique in design; liberal in management; perfect cuisine. Also detached cottages for the season. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, golf links, athletic field, polo ground, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Reached from Grand Central Depot in 2 hours. Moderate rates. Address, for illustrated descriptive booklet, H. R. ROBERTSON, JR., Proprietor, Room 390, Hotel Imperial, N. Y. City.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.
SOMERSET INN,
AND EIGHT COTTAGES.
Open May 1st to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. and W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. A beautiful Summer resort. More attractive this season than ever. Altitude, 890 feet. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE NANEPASHEMET,
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
Finest location on the North Shore. Uniformly cool. For plans and prices apply to Dr. AMMI BROWN.

Mononotto Inn Fisher's Island, N. Y. Opens June 15.
Seven miles seaward. Very accessible. For Booklets, &c., G. L. HOPPES, Bethlehem, Penn.

MANSION HOUSE, Roslyn, L. I.—Beautiful scenery, fine roads, excellent table. 20 miles from city.

SPRING RESORTS.

KINZLER'S HOTEL,
Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Strictly first-class. A. F. KINZLER, Prop.

INSTRUCTION—CITY SCHOOLS.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th AND 86th STREETS.
RE-OPENS OCTOBER 6th.
PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENTS.
Special attention paid to College Preparation. Lectures every Wednesday in connection with school work.
Morning classes in Elocution and Gymnastics. Fully equipped Studio.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
20 West 44th St.
Attention is invited to the unusual advantages for boarding pupils offered by the Oval Cottages. Particulars will be sent upon application to J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

The Berlitz School of Languages,
Madison Sq., N. Y., and 73 Court St., Brooklyn.
Branches in chief American and European cities.

LANGUAGES.
CORTINA METHOD. Send for circular.
CORTINA'S ACADEMY, 44 W. 34th St.

INSTRUCTION—COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

NEWPORT, R. I.
SMALL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
JOHN B. DIMAN (Harvard, A.M.) Head Master
Circular and references sent upon application.

THE CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL.
A Select School for Girls. Comforts of home. Mr. ARTHUR GILMAN is the Director.
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

GLENWOOD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Matawan, N. J.—A thorough preparatory home school; best of everything for your boy while preparing for colleges or business. Address Prof. C. G. BROWER, Principal.

THE OSSINING SEMINARY FOR GIRLS, Sing-Sing-on-the-Hudson. Miss C. C. Fuller, Principal. 30th year begins September 22d.

ALL-THE-YEAR-ROUND BOARDING SCHOOL, Hempstead Institute, (Long Island.) Fits for College, Polytechnic, or Business.

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HOTELS.

SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
Grand Boulevard and West 71st St.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Finest location in the city; two blocks from Central Park; two blocks from Hudson River; choice furnished rooms, with baths, by the week or month; families have home comforts; no cares; rates reasonable.
WALTER LAWRENCE, Manager.

HOTEL MAJESTIC
Central Park West, 72d and 71st St., N. Y.
FACING CENTRAL PARK.
THE ELITE HOTEL OF AMERICA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHARLES HEIDELBERG, (Late Detective Sergeant.)—Commercial Detective Agency 320 Broadway, Rooms 621 and 622.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

GET RICH QUICKLY; Send for 300 Inventions Wanted.—Edgar Tate & Co., Patent Solicitors, 245 Broadway, N. Y., the leading house in the world.

SITUATION WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.
Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going abroad wish to place their chambermaid; tall; understands her duties well, and exceptionally willing. Call at present employer's, 104 East 37th St., between 10 and 1.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady leaving town would like to find a situation for her chambermaid, whom she can recommend most highly. Call between 1 and 3 o'clock, 5 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and seamstress, or maid and seamstress; city or country; good reference. Moore, 428 West 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North German Protestant as competent chambermaid and assist with lady or child in American family; best references. 230 East 79th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By two Protestant girls as chambermaid and waitress. M., 5 East 132d St.

Cooks.

COOK or LAUNDRESS—USEFUL MAN.—By reliable Swedish-American couple; after May 1; wife first-class cook or laundress; man educate; useful any way. Upstrom, 871 Columbus Av., Purcell's bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; private family; will go to country for Summer; excellent city reference. B. M., Box 283 Times Up-town Office, 1,227 Broadway.

COOK.—By first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; city or country. 932 8th Av., McKenna's bell.

COOK.—By North German; experienced in cooking and baking; thoroughly reliable; with best reference. 223 East 45th St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—North German courier maid, disengaged, to take lady or family abroad; excellent references. Miss Held, 247 Putnam Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a French Protestant governess; resident or visiting; or private lessons; well recommended. Mlle. B., 57 East 84th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—By educated English woman as housekeeper, companion, or position of trust; three years' reference from last employer. E. A., 82 Ocean Av., Jersey City.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—As lady's maid, (useful,) or to take care of grown children; English, German, French; good city references. E. H., 219 2d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young Canadian woman as first-class laundress; in American family; shirts are my specialty; wages $20 and $23; best personal reference. 405 West 54th St., care Mrs. O'Connor.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress by the day; in private families; understands all fine work; best references. 108 East 52d St., Oliver's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; present employer can be seen. M. L. L., 539 5th Av., two days.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—In private family; good references; city or country. 107 West 54th St.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By refined, intelligent Canadian as attendant to elderly lady or invalid; will sew and make herself generally useful. 54 East 77th St., present employer's.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY COMPETENT SWEDISH masseuse; highest testimonials. Mrs. Buekan, 434 West 58th St.

UPHOLSTERESS.—By a French woman; alterations; fancy articles; engagements taken for country houses; best references. Mme. Theircel, 21 Manhattan St., care Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATION WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent young man of much experience; or would go as second man in first-class family; town or country; moderate wages. Butler, Box 196 Times Office.

BUTLER.—By Englishman; thoroughly understands duties of private family; first-class reference; Newport preferred. Present employer's, 263 West End Av., corner 77th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman as butler, with very much experience; best and long city references. T. B., 366 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad wishes to recommend her butler, who has lived with her for the past three years. Price, 202 East 52d St.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By married couple; would take care of house for Summer; well recommended. Caretaker, care Deltschman, 210 East 38th St.

CARE TAKERS.—By middle-aged American and wife to take care private house or any position of trust during Summer; best reference. I. Law, 57 Irving Place.

Chefs.

CHEF.—With great experience and good reference, as chef on steam yacht; used to be chef on Steamers Touraine and Bourgogne of the French Line. Equiport, Box 306 Times Uptown Office, 1,227 Broadway.

Conchmen.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man; understands his business in every branch; clean, smart appearance; best of personal reference from last employer's; English; married; age 36; weight 160 pounds; height 5 feet 7 inches. A. Botting, 121 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman who is giving up his stable wishes to obtain permanent position for his coachman, whom he has employed for several years, and whom he can very highly recommend. K., 156 5th Av., Room 624.

COACHMAN.—English; married; no family; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; aged 38; height, 5 feet 10 inches; wife good seamstress; last employer can be seen personally. Alderson, 121 East 77th St.

COACHMAN.—By a married man; thoroughly capable of taking charge of gentleman's private stable; good reference from former and present employer, who can be seen. G. C., Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman, whose colored coachman has been in his employ for fifteen years, desires to secure for him a situation for the Summer months; highly recommended. 822 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; careful city driver; can furnish five years' city reference. Frank Tipping, 310 West 103d St.

COACHMAN.—By young man, single, who thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best city reference. Coachman, James Mason's stable, 79th St. and Park Av.

COACHMAN.—By single man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in all branches; fourteen years with last employer; left through death. T. C., 253 West 69th St.

COACHMAN.—By a young married man; thoroughly understands his business; best city references. R. M., private stable, 18 East 88th St.

COACHMAN.—Englishman; experienced driver; city or country; strictly temperate; willing and obliging; good references. W. J., care McGuirk, 403 Amsterdam Av.

COACHMAN.—Scotch; lately landed; understands his duties thoroughly; also brood mares; ten years' good references. Moir, 106 West 53d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A matron (Protestant) to take charge of a day nursery and old woman's home combined, in same building; must have references as to character and ability; salary $15 per month, with room and board; evenings and Sundays free. Address as early as possible. Mrs. Franklin Brandreth, Cliff Cottage, Sing Sing, N. Y.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

CROCKERY AND GLASS SALESMAN; STATE age, experience, salary expected; sign name. Crockery and Glass, Box 161 Times Office.

WANTED—A young man for office work in commission house; must be well educated and possess energy and ability to fill salesman's position later. Address, stating age, &c., Push, Box 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A gentleman of good address to represent a leading newspaper in advertising capacity. Address U. N., Box 101 Times.

HOTELS.

A REWARD

Your Choice of Any of the Highest Grade $100.00 Bicycles, 1897 Model, Free of Cost by Using Some of Your Spare Moments

The great strides made by THE NEW YORK TIMES within the last few months form a notable chapter in American journalism. During a period of general business depression THE NEW YORK TIMES has made steady progress, having within six months nearly doubled its circulation. This growth, while indeed gratifying, serves only to stimulate the management to greater efforts. With a view to the introduction of THE NEW YORK TIMES in homes where it is not now received, where the improvement that has been made may not be known, a plan has been devised to reward those who may assist in the work of increasing its circulation by offering to any man, woman, or child any one of the standard high-grade one-hundred-dollar bicycles, 1897 model, if they will secure one hundred (100) new subscribers for THE NEW YORK TIMES, each for three months—$3 if delivered by carrier; $2.50 if sent by mail. That no effort to increase the circulation of THE NEW YORK TIMES may go unrewarded, to those who find they cannot secure more than fifty subscribers for three months each the choice will be given of any fifty-dollar (retail price) bicycle, American manufacture, and to those who in their efforts fall short of fifty subscribers there will be paid 50 cents in cash for every subscriber less than fifty.

REMEMBER YOU CAN HAVE YOUR CHOICE OF ANY BICYCLE OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

THE OFFER IN DETAIL.

Any person desiring to undertake the work of securing 100 subscribers should notify THE NEW YORK TIMES, and full instructions and blanks will be furnished. Under no circumstances will a subscription be accepted as making up the number required of any person who has been a regular reader of THE NEW YORK TIMES since Jan. 1, 1897. All lists will be investigated, and if it is found they include the name of any person who has recently been a regular reader, that subscription will not be accepted to make up the list of 100.

It is distinctly understood that all lists of names are subject to verification. All copies of THE NEW YORK TIMES ordered under this plan must be delivered where THE TIMES has not heretofore been received. The offer is intended solely for new subscriptions, and orders from present regular readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES will under no circumstances be accepted in making up the required number.

Orders for the delivery of two copies to the same address will not be accepted as two new subscriptions. The purpose of THE TIMES is to obtain a wider distribution of its issues in homes where it has not heretofore been delivered.

PLAN OF WORK.

Make up a list of your relatives, friends, and acquaintances, only those to whom you are well known. Give their full name and Post Office addresses. When you have the number, write or send to THE NEW YORK TIMES office for that number of letter circulars and subscription blanks. Address and sign the letter circulars, inclosing addressed envelope for reply, (THE NEW YORK TIMES will supply them.) Send the signed and addressed letter circulars to THE NEW YORK TIMES, and they will be mailed without cost to you; if you mail them yourself you must affix to each letter a two-cent stamp. By this means you may, without calling in person on your friends, earn your choice of any one-hundred-dollar bicycle.

It is necessary, of course, in order to successfully participate in this work, to have an adequate conception of what kind of a newspaper THE NEW YORK TIMES is. If you are not a reader of THE TIMES, secure a copy, read it carefully, and thus become acquainted with its merits. You will see that THE NEW YORK TIMES is a decent, dignified, enterprising, first-class newspaper. It has always maintained a high standard; it has always stood for what is best in the community; it is not sensational; perpetrates no fakes, and is free of "freaks"; it presents what occurs promptly, fully, and in a manner to interest intelligent men and women. To be seen reading THE NEW YORK TIMES is a stamp of culture and respectability. The story is told of a young man who, when applying for a situation, and asked for reference by his prospective employer, answered simply, "I read THE NEW YORK TIMES." He was accepted into employment at once on the theory that reading a newspaper of the quality of THE NEW YORK TIMES is a certificate of good character.

A FEW FACTS.

A large part of the population of Greater New York consists of men and women of culture and education who scrupulously exclude from their homes sensational newspapers. They want a pure, wholesome newspaper, which, while progressive and entertaining, does not defile its pages by repulsive details of scandals and horrible accounts of crime. There is a growing revolt against those newspapers which pander to the depraved, and which inflame the minds of the weakminded and unthinking by overdrawn tales of vice and immorality. The best men in the community are calling a halt on this vicious tendency, and THE NEW YORK TIMES is daily pointed to as an example of what a self-respecting, modern newspaper should be. Secure a copy of the Saturday edition and observe the supplement, devoted to a review of books and art. Show this to your friends who are readers of the best literature, and they will be interested at once in the attractive contents of this feature. The Illustrated Magazine Supplement which accompanies the Sunday edition is a gem of art and literature. It compares favorably with the best ten-cent magazines. A knowledge of these facts will enable you to properly present the merits of THE NEW YORK TIMES to prospective subscribers.

Things worth having are not easily obtained. It requires earnest effort and untiring persistence to secure 100 subscribers, and you may find for the first day or two that the effort is not so easy as you may imagine, but perseverance will surely bring success.

If you desire additional information, write to THE TIMES. All questions will be cheerfully answered. This is a rare opportunity to secure your choice of any of the best one-hundred-dollar bicycles. Address

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

EXCURSIONS.

GOING TO TRAVEL?
NEW TOURS, 1897, TO EUROPE.
Entirely New Routes. All Expenses Included. High Class parties leave May and June; also Summer Vacation Tours. All Routes. Programmes Post Free. Correspondence Invited. Steamships—Travel Tickets Everywhere—Railroad.
HENRY GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,
113 Broadway, New York.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted; also for sale, cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. Beware of bogus Instruments represented as genuine Steinway Pianos. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

NEWEST DESIGNS IN SPRING CARRIAGES AND TRAPS.
DOWNEY, DUNCAN & WHITE,
(Successors to J. B. Brewster & Co.,)
WAREROOMS, 487 AND 489 5TH AVE.
FACTORY.....143 WEST 51ST ST

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days, 5 P.M.; Sunday, 9 A.M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON AND COXSACKIE boats will leave foot of Christopher Street every week day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

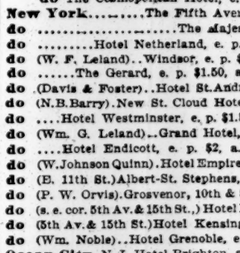
HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Hotel Pocket Guide
GRATIS.
For Information, Circulars, etc., of any Hotel Below, Call at or Address (Send Stamp) the
Hotel Tariff Bureau,
63 Fifth Avenue . . . New York.
96 Regent Street . . . London.
248 Rue de Rivoli . . . Paris.
(e. p. means European plan, a. p. American.)

Albany, N. Y.....Hotel Kenmore, a. p., $4
Adirondacks, Hotel Ampersand, opens June 1. New York Office, 156 5th Av. C. M. Eaton.
Adirondacks, (C.E.Leland) The Childw'd, op. Je12
Asbury Park, N. J., Coleman House, ops. J'e 24
Atlantic City, NJ (J.H. Borton) The Dennis, ap $3 up 18 up per week. Largest House. Directly on ocean
Atlantic City .....The Ilesworth, a. p., $3 to $5
Baltimore, Md...Hotel Rennert, e. p., $1.50 up
do .....The Carrollton, a. p., $3 up
Bristol, R. I.....D'Wolf Inn, opens June 1st
Brooklyn, N. Y.....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do .....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1 up
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $3
Denver, Col., New St. James Hotel, a.p., $2.50 up
do ..The Windsor Hotel, a. p., $2 to $3.50
Exeter, Eng.....Royal Clarence Hotel, a. p., $3
Gt. Barrington, Mass..Berkshire Inn, a. p., $3
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New York.
Garden City Hotel, (is now open,) a.p. $4 up
Glasgow, (Bath St.) Philps Cockburn Htl. ap $2.50 up
Hartford, Conn.....Allyn House, a. p., $3 up
Kansas City, Mo. The Midland, ep. $1 up, ap. $3 up
London, Eng. De Vere Hotel | De Vere Gardens
do ....Broadwalk do } Kensington Pal. W
do Prince of Wales do } Specially recom'd.
London, (96-98 Queen's Gate W.,) Queen's Gate Htl
do (13 Henrietta St., Strand) The Cockburn. ap $2.50 up
Middleton Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert op's Je 24
Mineral Springs and Scientific Water Cure.
Millbrook, N. Y...The Halcyon, opens May 27th
New Bright'n, S.I. (Lyman Rhoades) The Pavilion
New Orleans, La. New St. Charles Hotel, ap. $4 up
do The Hotel Grunewald, e. p., $1 up
do The Cosmopolitan Hotel, e. p., $1.50 up
New York.....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)...Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (Davis & Foster)..Hotel St. Andrew, e.p., $1.50
do (N.B.Barry)..New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do ....Hotel Westminster, e. p. $1.50, e. p. $3.50
do (Wm. G. Leland)...Grand Hotel, e. p., $1 up
do ....Hotel Endicott, e. p. $2, a. p. $3.50 up
do (W. Johnson Quinn). Hotel Empire, e. p. $1, a. p. $3
do (E. 11th St.) Albert-St. Stephens, e. p., $1 up
do (P. W. Orvis). Grosvenor, 10th & 5th Av., a. p.
do (s. e. cor. 5th Av. & 15th St.,) Hotel Hanover, a.p.
do (5th Av. & 15th St.) Hotel Kensington, e.p. $1.50
do (Wm. Noble)..Hotel Grenoble, e. p., $1.50 up
Ocean City, N. J..Hotel Brighton, a. p., $2.50 up.
Old Point Comfort, Va. The Chamberlin, a.p., $4
do .....Hygeia Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Philadelphia, Pa. The New Hotel Walton, ep., $2
do .....The Aldine Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do (Rest'nt A-la-carte) New Lafayette, ep., $1 up
do (Arch & 12th Sts.)...Hotel Hanover, a.p., $2 up
POLAND SPRING, MAINE. Poland Spr'g House. Opens June 1st, a. p., $5. Mansion House, Open all year, a. p., $3. Maine Fair Building (Rooms only.) Opens June 1. Circulars on this list, and testimonials of Poland Water, 3 Park Pl.
Plymouth, Eng.....Grand Hotel, a. p., $3
Portland, Or. (H.C. Bowers) The Portland, ap. $3 up
Portsmouth, N. H..The Rockingham a. p., $4
Quebec, Canada. Chateau Frontenac, a.p., $3.50
Richmond, Va..Jefferson, a.p., $5 up, e.p. $1.50 up
Rochester, N.Y. Whitcomb House, a. p., $2 up
Sorrento, Me.....Hotel Sorrento, opens June 15
Schenectady, N. Y., The Edison, a.p., $2.50 up
St. George, S. I.....The Castleton, a. p., $4 up
St. Louis, Mo., (Firep'f) Southern Htl, ap. $3 to $5
do Lindell Hotel, e. p. $1 up, a. p. $2.50 up
Syracuse, N. Y..Yates Hotel, e. p. $1.50, a.p. $4
Troy, N. Y., The Troy House.....ap., $3 up
Washington, D. C....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....Ebbitt House, a. p., $4 up
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50 up
do Hotel Wellington, e.p. $1.50, a.p. $3 up
Watch Hill, R. I. New Ocean House opens Ju 15
do Atlantic House, opens June 15
do Plimpton Hotel, opens June 1st
do Dixon House; electric cars to beach
Winter Harbor, Me. Grindstone Inn opens Jy 1

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.



A TRIP TO
Washington, D.C.,
VIA
Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach, Va.,
Makes a Delightful Outing.
Go by the Steamships of the
OLD DOMINION LINE
Sailing Every Week Day.
Short and Invigorating Sea Trip.
Through tickets, returning from Washington by rail or water, with side trip to Richmond, if desired.
For full information apply to
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.,
Pier 26 North River, New York.
Telephone, No. 1580, Franklin.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Prest. and Traffic Mgr.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Majestic, May 5, Noon Majestic, June 2, Noon
Germanic, May 12, Noon Germanic, June 9, Noon
Teutonic, May 19, Noon Teutonic, June 14, noon
Britannic, May 26, Noon Britannic, June 23, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam,
Via Boulogne-Sur-Mer.
S. S. VEENDAM.....Saturday, May 1, 10 A. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM....Saturday, May 8, 10 A. M.
First cabin, $72.50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $26. Apply to Netherlands-American Steam Navigation Co., 39 Broadway, N. Y.

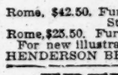
JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
DORIC, via Honolulu.....May 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA.....May 20, 1 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....May 29, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu.....June 8, 1 P. M.
COPTIC.....June 17, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., for South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., foot of Roosevelt St., 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 3
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Wednesday, May 5
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jacksonville, Friday, May 7
COMANCHE, Chas. & Jacksonville, Mon., May 10
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line, via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C., from Pier 20 N. R. Sailing every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M., and Sat. at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Lahn, Tu., May 4, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., May 25, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., June 1, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., May 18, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., June 8, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., May 15, 10 AM | Spree, Sat., May 29, 10 AM
Twin Screw Passenger Service.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
Koenigin Luise.....Thursday, May 13, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thursday, June 3, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, May 5, 10 AM | Fulda, May 29, 10 AM
Ems, May 15, 10 AM | Kaiser, June 12, 10 AM
Werra, May 22, 10 AM | Ems, June 19, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS L

GEN. WHEELER ON TARIFF

The Alabama Representative Says It Will Be the Next Political Issue.

IT WILL UNITE DEMOCRATS

If There Is Great Prosperity and More Money, the Free Silver Issue Will Be Killed—Wonderful Development in the South—Her Industries Need No Protection.

Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Democratic Representative from the Eighth Alabama Congressional District and a member of the Ways and Means Committee, who is on a visit to this city, brings encouraging reports from the South, both as to the political and the business situation.

"The Democratic Party," said the General, "is not hopelessly divided. The Republicans are now making for us an issue upon which all the elements of the Democracy can unite, and upon which, I believe, we can win in 1900. That issue is, of course, the tariff. I believe that our next National platform will have as its main plank a declaration for a tariff for revenue only. We won on that issue in 1892, and we can win on it again. It is, in my judgment, the one common issue or policy upon which the Democratic Party of the South, North, East, and West can be rehabilitated and made a united, harmonious force to oppose the party of protection."

"Will the tariff issue kill the free silver issue?"

"It will not kill it unless we have an era of exceptional prosperity. That issue may be seriously lessened in importance. A system of State or Federal banks, for instance, which would give us a fuller and freer volume of currency, would probably lay that issue for some time. It is relief that we want; and if it comes through a repeal of the 10 per centum tax on State banks, or through a restoration of a State banking system, or through banks under Federal supervision which could lend money up to, say, 35 per centum of their assets, it will have the effect to postpone, at least, the silver issue and concentrate the fight along tariff lines. Up to 1861 the State banks were steadily evolving a good and sound system of banking, especially those of New York, Louisiana, and South Carolina. In a period of ten years prior to 1861, which included the panic of 1857, the banks of New York State lost only $14,000 in bank bills."

"In what respect will the Dingley tariff most affect the south?"

"It will affect us chiefly by increasing the general cost of living. There are only three interests in the South that will receive any benefit from the tariff—the sugar, rice, and wool industries. As these are confined to comparatively small areas, the Southern States will get no considerable benefit from the protection of these industries, while, on the other hand, they will be very greatly injured by the increased cost of living. Our pig-iron industry needs no protection or assistance. The iron masters of Alabama told the Ways and Means Committee that they did not wish protection. We can produce pig iron in Alabama for $5.27 a ton, whereas Pittsburg and other iron centres in the North and West cannot produce it for less than, if so low as, $8.50 a ton. When we have the Tennessee River improved we shall be able to sell iron in Pittsburg, in the presence of the great iron industries there, at a lower price than they can manufacture it, and make a good profit. We have recently opened up foreign markets, and within the last few months we have shipped 110,000 tons of Southern pig iron to Europe, most of it going to England. We have abundance of good ore and abundance of good coal side by side, and all we need is an open market.

"The same conditions prevail as to cotton manufacture in the South. The much-talked-of cheap foreign labor is, in regard to this industry at least, a mere bugbear that has no existence. A comparison of the cost of production in the English and New England mills, covering figures for a number of years, shows that the home mills manufacture the same class of product at very much lower cost. The New England cotton mill operatives not only receive a lower average of wages, but their better machinery enables them to turn out a great deal more product than an equal number of English operatives. In the South we have great advantages in this industry over New England, and the comparison is still more in our favor. We can manufacture cotton at two-thirds the cost in New England. Here, too, we only ask a free market.

"The export of our cotton goods, which are generally as yet of a coarse quality, goes principally to China. Last year it was 50 per centum greater than it was the year before. All our exports increased greatly under the Wilson bill.

"It cannot be too often repeated that tariffs are formed with regard to but one section of the country. All the Northern industries have their experts continually at Washington to secure the highest possible duties. The Southern industries, not needing protection, take little interest in the matter. I have tried in vain to get them to go to Washington and show to the Ways and Means Committee the true condition of Southern manufactures. This year, however, the Alabama iron men told the committee that the iron industry of Alabama could flourish even if pig iron were put on the free list."

As to the material resources of the South Gen. Wheeler said:

"The arguments of thirty years ago are no longer applicable. The development of the South has been marvelous. We now produce one-third of the iron ore, 40 per centum of the steel, raise 70 per centum of the cotton, and 20 per centum of the wheat, and produce 60 per centum of the copper of the world. Our theory is that all we need is the open market of the world."

Gen. Wheeler said that the great need in the South is cheap money. "A farmer cannot borrow money even on personal security for less than 8 per centum, and if he can borrow it at all by mortgaging his farm, he must pay a rate of 12 to 20 per centum. Of course, this means certain ruin, but the farmers are often forced to borrow to relieve their most urgent needs."

As to the general business situation he said:

"Despite these unfavorable circumstances the South is rapidly growing in prosperity, trade and manufactures are developing, and the farmers, as a class, are becoming more independent. We are depending less and less upon importation of Western food products, and are producing whatever we need. Our farmers are planting a greater variety of crops, and are living within themselves more and more.

"I believe that there is a general uplifting of conditions throughout the South, and that great prosperity is certain to follow in the near future. Even the tariff cannot prevent it."

Wells College Memorial Window.

The stained-glass window which will be a gift of the class of '85 of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., to their Alma Mater, has been completed by the designers, John and Bancel La Farge, and is now on exhibition at 46 Washington Square South. The design is a beautiful one, representing the dawn of day, or, metaphorically, enlightenment. A female figure in garments of blended green and white stands upon a hillock, in her left hand she bears a blazing torch, dispersing the gloom of night. The colors are deep blue, deep green, and two shades of brown. Mrs. Cleveland, the wife of the former President, was a member of the committee which selected the design, and it was she who conducted the negotiations for its execution. The window will be sent to Aurora soon and put in place in the main college building.

A New Cancer Hospital Building.

The erection of a new building for the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital at Second Avenue and Nineteenth Street will absorb all the funds of the hospital, and its ability to open its wards or carry on its work depends entirely upon the support it receives from voluntary gifts. In a neat little pamphlet, issued by the hospital, warning against quack cancer doctors is given to the public. An instance is related of and old sea Captain, who fell into the hands of one of these swindlers, who told him he had cancer, and that it would cost him $500 to cure him. A friend advised the Captain to go to a reputable physician, who found that the ailment was merely a skin disease. It was cured, and the fee was $5.

LEGAL NOTES

ADVERTISING FOR BIDS FOR CITY CONTRACTS.—In a contract made by New York City with Peter Duffy, as the lowest bidder, to construct a fire-engine house for $23,229, it was stipulated that if the contract should be abandoned, or if at any time the Commissioners of the Fire Department should be of the opinion that the work was unnecessarily delayed, or that the contractor willfully violated any of the conditions of the contract, the cost of completion should be deducted from the contract price. Duffy's work under the contract was discontinued on Feb. 26, 1895, and Nicholas Simermeyer finished the work for $1,078.16, this being a saving of $500 on Duffy's contract. The city refused to pay this sum, and its defense, which prevailed when he brought suit to recover the money, was that the contract with the plaintiff being for $78.16 in excess of $1,000, was unauthorized, and that the Fire Commissioners acted beyond the scope of their authority in making a contract involving an outlay of over $1,000 without public advertisement and letting; and that, therefore, the city was not liable. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Justice Patterson, has reversed the judgment. The court says the plaintiff was employed to complete the work specified in Duffy's contract, at a cost less than the amount stipulated to be paid to Duffy. So far as appeared, it was not upon an abandonment of the work by Duffy, but was under a contract made on his account, the expense of which was to be borne by him, and what was done by the Fire Commissioners was merely to complete within the limit of cost of Duffy's contract, that work which they deemed it expedient to finish under Duffy's contract. Presiding Justice Van Brunt dissented.

***

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.—The Appellate Division in this city has affirmed judgment given in favor of the Dry Dock, East Broadway, and Battery Railroad Company, in the suit brought against it by Henry Maisels, by guardian. The action was for damages for injuries received while attempting to get off of one of defendant's cars. The plaintiff testified on the trial that he asked the conductor to stop at the westerly crossing; that the latter acquiesced and slowed up, but that he suddenly started up again before the plaintiff was able to get off. Justice Barrett, who gives the opinion, says the plaintiff's negligence in getting off when he did, from the front platform, was in no manner excused by the driver's failure to stop at request. The evidence showed that it was the regular practice to stop at the easterly corner, and whether the plaintiff knew of the custom was quite immaterial. Whether he knew of it or not, he was not justified in trying to get off of the car if it did not, in fact, stop, but was proceeding at a rate of speed which made it dangerous to attempt to alight. Whether he was bound by the rule promulgated by the Superintendent of Police in reference to stoppage at crossings, he was certainly bound not to get off the car while it was proceeding at a dangerous rate.

***

PEREMPTORY MANDAMUS REFUSED.—Marcus Simon sought to obtain a mandamus from the Supreme Court directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove a newspaper stand erected in a street under a stairway of the elevated railroad. The only interest Simon had in the proceedings, so far as appeared, was as a citizen and resident of the city. Justice Pryor, before whom the hearing was had, has denied the motion, holding it to be well settled that it was within the scope of the legislative authority to sanction the structure complained of, and that at any rate "the relator fails to show that this structure impinges upon his right or his interest. A suitor may not invoke the law to redress another's wrongs, or to protect another's property; and, in instituting this proceeding for the benefit of others, the relator proffers a petition which the court must reject."

***

UNAUTHORIZED ALTERATION OF NOTES.—George A. Waldorf brought suit in a Justice's court in Sullivan County against James Simpson and Elizabeth Simpson upon a promissory note given by them in payment for a range, purchased under a contract which provided that the purchaser should give the vendor company his note for $69; that no receipts, discounts, or offsets were to be accepted against such note, and that the contract "was the only agreement or stipulation recognized in the purchase and sale of said range, and no alterations of above conditions or erasure by salesmen is authorized or will be recognized by said company." It was alleged as a defense that the vendor's agent sold the range for $64 and indorsed upon the note, which had been originally drawn for $69, the sum of $5 to make it conform to the purchase price, and also the sum of 25 cents for his dinner; that when the note was presented for payment the indorsement was obliterated, and that this constituted such an alteration as rendered the note invalid. On appeal to the County Court from judgment given for the plaintiff, a jury on the new trial found for the defendants. The Third Appellate Division, on further appeal, has directed a reversal, holding, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Parker, that even conceding that the action of the agent in stipulating for a reduced price, and in making the indorsements, was binding upon his principal, yet as it did not appear that the obliteration of such indorsement was made by the agent who had no authority to do so, and that the act was consequently the act of an unauthorized third person, the note would not be avoided thereby. Justices Herrick and Putnam dissented.

***

WHO ARE NOT FELLOW-SERVANTS?—A boy named J. Francis Murray was employed by a Mr. McManus, who sent him with a horse to hoist at two storehouses owned by Harvey A. Dwight, at the request of Reed & Co., who usually did that sort of work for Dwight. Each storehouse has in front of it a hoisting apparatus. The horse was attached to a rope connected with the hoisting apparatus, and Murray merely led the horse up and down. After he had done this work for about two hours in one storehouse, Dwight's foreman directed him to bring the horse to the other storehouse, and while a pulley block was being drawn up to its place, Murray was told to come into the second storehouse, and as he did so the pulley block fell upon and injured him. In his action, by guardian, against Dwight, he was non-suited upon the ground that he was a fellow-servant of the employes of the defendant engaged in this work. The Third Appellate Division has reversed the judgment, holding, in an opinion by Justice Merwin, that as the defendant did not hire or pay him, had no voice in his selection, while the horse belonged to McManus, and the only duty of the plaintiff was to drive it, the mere fact that the plaintiff received from the defendant's foreman orders when to go forward or to stop or back up, did not make the plaintiff the servant of the defendant; that the accident did not occur during the course of the work, as the plaintiff was injured before he arrived at the particular place where he, with the horse, was to perform the special work which they were sent to do, and that as the plaintiff was told by the foreman of the defendant, or in his presence, to come into the second storehouse, and it might be found that he had no reason to apprehend any danger from so doing, it could not be said, as matter of law, that he was guilty of contributory negligence in entering the storehouse when he did. Justice Herrick dissented.

JURY LENIENT WITH MEYER.

Found Guilty of Manslaughter for Killing His Reputed Wife.

Samuel Meyer, who was on trial for two weeks before Judge Fitzgerald, in General Sessions, on the charge of murdering his reputed wife, Annie, at their flat, 200 East Twenty-ninth Street, last September, was yesterday found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

The woman was choked to death with a stocking, and the prosecution claimed that Meyer choked her into insensibility for the purpose of robbing her, and that he did not intend to kill her. Meyer was remanded for sentence.

To Reproduce a County Fair.

"The Grand Spring Show," which is to be in many respects similar to a "county fair," or a German market festival, will begin at Sulzer's New Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Third Avenue, on May 9. It will last until May 16, and will combine many interesting and attractive features. Prominent among these will be commercial and mechanical displays, and an Algerian village. Days of the fair will be devoted to various societies and organizations.

During the sixty-two years that DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been used in the treatment of Pulmonary disorders, the percentage of cures has largely increased. Undeniably, IT HEALS THE LUNGS.—Adv.

SUE ON ACTUARIAL TABLES

Interesting Insurance Lawsuit by Former Agents Against the National Life of Hartford.

CLAIM RENEWAL CONTRACTS

Court Decision Expected Soon as to Whether They Can Sue Now for the Present Value of Moneys Falling Due Through 15 Years to Come.

The insurance firm of Fleming & Kell of 271 Broadway began suit on April 1 in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Connecticut against the National Life Association of Hartford for $100,000, and attached property of the association in the First National Bank of Hartford—money, stock, and securities—valued at $50,000.

Messrs. Fleming & Kell allege that they made a contract with the association in 1893 to run for fifteen years, by which they were to have charge of the company's business in New York, and that this contract was summarily canceled by the Hartford association on Oct. 14, 1895. They say that they placed in the company about $5,000,000 of insurance, of which a little more than $4,000,000 was in force at the time the company declined to pay the renewal commissions.

Plaintiffs claim renewal commissions amounting to $10,000 a year for fifteen years, and contend that in consequence of the alleged violation of contract by the company all future renewals are due forthwith. The present value of these renewal commissions, as calculated according to actuarial tables, is placed at $100,000. The sum of $10,000 is claimed as due for renewal commissions for 1896.

The chief feature of outside interest in the case is the legal question whether, in case the alleged breach of contract be established, plaintiff is entitled to collect at once moneys which, except for that breach, are admittedly not due for years to come.

The National Life Association last week moved, before Judge Townsend, at New Haven, for a reduction of the amount of the attachment on the ground that it is excessive. The plaintiffs claim the right to sue at once for breach of the entire contract, and assert that by the use of actuaries' tables it is possible to ascertain definitely what the present damage for the breach of such a contract would be.

Counsel for the defense argued that it would not be possible to determine such damage, and opposed the granting of permission to Messrs. Fleming & Kell to sue for future renewals now. Judge Townsend reserved his decision, which, however, is expected to be rendered soon, possibly today.

Albert Freeman, 203 Broadway, who is the present representative in New York of the National Life, said yesterday that according to his understanding the contract with Fleming & Kell stipulated that they should give their exclusive services to the Hartford Company, and that by accepting the agency of another company they themselves broke the contract. The case is set for trial in October. The answer of the defendant company has not yet been filed.

SUIT FOR ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

Justice Bischoff's Opinion as to Evidence Necessary to Plaintiff.

An action brought by Thomas Howard upon a policy of accident insurance against the St. Lawrence Life Association resulted on the trial in favor of the plaintiff. On appeal to the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, the only question raised was as to the sufficiency of the proof of pecuniary loss furnished by the plaintiff, in view of a provision in the application that the insured was not entitled to a sum in excess of his ordinary salary, or weekly earnings, during the year preceding the beginning of disability. The plaintiff had testified that his income averaged $20 a week for the year preceding the date of the accident.

Justice Bischoff, in his opinion, affirming the judgment, says that though the contract, as framed, cast the burden of proof upon the insured, still the plaintiff was required to do no more than furnish acceptable legal proof that his income averaged a certain amount weekly.

MAYOR TALKS OF CONSTABLE.

He Says the Superintendent of the Building Department Has a "Big Head."

Mayor Strong talked freely yesterday about the dispute which he had in his office on Thursday with Stevenson Constable, Superintendent of the Building Department. When asked if he had found Mr. Constable's resignation in his morning mail, he smiled and said that he had not. He added that he did not expect it.

"Mr. Constable," said the Mayor, "is not given to resigning. Otherwise I should have heard from him in that way some time ago. I have nothing against Constable officially. I never allow myself to be governed by personal feelings in my dealings with city officials. When Mr. Constable came in here yesterday I simply refused to talk to him. I have had more complaints against Mr. Constable than against all the other heads of city departments put together, but these complaints were only about the high-handed manner in which he treated people. The trouble seems to be that Mr. Constable has what is called the 'big head.' Nothing has ever been said that would reflect on his honesty.

"I believe that he has performed the duties of his office very well. I will say that I would not remove him now if I had the power to do so. I gave him no chance to talk to me about anything yesterday. I told him that his presence was distasteful to me, and I wanted him to go away and communicate with me in writing if he had anything to say. I said to him, 'I hope to God you will never set foot in this office again.' I was responsible for his appointment. I gave him the place after those whom I thought competent to judge told me he was all right."

The Mayor would not say whether Mr. Constable's speech about his (the Mayor's) alleged evasion of the building laws or the appointment of Julius M. Mayer as counsel to the Building Department was responsible for his opposition to Mr. Constable, or not.

TWO GRAND JURIES' WORK DONE

Old Bail Cases Cleared Away and Many Indictments Found.

The special Grand Jury, which was sworn in a month ago in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, was discharged yesterday by Justice Giegerich. During the term the jury acted upon 464 complaints, dismissing 237 of them and finding 227 indictments. The regular Grand Jury also made its final report for the term yesterday, and was dismissed. It found 256 indictments and dismissed 131 complaints.

These two Grand Juries have so effectually cleared away the old bail cases and cases of prisoners in the Tombs that there are now only eight prisoners in the Tombs who are not either under indictment, sentence, or conviction. This is the lowest number of such prisoners on record since the Tombs was opened.

DR. THOMAS EMMET HONORED.

Lectnre Medal Conferred upon Him by Notre Dame University.

The presentation of the Laetare Medal, recently conferred upon Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet of this city by the University of Notre Dame in Indiana, took place Thursday evening at Dr. Emmet's home, 80 Madison Avenue. Archbishop Corrigan presented the medal to Dr. Emmet.

Notre Dame University was represented at the ceremony by the Rev. James J. French, C. S. C. Bishop Farley, Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn, and Mgr. Mooney were among those present. In all, about a hundred of the clergy and laity witnessed the event.

The presentation ceremonies began with an address by Father French, who spoke for Notre Dame. Archbishop Corrigan followed Father French, and Dr. Emmet replied, thanking the President and Trustees of Notre Dame University for their mark of appreciation.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

WIDENING OF ELM STREET

Report of the Commissioners Appointed to Fix Damages to Property.

SOME LESSEES COMPENSATED

Work on the Improvement May Be Begun This Summer if the Governor Signs a Bill Allowing the City to Take Possession at Once.

It is about twenty years since the widening and extending of Elm Street was first talked of, and buildings have been erected on that thoroughfare with the prospect that this important work would be begun some day. Even when, in 1895, a commission was appointed for the purpose of reporting on the matter of damages to the owners of property to be affected by the proposed change, it was felt that a very long time must elapse before active operations could begin. The delays arising from examination of the sites, the taking of voluminous testimony, and preparation of reports by the commission, all pointed to an uncertain future time when the entanglements of law and rights might give place to the activity of the contractors who will undertake the work of slicing and demolition which is to open up a new artery to this city's traffic.

The members of the commission appointed in 1895 in connection with the opening, widening, and extending of Elm Street, were Col. Joel B. Erhardt and former Judges Charles H. Truax and William G. Choate. When Mr. Truax returned to the Supreme Court bench he resigned his position as Commissioner, and William G. Davies became the third member of the commission. Albert B. Boardman was retained as special counsel to represent the city.

There were 159 parcels of land to be affected by the improvement, and in order to hasten and simplify the work of the commission Mr. Boardman suggested the propriety of getting the consent of as many of the parties interested as possible to the appointment of four real estate experts—two by the city and two to represent the property owners—to make appraisals. A stipulation to that effect was entered into by about 120 of the parcel holders, the remainder refusing to join in. Condemnation proceedings were taken in the cases of the latter.

Reports of Experts Differed.

In November last the real estate experts presented their appraisals, the basis on which they acted being stated. The experts were Fred Southack, Charles S. Brown, Morris Wilkins, and Michael Coleman. Each expert presented to the Commissioners an independent set of figures, and they adopted no common plan of arriving at them. The total values which they fixed ran from $2,874,000 to $3,270,000 in regard to these stipulated claims.

Testimony taking on all the claims has been in progress from the Fall of 1895 until recently, and the conclusion arrived at by the Commissioners has just been issued. Property owners claimed $6,118,570.67. The city, after making deductions for new easements, &c., as presented in the brief prepared by Mr. Boardman, conceded $3,829,661.90. The report which the Commissioners will seek to have confirmed awards $5,108,847, and $291,565 has been fixed upon as the value of benefits which will accrue to property which is now situated in block centres that will be changed into corner lots. Awards have been made in regard to city property affected amounting to $283,250. This represents fire engine houses in Great Jones Street, Elm Street, and White Street, and land in front of the Criminal Court Building and the Tombs Prison.

The width of the new street will be 80 feet. Property on nineteen different blocks, from Great Jones Street to Chambers Street, is included in the report of the Commissioners. Six solid blocks have been cut through. The line of the proposed thoroughfare extends one mile.

Rules Which Were Followed.

The Commissioners announce that in estimating the damage to premises, part only of which is taken by the city, they have observed the following rules:

"We have allowed as such damage the difference between the value of the premises affected, as they now exist, and the value of that part of the premises not taken for the improvement in the condition in which it will be after the city shall have entered upon the premises and removed the building, or part of the building, within the line of the new Elm Street, but without deducting from such difference anything on account of any benefit which may accrue to the part of the premises not taken, by reason of the opening, widening, and extending of the said street.

"In cases where the front of a parcel on Elm Street is taken for the improvement we have not assessed the damage to the parcel upon the basis of depriving the owner of a street front to the parcel not taken, but so far as the land is concerned, we have allowed the difference between the existing lot or parcel and a lot or parcel of diminished depth fronting on the present street. It was claimed before us by the Counsel to the Corporation that the parts remaining, of many of the parcels of land, parts of which are taken for the improvement, received a special benefit in new easements of light, air, and access, which should be deducted from the amount of damages estimated by us upon the foregoing rule in estimating the amount of damage done to the said parcels of land.

"We think, however, that while the parts remaining of some of these parcels of land receive a larger benefit from the improvement than the parts remaining of other parcels of land along the line of the new street, yet that such special benefits, so far as they consist in new easements of light, air, and access, are an inseparable part of the benefit received by such remaining portions from the opening, widening, and extending of said street, and that, although such excess of benefit may properly be considered in assessing property benefited, it should not be considered in estimating the damages. We have accordingly rejected this claim on the part of the city."

When the necessary maps are prepared the Commissioners will determine the amount of the assessment for benefit. If the bill now before the Governor, allowing the city to take possession at once, and add 6 per cent. to the awards from that date, becomes law, there is every probability that the work of street opening will be in progress during the present Summer.

Damages Allowed.

The following is the determination of damages by the Commissioners in respect of all the properties in question:

15 Great Jones Street	$45,000
17 Great Jones Street	47,500
19 Great Jones Street	46,500
21 Great Jones Street and 18 Bond Street	62,000
16 Bond Street	49,000
14 Bond Street	50,000
12 Bond Street	29,000
13 Bond Street	68,000
15 Bond Street	55,000
17 Bond Street	91,500
53 Bleecker Street	43,280
55 Bleecker Street	45,000

Station yourself near a bicycle path and watch the bicyclers that pass, you'll notice that of all colors gray makes the worst appearance—looks washed out.

You want something with life to it.

Suits, $8 to $18; breeches sold separately.

Suits for boys as young as eight.

No matter if there is a bit of blustering weather now and then, it's negligee shirt time.

We're ready.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

57 and 59 Bleecker Street	58,032
48 Bleecker Street and 309 Mulberry Street	72,500
50 Bleecker Street	44,308
52 Bleecker Street	40,000
54 Bleecker Street	16,683
305 and 307 Mulberry Street	67,550
301 and 303 Mulberry Street	34,398
38 Houston Street	10,915
36 East Houston Street	48,185
34 East Houston Street	48,185
26 to 32 East Houston Street	89,925
151 Crosby Street	11,549
153 to 157 Crosby Street	20,481
159 and 161 Crosby Street	14,360
29 East Houston Street	47,000
27 East Houston Street	34,500
135 Crosby Street	15,000
1, 3, and 5 Jersey Street and 129 and 131 Crosby Street	96,722
31 to 37 East Houston Street, 17 to 15 Jersey Street, and 273 to 283 Mulberry Street	464,000
2 to 6 Jersey Street and 85 to 87 Marion Street	184,840
81 Marion Street	13,683
79 Marion Street and 59 and 61 Prince Street	124,000
60 Prince Street and 67 and 69 Marion Street	19,874
62 Prince Street and 72 Marion Street	28,100
70 Marion Street	8,505
68 Marion Street	8,852
62, 64, and 66 Marion Street and 99 Crosby Street	29,715
60 Marion Street	8,633
58 Marion Street	8,809
56 Marion Street and 91 Crosby Street	28,130
54 Marion Street and 89 Crosby Street	17,815
52 Marion Street	12,476
50 Marion Street	14,365
46 and 48 Marion Street	43,843
44 Marion Street	20,062
42 Marion Street	8,583
40 Marion Street and 63 Spring Street	36,500
Triangle 209 and 211 Elm Street and 28 and 28½ Marion Street	34,049
207 Elm Street and 26 Marion Street	11,300
205 Elm Street	13,770
203 Elm Street	14,005
201 Elm Street	13,400
199 Elm Street	11,500
16 and 18 Marion Street	300
197 Elm Street	15,025
193 and 195 Elm Street	23,850
191 Elm Street	10,497
185, 187, and 189 Elm Street and 2, 4, and 6 Marion Street	64,100

For Owner and Lessees.

406 to 412 Broome Street and 183 Elm Street	93,7[illegible]
Of which the owner is to receive, and the lessees $57,525, (the cost of restoring the building and the value of the machinery included in the award to the lessees.) The Commissioners also determined the future rent to be paid under the lease from the American Express Company to William C. Browning and others to be $2,880 per annum.	$36,256
414 Broome Street and 181 Elm Street	$47,000
411 Broome Street and 175 and 177 Elm Street	65,000
409 Broome Street	6,000
173 Elm Street	18,000
167 to 171 Elm Street	76,576
165 Elm Street	10,500
163 Elm Street	10,500
161 Elm Street	11,000
152 to 156 Grand Street and 157 and 159 Elm Street	163,370
153 Grand Street	33,500
151 Grand Street and 146 and 148 Elm Street	40,840
155 Grand Street	21,500
147 Elm Street	13,500
145 and 143 Elm Street	50,000
139 and 141 Elm Street	38,000
137 Elm Street	18,300
10 Howard Street	45,000
144 Elm Street	1,500
142 Elm Street	10,500
140 Elm Street	3,500
138 Elm Street	3,500
134 and 136 Elm Street	7,000
Alleyway next south of 134 Elm Street	690
12 Howard Street	27,380
11 Howard Street	51,000
124 Elm Street	11,500
7 and 9 Howard Street and 119 to 125 Elm Street	46,834
115 and 117 Elm Street	42,985
249 Canal Street	61,780
252 Canal Street	46,000
250 Canal Street and 98 Walker Street	17,122
96 Walker Street and 103 Elm Street	40,250
97 to 101 Walker Street and 95 and 97 Elm Street	64,000
85 to 91 Elm Street	28,000
79 to 83 Elm Street	28,000
Criminal Court Building, White and Franklin Streets	74,250
The City Prison, Franklin and Leonard Streets	118,000
120 Leonard Street	33,750
122 Leonard Street	15,000
47 and 50 Elm Street	45,000
55 Elm Street	35,614
51 and 53 Elm Street	58,000
118 Worth Street and 45 Elm Street	57,900
120 Worth Street	16,113
122 Worth Street	1,300
43 Elm Street	39,800
37 to 41 Elm Street and 534 to 528 Pearl Street	134,000
524 and 526 Pearl Street	50,095
520 and 522 Pearl Street	16,500
527 Pearl Street	12,500
525 Pearl Street	16,826
523 Pearl Street	16,031
521 Pearl Street	16,000
519 Pearl Street	15,900
515½ and 517 Pearl Street	11,451
43 and 45 Centre Street, to be awarded to the owner	101,860
The Commissioners also award to George H. Porter, lessee of part of said premises, for damage to his leasehold and for the loss of the use during the residue of his term, two years, from May 1, 1897, of machinery belonging to him, for which the owner of the premises made no claim	1,000
41 and 39 Centre Street	41,865
33 and 37 Centre Street and 41 and 43 Duane Street	92,287
45 and 47 Duane Street	47,190
42 Duane Street	17,000
27 to 31 Centre Street and 40 Duane Street	86,500
28 and 25 Centre Street	20,130
Of which the owner of the premises is awarded	14,235
And the lessee—Damage to leasehold	2,265
Cost of restoration	3,630
8 and 10 City Hall Place and 22 Centre Street	89,340
6 City Hall Place and 18 and 20 Centre Street	81,240
4 City Hall Place and 16 Centre Street	47,000
2 City Hall Place and 14 Centre Street and triangle corner City Hall Place and Centre Street	36,540

Was Worshipping Poor Lo.

A woman who appeared to be worshipping the lithographs of Indians near the entrance to Madison Square Garden was arrested by Roundsman Rohrig of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday, and taken to the insane pavilion at Bellevue Hospital. The woman's name could not be learned, but she is said to live at 526 East Sixteenth Street.

SIEGEL COOPER THE BIG STORE

Men's Cycle Suits.

Main floor, rear.

A manufacturer's surplus stock of fine Cycle Clothing, bought at a sacrifice. There are at least fifty patterns of well made suits in Cheviots, Cassimeres, Thibet and Middlesex Flannel. These suits are regularly sold at $7.50 and $10.00—a few in the lot for even more. The entire lot all new, fresh Spring goods. Your unreserved choice of the entire lot—as long as they last . . 3.75

HOME FOR WORKING GIRLS

Baroness de Hirsch's Gift of $2,000,000 Will Be Used to Found the Institution.

IT WILL BE NON-SECTARIAN

Its Purpose Will Be to Protect and Instruct Women Who Are Compelled to Earn Their Own Livelihood.

The first practical result of the donation of nearly $2,000,000 by the Baroness de Hirsch for the relief of the Russian Jews in America is made manifest by the establishment of the "Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls." It has been a cherished idea of the Baroness to assist the working girls, with whom she has always had great sympathy. When Mr. and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus were abroad some time ago they were in consultation with the Baroness repeatedly, and the founding of the present home is one of the direct results of the interviews.

At the solicitation of the Baroness, Mrs. Straus visited all the homes and institutions devoted to the relief of working girls. It was during the recent visit to Europe of Mrs. Oscar Straus that the final plans were consummated. The need of a home for working girls was fully recognized, and Mme. de Hirsch was emphatic as to the liberal endowment of such a home. She gave $200,000 for the erection of the buildings, and provided for a regular income of $1,000 per month for the institution. The objects of the home are set forth in the following summary:

"To benefit working girls and other unmarried women who are dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood; those who are resident, as well as those arriving from other countries; to improve their mental, moral, and physician condition, and train them for self-support; to instruct them to become domestic servants; to provide industrial training, or fit them for such occupations for which they may be best qualified; to erect a building, or buildings, to afford them a temporary, comfortable home; to aid them in obtaining suitable employment, and to assist them by advice and instruction, and generally to provide them with opportunities for industrial, social, and moral improvement, and to do all other things to carry out the general objects and purposes contemplated in the bequest."

The home is to be non-sectarian. When completed, there will be accommodation for 100 girls. At present it is estimated that 50 can be cared for. The Board of Directors is composed of the following: Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Mrs. Gabrielle Greeley Clendennin, daughter of the late Horace Greeley; Mrs. Frieda Warburg, daughter of Jacob H. Schiff; Mrs. Florentine Sutro, Mrs. Settie Cohen, Mrs. Rose Abraham, Mrs. Emma Wasserman, daughter of the late Jesse Seligman; Mrs. Lisette S. Stern, Mrs. Sarah Goldman, Miss Jennie Ickelheimer, Miss Irene Kohns, and Edmond E. Wise.

WORKING WOMEN'S CLUBS.

At Their Philadelphia Session a National Society Was Decided On.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.—To-day's session of the Convention of Workingwomen's Clubs was devoted almost wholly to the discussion of the subject of club organization. A number of papers reviewing the subject were read. "Successes and Failures of Club Life" was the title of a composite paper from Massachusetts; "Men and Women in Club Life" was presented by Mrs. Henry Ollesheimer of New York; Hartford (Conn.) clubs presented a paper on "Inside Organizations and Civic Relations in the Club"; "Self-Support" was read by Miss M. B. Chapin of the Steadfast Club of New York, and a paper entitled "Two Inner Circles," prepared by Miss Grace H. Dodge of New York, was read by another delegate. Among others who read papers or participated in the discussion were Miss S. D. Lowrie, Miss Effingham Perot, Mrs. Kirkbride, and Miss L. N. Tratt of Philadelphia; Miss Irene Tracy of New York, Mrs. Sessions of Brooklyn, and Miss Sanford of Troy, N. Y.

Resolutions providing for the formation of a National organization were taken up and ratified. The National organization will be put in force as soon as the arrangement of details is completed.

Is Miss Vandewater Insane?

The hearing on an application to set aside the finding of a Sheriff's jury that Miss Susan K. Vandewater was insane and incompetent to manage her affairs, has been set for May 5, at 10:30 A. M., by Justice Beekman, in the Supreme Court.

AMUSEMENTS

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Daily at 2 and 8:15 P. M. Doors open 1 and 7 P. M. America's National Amusement Glory. No Free Tickets to Any One.
Buffalo Bill's Wild West
And Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
50 American Cowboys,
100 Indian Warriors,
30 Mexican Vaqueros and Ruralles,
30 South American Gauchos,
50 Western Frontiersmen, Marksmen, &c.,
25 Bedouin Arabs,
20 Russian Cossacks of the Caucasus,
Hungarian Magyar Gypsy Csikos,
Detachment of United States Cavalry,
Detachment of United States Artillery,
Royal Irish-English Lancers,
German Cuirassiers,
Aurora Zouaves, Champions of the U. S.
All under the command of
Col. W. F. Cody--Buffalo Bill.
THE LAST OF THE BUFFALO. ONLY HERD ON EXHIBITION.
Annie Oakley and Johnny Baker, expert shots.
Admission to all, 25c., 50c., 75c., and $1; box seats, $2 each. Box office open daily 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

OLYMPIA MUSIC HALL
DAN LENO HIS LAST TWO W

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

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A Great Library to be Sold.

THE ASHBURNHAM COLLECTION TO BE DISPOSED OF NEXT MONTH IN LONDON.

Nearly a year ago THE NEW YORK TIMES printed an interesting article concerning the arrangements that had been made in England for the sale at auction of the Ashburnham Library, certain to be one of the most remarkable book sales which have occurred in this generation. It is only the first part of the collection, comprising 1,683 lots, and embracing the alphabetical arrangement from A to F, that will now be sold in June, beginning on the 25th, and extending over seven days, or until July 2. Of the formation of this library, and of the Earl who formed it, The London Times prints some interesting details. The library was practically formed by Bertram, fourth Earl of Ashburnham, born in 1797, died in 1878. His world-wide reputation as a collector of manuscripts has eclipsed his achievements in other directions; his pictures, armor, coins, and medals were all of the first order, and proved him to be a connoisseur and expert of the first rank. The catalogue of the first portion of his library shows that he was, if possible, more distinguished as a book collector. He was seized with the passion for book-collecting at a very early age, and the passion was with him up to the last. His earliest purchase was made in 1814, when, as a boy at Westminster School, he bought a copy of the "Secrets" of Albertus Magnus for eighteenpence.

"The Earl was not an omnivorous collector," says The London Times; "his guiding principle was to obtain the rarest editions and most perfect copies of the works of those authors to which his taste or fancy inclined him, rather than a desire to rival Heber or men of that class in mere number. His strong point was undoubtedly the collection of Bibles and Testaments in various languages (but especially, English,) Missals, Horae, Breviaries, Offices, Prayers, (public and private,) and other early religious service books. Apart from these books, the most difficult of all to obtain in good condition, the Earl's taste was exceedingly catholic. He may be said to have had an especial and pardonable weakness for books printed upon vellum, for books with woodcuts by the early designers and engravers, of which he secured a very large number, and also for the works issued by the very early English printers." The same paper prints an account of the collection somewhat in detail as follows:

It is neither possible nor desirable to give anything like a complete résumé of the very many rarities enumerated in the catalogue; but, in view of the paramount importance of the collection itself, a brief indication of some of the more important volumes will be of general interest. The series of nineteen editions of Aesop leads off with a copy of the edition absque nota, but printed at Augsburg by A. Sorg, and described in Dibdin's "Bibliotheca Spenceriana." There are also copies of the first edition with the Italian version of Zucchi, 1479, remarkable for its woodcuts; of the first edition, Naples, 1485, with the Italian version and applications for Incidents in Italian History by Francesco Tuppo; and also a very fine copy of the exceedingly rare English version printed by William Powell in Fleet Street in 1551.

The editio princeps of the first French translation (by Lefevre) of Alciatus, 1536, is one of only two recorded copies on vellum. There is a fine copy of the first book printed in the City of London, Andreas, "Anthonii Andrea super, duodecim libros Metaphysice Quaestionibus, per Thomam Penketh," 1480, from the press of John Lettou, "ad expensas Wilhelmi Wilcock," a copy of which, wanting two leaves, is in the library of Magdalen College.

Ten editions of Ariosto include the beautiful volume "Adornato di Figure di Rame da G. Porro," 1584, in contemporary Italian red morocco, and a large paper copy of the first English edition issued from the press of Richard Field in 1591. The editio princeps Aristotle, "Opera Varia," printed at Venice by Andrea de Asula, 1483, is on vellum, and is one of only two or three copies known; it is in two volumes, each of which is decorated in the highest style of Italian art of the period, there being 80 beautifully historiated and ornamental initials. There are several first editions of the curious works of Roger Ascham, notably "The Schoolmaster," 1570, and "Toxophilus," 1545, the latter being a presentation copy from the author to William Parr, Earl of Essex, and containing an autograph letter in Latin from Ascham.

A very interesting copy of the first book printed at Ipswich, John Ball, "Illustrium Maioris Britanniae Scriptorum," 1548, regarded as in all probability the dedication volume to Edward VI., heads the eleven works of this eminent antiquary. The collection of the editions of Dame Juliana Barnes's Book of St. Albans is unique, and includes not only a complete copy of the first edition, 1486, (the value of which Dibdin in his day estimated at £450,) but also the extremely rare edition printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1496; the three editions printed by W. Copland; those from the presses of William Powell and John Waley, and also the unique copy of the first separate edition of "Fysshynge with an Angle," printed by Wynkyn de Worde after his removal from Westminster to Fleet Street, 1532.

The generic headings of "Biblia" and "Bible Illustrations" extend from Lot 420 to Lot 647, but two of these stand out in very bold relief. The first is a vellum copy of the Gutenberg-Fust Bible of 1450-55, the first printed edition of the Bible, and the first book executed with metal types. The Ashburnham copy is probably the most splendidly decorated example known, and it is in every sense a perfect book; it cost the late Earl £3,400, or £500 less than the price paid for the Thorold copy. Although not recounted in the sale catalogue, the history of this celebrated volume is highly interesting. It was formerly in the library of the University of Mentz; early in the present century George Nicol, the King's bookseller, obtained it, and at his sale in 1825 it was bought by H. Perkins, the book-collecting brewer, for £504; in June, 1873, it realized the above-mentioned amount. The second lot of the first importance is a very fine vellum copy of the first printed Latin Bible with a date, (1642.)

There is also a perfect copy of the second edition of Tyndale's Pentateuch, 1534, of very great rarity; an unusually good and sound copy (in addition to two other less perfect ones) of the first edition of the Bible in English, translated by Myles Coverdale, and printed at Antwerp 1535, (of which no perfect copy is known;) a complete copy of the second foreign edition of Coverdale's Bible, printed at Zurich by Froschover in 1550; one perfect and two imperfect copies of Matthew's Bible, 1537, and one or more examples of nearly every succeeding issue of the Scriptures. Indeed, the entries under the heading of "Biblia" will be found of the greatest bibliographical value to the student of this vast and somewhat bewildering subject.

Boccaccio is represented by nearly thirty editions the most important of which is a very fine and perfect copy of that extraordinarily rare book, "De La Ruine des Nobles Hommes et Femmes," the first work printed by Colard Mansion at Bruges in 1476. This copy has finely painted minatures to Book III.; the Sunderland copy, the last one sold in England, was without miniatures, and realized £900. Lydgate's rendering into English of the same work is also here, 1554, and also the editio princeps, printed at Ulm, in 1473. The best of the many editions of the "Decameron" is that printed by Aldus at Venice in 1522, and possesses the additional attraction of having been Grolier's copy.

The earliest Caxton to come under the hammer is a fine large copy of Boethius, "De Consolacione Philosophie," which was printed before 1479, and of which only sixteen copies are known. Another Caxton of even greater rarity is also here, "The Booke Callid Cathon," 1483, of which only eight perfect copies are recorded by Blades; likewise the "Chronicles of England," 1480, the excessively rare edition with the long commas, but this is, like the six other copies known, imperfect.

The series of editions of Chaucer is practically complete, and it includes the first and second editions of the "Canterbury Tales," printed by Caxton in 1478 and 1484, both unfortunately incomplete; also two copies of Pynson's edition of 1493, and a remarkably fine and perfect copy of the edition printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde, 1498, the only complete copy known. One of the rarest, although not the most important, Caxton in the library is the "Booke Intytled the Book of the Ordre of Chyvalry or Knyghthode," printed about 1483-5, of which Blades knew of only three other copies; this is one of the two imperfect ones. Imperfect also is the "Chronicle of St. Albans," the second book printed at St. Albans, and dated 1483. Under the heading of "Corydale" we have another Caxton, "The Boke named Corydale, or the Fower Last Things," 1479, of which only ten copies are recorded, five only being perfect.

Thirty-five entries occur under Dante, commencing with Numeister's edition of 1472, which is regarded as the earliest known with a date; many of the later editions are very rare, and some of them are on vellum. A complete copy (Blades mentions only three others) of Caxton's "Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers," first edition, 1477, and a nearly perfect copy of an equally rare work from the same press, "The Doctrinal of Sapyence," 1490, are also among the cornerstones of this great library.

There are also first editions of Cocker's "Arithmetick," 1678; of Coryat's "Crudities," 1611; of Cranmer's "Catechism," 1548; Horace Walpole's copy of Dewes's "An Introduction for to Learne to Rede," printed by Reynes, but undated; the Duke of Sussex's quite perfect copy of Durandus, "Rationale Divinorum Officiorum;" on vellum, 1459, the third book with a date printed with movable metal types, (the Sunderland copy sold for £790;) several early editions of Fabyan's "Chronicle," including three copies of the first by Pynson, 1516, (all imperfect, as usual;) a complete copy, and as such probably unique, of Foxe's "Actes and Monuments of these Latter and Perilous Dayes," 1562-3, first edition, better known as Foxe's "Book of Martyrs," and an uncommonly good copy of Froissart's "Chronycles," printed by Pynson in 1523-5.

The Leading Fifty Books.

FURTHER INFORMATION DRAWN FROM THE STATE LIBRARY RETURNS.

An April publication of the Libraries division of the University of the State of New York is devoted to the detailed record of the vote which was cast by 200 village libraries, in a contes undertaken to determine the fifty books best suited to their needs out of the 500 published last year. The list, as it is now officially presented, was given in THE NEW YORK TIMES five weeks ago, (March 27,) except that then the titles could be named only in their order of preference without giving the detailed vote of each. Nothing was known, moreover, of the relative standing of those volumes which had failed to get on the chosen list of fifty.

The competition is of much interest, since it affords, through the grouping of the opinions of 200 experts whose judgment was perfectly fair and free, an unusual measure of the proportionate values of the volumes published in 1896. London papers have been commenting on the list as THE TIMES gave it. Publishers are making use of it in advertising their books. If the standard varies from that which any individual would have made for himself it is the more valuable as showing how difficult it would have been to make such a record of books in the order of their conformance to public need and taste. This the results of the contest offer.

It appears that in the list of the fifty chosen books "Sentimental Tommy" leads, with 162 out of 200 votes. The nearest approach to it is Mrs. Humphry Ward's "Sir George Tressady," with 126. Out of ten works each of which received more than half the total vote—and there are only ten of them, showing how much closer is the competition further down—five are works of fiction, two are works of biography, (Morse's "Holmes" and Barrie's "Margaret Ogilvie,") one is poetry, (Kipling's "Seven Seas,") and one author, Barrie, is represented twice. There are six American, two English, and one Scotch writer among the nine in this group.

The remaining forty volumes are closely crowded together, with more than 52 and fewer than 100 votes apiece. It would be invidious and not especially helpful to name the ten which received the smallest vote, but two of them belong under the head of "social science" and have something to do with the practical politics of the two leading parties; three are juvenile works, and none of the whole number is fiction.

In discussing the results of the contest when only the honor group was known we said that it seemed strange that Sloane's "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte" should not have had a place in the list of the fifty books published in 1896 which were best suited for a village library. It appears from the complete returns of the vote that this volume was No. 51. In a personal note from one of the officials who conducted the examination we are told that the work's failure to stand higher was doubtless due to its cost, $7 a volume for four volumes, "which would shut off the ordinary village library from obtaining it in its present form." The explanation must be accepted, though it may be noted with interest that five works in the chosen list of fifty, or a tenth of the whole number, and these five titles representing nine volumes, are marked at from $5 to $7 a volume. But, of course, Sloane's work complete costs $28. Murat Halstead's "Story of Cuba" receives an equal vote with Sloane's "Napoleon," and then come Eugene Field's "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac," Lecky's "Democracy and Liberty," and James Sully's "Studies of Childhood." Each of these receives over a fourth of the whole vote cast, though failing of a place on the honor list of fifty.

In reviewing the literary product of last year it has seemed strange also that no work by so well known an author as William D. Howells, or Charles Dudley Warner, or Marion Crawford, or Conan Doyle should have had a place among the fifty. It appears, curiously enough, that to one book by each of these authors the same number of votes was given. The number was 45, which makes their rank 60 in the proportionate list of the year's volumes. To R. L. Stevenson's "Poems and Ballads" was also given this rank. Another book by Howells had only 14 votes, and a volume of poems by Alfred Austin, the laureate, had 11, which shows, perhaps, what critical ridicule can do; or shall we say that it shows how well the critical ridicule was placed?

Lejeune's Memoirs.

AUSTERLITZ, THE RETREAT FROM MOSCOW, AND OTHER GREAT EVENTS HE WRITES OF.*

The reader will not find in Baron Lejeune's memoirs the same precise matter having to do with military episodes as may be found in the many other historical works published by the French Marshal who served under Napoleon. These memoirs have a special and particular merit. While De Menéval, Marbot, and Oudinot, emphasize the greater events, it is Lejeune who describes the lesser ones. There is more of special adventure in the story as it is told by the man who was aide de camp to such great leaders as Berthier, Davoust, and Oudinot. Major Gen. Maurice, who writes an introduction to these memoirs, indicates the particular picturesqueness of them, and says that new light is thrown on some of the contests, as that of Essling.

Much space is given by Lejeune to the retreat from Moscow, and we understand better from the aide de camp the horrors of it. In the entire narrative the artistic element Lejeune possessed, for he was a painter of merit, is conspicuous. Major Gen. Maurice writes he was "an artist who had become a soldier, rather than a soldier who had taken to art."

Often when in service his ability in sketching was called upon by Napoleon. Whenever he could return to Paris, during the short periods when not on duty, he delighted in setting up his easel and painting. He had for friends such artists as Regnard, Vincent, David, Garodet, Gros, and Gerard. No one can dispute Lejeune's courage and dash, for he was often sent by the Emperor on special missions, where his life was always in danger, and particularly so when he went to Spain. Captured near Toledo by a band of Spanish guerrillas, he had a rope around his neck, and was saved from hanging only by a miracle. Lejeune was the true type of the better bred French officer of the Napoleonic era, who held his life cheap, though without any of the brutality of the mere sabreur.

Louis François Lejeune was born in Strasburg in 1775, and died in Toulouse in the last year of Louis Philippe's reign.

As a lad, one beautiful day, Lejeune was sketching in the park of Versailles, and while at work he saw, for the first time, a lady, and his meeting with Marie Antoinette is thus described:

"I already had a taste for drawing, and one day, as I was about to begin a sketch in the park of Versailles, a lady wearing a simple and elegant but somewhat négligé white costume approached me, followed by a hayduc, or Hungarian hussar, who held a big sabre in one hand and in the other a dainty lady's parasol. I took off my hat respectfully without pausing at my work, replied to the few gracious questions addressed to me, and, as the lady continued her walk, I took no further notice of her. At the same time the next day the lady, who I had noticed had a beautiful face and a fine figure, though she was as simply dressed as before, came up to me and asked my name. * * * From her accent I guessed she must be an Austrian. My cheerful manner seemed to please her, and she said: 'Come with me, little friend, and we will become better acquainted. You shall see some prettier bits than those you are sketching.' I accompanied her, and saw the big folding doors of the Trianon open to admit us. Attendants in the royal liveries saluted respectfully and I caught

*MEMOIRS OF BARON LEJEUNE. Translated and edited from the original French by Mrs. Arthur Bell, (N. D'Anvers,) with an introduction by Major Gen. Maurice. Two volumes. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $6.

the words, "Your Majesty.' It was, in fact, Marie Antoinette, the Archduchess of Austria. * * * Alas! how little did we then foresee the tragic fate which was later to overwhelm her, and of which I was a witness!"

The other picture is this terrible one. Lejeune was of the crowd in the Rue St. Honore. The populace were bawling indecent songs, their topic being "Madame Veto:"

"Troops were already approaching, escorting a cart in which a woman was seated, with a priest beside her and several executioners standing behind them. The procession was moving with slowness, so as to prolong the agony of the victim and pander to the eager curiosity of the hundred thousand spectators who had gathered to gloat on the terrible sight. I began to tremble violently, and my heart almost ceased to beat when I realized whom I was about to see again; but, nearly crushed to death in the crowd, retreat was impossible, and it was with grief indeed that I recognized the lady who had admitted me to the Trianon with such graceful kindness. It was the Queen, Marie Antoinette, in just such a white costume as she had worn on the day when I had the honor of accompanying her to the Trianon. She bore herself like a saint, and the priest who was exhorting her looked far more miserable than she did."

When he was seventeen, together with the students of art, science, law, and medicine, with young poets and philosophers, all of them with their patriotism aflame, this beardless hero enrolled himself as a defender of his country, and the band took the name of the "Compagnie des Arts," or "The Art Corps." On their banner Minerva was emblazoned. Singing the "Marseillaise," the company went to Châlons-sur-Marne. Just about that time Kellermann's army had beaten the Prussians at Valmy, (1792,) and Lejeune saw plenty of hard service. Once exercising his art and sketching the Chateau de Bouillon, he was arrested as an emissary of Pitt and Coburg, and came near being killed.

The second campaign in which Lejeune entered was as a Sergeant of infantry. He tells of the ignorance of the Generals of that day, some of them unable to read. Ignorant though were these officers, they knew how to fight. There was Gen. Jacot, who had been originally the cobbler in a regiment, but who contributed manfully to the defense of the lines of Wissenbourg. For the campaign into Holland, engineer officers were badly wanted, and as Lejeune's education was a good one, he was summoned to Paris to study, so as to fit himself in engineer duties, and passing creditably the examination, Berthier offered to take him as his aide de camp, with the rank of Captain. A start was at once made for Geneva, and at Lausanne the First Consul took command. Lejeune helped in getting the artillery over the Alps. There was plenty of dangerous service. After Marengo, accompanying Napoleon, Lejeune returned to Paris.

"I was working away at painting when I was summoned to follow Berthier to the Camp of Boulogne, in the capacity of an orderly officer." From Boulogne .. was the General in Chief who led his forces to the Danube. The author of these memoirs shows here a well-known trait of the Emperor in the sedulous care he took of all details:

I had already taken a considerable share in all the eager sending to and fro of dispatches, the embarkation, the manoeuvres of troops, &c., and I had ordered my post horses to follow the imperial staff to Alsace, where Marshal Berthier gave me orders from the Emperor not to leave Boulogne till I had sent off by the quickest route for Germany 300,000 pairs of shoes, to be delivered to me for the military stores. At the words "remain" and "shoes" I felt stupefied, and fell into utter despair. What had been the good of all my study, I said to myself, if I was to become the escort of shoes? Still I put my whole heart into the matter, but the difficulties were very great, and I was not able to rejoin the Emperor until Oct. 14, 1805, while the battle of Elchingen was going on.

In giving the Emperor an account of my mission, and saying to him, "The shoes are there," I could not help grumbling at his having reduced me to the position of a mere army contractor, and deprived me of the honor of being present at the beginning of the campaign, to which he replied with a smile: "What a child you are; you don't seem to understand the importance of the service you have just rendered; shoes serve on marches, and marches win battles; you will get your turn as well as any one else."

Lejeune saw the fighting at Ulm, and saw Murat in action, (1805.) Vienna was now before the victorious French, but Austrians and Russians were still in heavy force, represented to be 120,000 strong, while Napoleon had but half that number. Then came Austerlitz. The episode of the illumination in honor of Napoleon Lejeune tells of in this graphic way:

By degrees one after the other fell asleep, the song ceased, and we were all closely wrapped in our cloaks and stretched comfortably on a little straw beneath the twinkling stars when we were aroused by shouts of joy and the glare of brilliant illuminations.

While we had been sleeping, our General had been keeping watch and completing his preparations. His army was not half as strong as that of the enemy, his soldiers had hitherto always been victorious, but with so small a force to deploy in the vast plains on which we were encamped, it was of the utmost importance to him to know whether the confidence of the troops in their own superiority would again be sufficient to make up for their own inferiority in numbers. It had, therefore, occurred to him to go on foot, accompanied by Marshal Berthier only, throughout the camp and listen unnoticed to the chat of the soldiers round their fires. By 11 o'clock he had already traversed a great distance, when he was recognized. The soldiers, surprised at finding him in the midst of them, and afraid that he might lose his way going back to his headquarters, (which consisted merely of a fire before his carriage,) hastened to break up the shelters they had made of branches and straw, to light their Emperor home. One bivouac after another took up the task, and in less than a quarter of an hour 60,000 torches lit up the camp, while passionate cries of "Vive l'Empereur" resounded on every side."

While in Munich Lejeune mentions his visit to the Brothers Senefelder, the inventors of the art of lithography. Lejeune drew some sketches on the stone, and carried the proofs to the Emperor, "who at once recognized the immense value of the invention, and he told me to follow it up, but I found very few people disposed to aid me, and other affairs soon called me away."

Called again into the field, Lejeune was present at the battle of Jena. Lejeune now visited Poland. He reached Pultusk and Golgmin, and took part in many of the fierce engagements.

Always intent on his art, Lejeune describes one of the sketches he made in Poland. He was at an inn awaiting orders to march.

"The next morning when we were awaiting the signals for departure, my comrades asked me to make a sketch on the wall of the room we were in of some episode of the recent struggle in the town. They pointed a few bits of charcoal for me, and I sketched a dozen men and horses the size of life, choosing some of the mounted Cossacks, whose quaint appearance had struck me and who had deafened us with their yells while they riddled us with their arrows. My companions, delighted with the faithfulness of the reproduction, scribbled the name of the artist at the bottom of the drawing, but the trumpet call to mount sounded before I could finish it. The Pole who owned the house set store on this souvenir of the French, preserved it carefully, and changed the sign of his inn to that of the "French Cossacks." Thirty-three years afterward some young Polish refugees whom I met at Toulouse recognized my name through having seen it beneath the picture on the wall of the inn at Pultusk. My more serious works will probably not last as long as the sketch, which has brought so much custom to the Polish inn."

When the Emperor was at Ousterode, Lejeune told him of the skill of the Cossack lancers, who "could wound an enemy with their lances" at a distance of more than four yards. Then Napoleon had the artist sketch for him the costume of a lancer, which was accepted. Murat, coming in, received orders "to equip a hundred men in the costume Lejeune," and this is probably the first introduction of the lance into the French service—an arm one may remark, which, as to its serviceability, is a moot question to-day.

It was a quick transition from Poland to Spain. Matters were not going on smoothly in Spain, and Joseph was unlucky. In the march to Madrid Lejeune took his part. The Emperer must have believed in the necessity of impressing the Spaniards with the splendor of his arms. The aide de camp dwells on the get-up of the staff of that time:

The aides de camp of Major Gen. Prince Berthier had been chosen from among the sons of the highest families of France; and, either by accident or by choice, we were all tall young fellows with good figures. The Prince had ordered me some years before to design a special uniform, and I had suggested something in the Hungarian style, a black cloth pelisse, a white dolman with gold braid and fur, wide breeches, and a shako of scarlet cloth surmounted by an aigrette of white herons' plumes. The different details of the costume were enriched with plenty of gold braid, cord, and buttons; and a rich sash of black and gold silk, a small cartridge pouch, a sabre tache, and a Damascene sabre completed the get-up. Our parade horses were of Arab breed, grayish white in color, with long, floating silver manes, their bridles, like those of hussars, gleaming with gold braids and tassels; while the saddle was covered with a panther's skin, festooned with gold and scarlet.

It is to Lejeune's account of the taking of Saragossa that the horrors of this siege and the hand-to-hand contests in the streets are mainly due. There never was a more determined or a more savage resistance. Unquestionably the first break in the victorious advance of the French was met in Spain:

"The war was now carried on in the very streets of Saragossa, and Lacoste did all in his power to push further into the town without exposing his troops, knowing full well how discouraging continual losses are. He therefore advanced very slowly but very surely with the aid of the sapper and miner. As soon as a house was taken, a miner was sent down to the lowest part of the cellar, and he set to work to open a mine beneath the street or under the next house, so as to reach the one we meant to attack. This mine was then charged in the most profound silence, and with such skill that the line of least resistance was beneath the condemned house. Directly after the explosion the soldiers, who were held in readiness, flung themselves through the clouds of dust which arose and took possession of the ruins of the house just thrown down, where, to secure possession, they quickly barricaded themselves and awaited the night. Then, under cover of the darkness, they brought in sacks of earth and bales of wool—anything, in fact, which could serve as epaulments, or mantlets, and render more secure our communication with the streets between one block of houses and another."

Lejeune after the capture of Saragossa carried the news to the Emperor at the Tuileries, and was received by the great man in person. "I found him sitting at a table, with a pretty child of three years old on his knee." During our conversation the Emperor fondled the child on his knee a good deal; it was the eldest son of his brother Louis, King of Holland, who had married Marie Hortense de Beauharnais, daughter of the Empress Josephine. The marked tenderness shown for this little nephew, who was a graceful, taking boy, led us to think that Napoleon intended him to inherit the throne he had founded. At least there was a rumor to that effect in Paris at this time. After his frugal repast, the Emperor, as was his custom, took some coffee without sugar, and the child stretched out his pretty little hands to seize the cup and drink some coffee, too, but he pushed it away with a wry face when he found how bitter the contents were. The Emperor said to him, laughing, "Ah, your education is not complete yet; you didn't know how to disguise your feelings." I thought these words significant.

Austria now threatened France, and Lejeune took part in the battle of Aspern. At Loban unquestionably the Emperor was in desperate straits. Lejeune then tells of the death of Lannes: "Every heart was torn at the sight of sorrow so sincere, and tears poured down the cheeks of veterans whom no personal danger could have moved to emotion. The Emperor flung himself upon the litter, threw his arms around his friend, and holding him in a close embrace, as the tears rained upon his face, he inquired anxiously: 'Do you know me, dear friend? It is Bonaparte, it is your friend.' The Marshal, who had recovered consciousness, responded with a few affectionate words, and the doctor, seeing that this painful scene was likely to hasten the all too rapidly approaching end, expressed his fears to the Emperor, who retired after once more pressing in both his own the hand of the brave friend, whose skill had increased with his experience, and who Napoleon had hoped would yet aid him in some hundred future victories."

The aide de camp was in some measure the go-between, which had for result the marriage of Napoleon to Marie Louise. Lejeune carried the portrait of the Emperor's second wife to him for examination.

The Emperor had the portrait of the Empress brought to him and asked me if it was really like her. I showed him also the profile sketch I had made, and he exclaimed at once: "Yes, she has the regular Austrian lip of the Hapsburgs." Then he pointed out the same peculiarity in some medals, and making me stand close to him, he leaned over the table, so as to get the light of the lamp on the portrait, with which he seemed quite in love. He asked me yet again if I thought it like her—if it were flattered, "and are her eyes really like that, as blue as that? Is not her nose smaller? * * * It really is the Austrian lip, isn't it?" He went on as he pouted his own lips a little: "Is she taking at first sight? Has she a bright smile? Is she as tall as that?" indicating his own height. "Is she this, that, and the other? Tell me! Tell me! Tell me everything about her!"

Lejeune followed the Emperor to Moscow, was present at its burning, and he confutes the ideas sometimes entertained that the conflagration was accidental. As an eye witness of the facts, it seems certain that the plan was rearranged. The horrible retreat has never been more graphically described, and one of the scenes of misery is as follows:

"We camped for the night of the 10th on the banks of the Dnieper, beside the bridges where Gen. Gudin had been killed. Our bivouac fires were soon surrounded by those of the numerous stragglers who had met there. Their appearance would have torn our hearts if we had not been already reduced to the level of the brutes, without the power of feeling compassion. Many of the poor wretches, who were all without weapons, were wearing silk pelisses, trimmed with fur, or women's clothes, of all manner of colors, which they had snatched from the flames of Moscow or taken from carriages abandoned by the way. These garments, which were fuller and looser than those of men, were a better protection from the cold. Some, also, wore the clothes of their comrades who had died on the road. Numbed with cold and famishing with hunger, those who had been unable to make a fire would creep up to their more fortunate comrades and plead for a little share in the warmth, but no one dreamt of sacrificing any of the hardly won heat for the sake of another. The new arrivals would remain standing behind those seated for a little while, and when too weak to support themselves longer they would stagger and fall. Some would sink on their knees, others into a sitting posture, and this was always the beginning of the end."

Dramatic incidents abound in these two volumes. Lejeune's escape from England reads as if it were a fiction of Stevenson's.

The Chinaman in Fiction.

AN ABSORBINGLY INTERESTING STUDY OF MONGOLIAN CHARACTER BY CLAUDE A. REES.*

Chun Ti-Kung is a Chinaman of rather humble origin, one of a large family dwelling in a small and rather squalid village remote from those points where Western civilization has touched China. His father is a frugal and industrious maker and seller of coffins, not what we call an "undertaker," for the Chinese have no such trade, the needed offices for the dead being performed by the priests But Chun Ti-Kung, though the youngest of his tribe, has a soul above coffins, and is, or seems to be, made of finer stuff than the others of the Chun family living in Pa-li-Kiao.

The elder Chun, Se Fei, has a brother, though made of still finer stuff, a man who has risen to Mandarin's rank and is a magistrate and military leader. This is Chun Yu-tai, the august Tao-tai of Hoochow-foo. This worthy and amiable man has three wives, but no heir, so it comes about that Chun Ti-Kung, at the age of nineteen years, is released from the pent-up confines of Pa-li-Kiao and from the weary round of drudgery in the coffin trade, relieved only by reckless consumption of samshu on holidays.

His parents and older brothers do not permit him to go into absolute freedom. He has been betrothed a full year and must be married before departing for his uncle's. He has no sort of liking for the girl selected for him, but he is calmly obedient and hypocritically respectful in the Mongolian way. The wedding festivities detain him at Pa-li-Kiao some weeks. Then he starts out to see the world, leaving his unloved, painted, dyed, and overdressed bride to the mercy of her mother-in-law.

Chun is innocent and ignorant, though having a desire for learning and the literary rank a Chinaman must have to gain official position. He has not yet acquired the habits of wholesome personal cleanliness which his cultivated and more liberal countrymen derive from the Western foreigners, but he has the sense of decorum and inherent dignity of his race, and he washes his hands, while his garments are always well kept. He learns the value of bathing from his uncle, who also teaches him to exercise his muscles, to practice the military drill, and to learn something about a subject—such as foreign interference and missionaries' teachings—before expressing an opinion upon it. But before he comes under his uncle's influence Chun has some adventures of his own in Shanghai which serve to develop his character somewhat. He is a "jay" in the gay and lively city. The horse carriages, the electric lights, the miles of macadam roadway, astonish him more than he is likely to confess. And he has his first encounter with dissipation and comes off second best. But Chun is not one of the sort that succumb to temptation. Riotous companions, the gaming table, "sham-ping," and singsong girls can do him no permanent injury.

When he comes in the jurisdiction of the able Chun Yu-tai his best traits develop rapidly. He has the acquisitive mind and the adaptive nature. He has a certain sort of useful courage. Though he cares little enough for the "old folks at home" and is not at all joyful when the news reaches him of the birth of his son and heir, his feeling for his uncle is not devoid of either gratitude or affection. With the new advantages offered to him he soon surpasses the magistrate in mere learning. In the civic examinations he comes out among the foremost and gains a high prize; and, acting on his uncle's advice, he studies and masters the English and French languages, mathematics, and other branches of Western learning. But his mind is never actually as broad and noble as his uncle's, who is an old officer of Li Hung Chang's and, in his humbler way, much the same sort of man. Chun Ti-Kung knows more, but comprehends less. He is an unbeliever who has not discarded the grossest superstitions. The reasoning which permits his uncle to sympathize with the objects of the Taiping rebellion and yet to see its folly and to remain a stanch imperialist is distinctly and beautifully European. Chun Yu-tai is an exceptional Chinaman, acceptable to all classes because of his good diplomacy, his practical honesty, his kindliness, and common sense. Chun Ti-Kung is the typical educated Chinaman, raised by happy accident to rank, but representing in his person and his policies more surely than the degraded coolie or the ignorant artisans and merchants the toughest problem modern civilization has to encounter and solve in the great Mongolian Empire.

He is self-possessed, quick-witted, cold-hearted, not incapable of sentiment, and fully capable of neglect and cruelty; the barbarity of his ancestors is in his blood. He has conquered his hatred of the "foreign devil," but he holds him in contempt and reveres the antiquity of his nation and its various religions, which he does not believe and yet secretly clings to. The Christian creed he partly comprehends, in so far as it coincides with the teachings of Confucius, but he applies those teachings in his daily life only as wise policies.

We have dwelt upon this minutely drawn portrayal in Mr. Rees's novel because we consider it of extraordinary value. The story bears the imprint of truth. The Western romance, involved in it is painfully sad, and we should like to think it impossible, though it is not "improbable" in the artistic sense. Still, Nelly Serjeant belongs to that unfortunate stratum of the "middle class" George Gissing portrays so well. She has had no sort of Christian home training. Her father is a vulgar little fellow who ought to be a small clerk or tradesman and is a man of wealth by force of circumstance not unmixed with suspicious incidents. She has been fed on indiscriminate reading and thrown in poor company.

But a European girl who marries a Chinaman is scarcely a "sympathetic" heroine. She deserves to find herself "No. 2" and without social position. Nelly's story is tragic, but the chief merits of Mr. Rees's work will be found

*CHUN TI-KUNG. His Life and Adventures. A Novel. By Claude A. Rees. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25.

in its graphic picture of Chinese social customs and in its minute but nuforced and interesting analysis of Chinese character.

RYDER THE COLORIST.—Artists say that the fashions in pictures undergo a change about every ten years. We have had the bitumen, or Munich school, and then the Lepage, or moist French, school came along, and now we are getting away from the latter. But it is difficult to schedule the place in the popular vogue held by A. P. Ryder, who is reputed to be the best colorist in America. His is that obscure, elusive quality that is to painting what Browning is to poetry. His pictures do not reach the exhibitions, as they are generally sold by Cottier, the dealer, before they leave his easel.

Edward Cracroft Lefroy.

A CLERGYMAN'S QUIET LIFE AND THE GOOD VERSE HE WROTE.*

In the midst of so much poetry that is without form and void, it is pure joy to meet with a volume like the present one. The poet whose quiet life is recorded in the introductory chapters was a clergyman and an Oxford graduate. The sonnets that he wrote with such exquisite feeling, for the value of words are the expression of a nature strongly solicited upon opposite sides. His temperament, as shown by the memoir, was not precisely the kind of temperament to prepare one for the fastidious beauty of his accomplishment. His opinions seem to have been extremely positive and definite. When he wrote of religion or of education, he adopted a tone of vigorous assertion. He was not inclined toward introspection, and he does not appear to have been tormented by religious doubt in his term of preparation for the ministry. In one sense, he took his vocation easily, although he was far from taking it lightly. He was repelled by ritualism. "refusing a curacy offered at Truro because he would have to wear colored stoles, 'cream-colored on high festivals, violet in Lent, red on martyrs' days, and green at all other times,'" but he conformed readily enough to the more moderate formalism of the English Church, and accepted its vital doctrines simply, without apparently caring to make the attempt to establish them by intellectual processes.

After the controversial period of his college life, he shunned intellectual conflict, seeming always to have in mind the sentiment of one of his own sonnets, "What boon hath strife that it should make us foes?" His religion was active rather than reflective, and the problem of putting himself in the fullest possible sympathy with the rest of humanity is the problem that seems most to have occupied his mind. He was fervently in favor of "muscular Christianity," and wrote of it with that passionate appreciation of bodily strength so often found in the physically weak. His favorite heroes were football players and cricket bowlers, and the joy he felt in such sports entered into his art and into his religion. "Lefroy was possessed of an ineradicable conviction," his friend writes, "that the true hero and saint—the terms were for him almost synonymous—might be molded on a basis of naturalism out of strong animal impulses, and perfect physical development, as well as out of pain, disease, and self-imposed limitations."

This attitude of mind is labeled "Christian-Hellenism," and certainly one may see in it the union of the Greek love of physical perfection, with the later religious impulse. It seems, however, hardly necessary to go so far back into the past to characterize it. It is the natural effect of the best influences of English life and of English thought acting upon a singularly healthy and poetic nature. If Lefroy inherited his religion from his own people, so did he also inherit the love of outdoor activities. He added to these the literary gift and the strenuous artistic conscience. He realized that words, to be a proper medium of exchange for real thought, must be dug out with labor and difficulty from the mass of accessible material.

His qualities, taken together, made him a poet such as we are glad to go far—to go centuries—to seek, and such as we rarely find near at home in our own generation. If he had lived (he died at the age of thirty-six) and had maintained his ideal, he might have given to England's Victorian age a national strain entirely worthy of it.

Mr. Symonds, whose critical estimate is included in the volume, liked the sonnets called "Echoes from Theocritus" (first published in 1885) less than "others in which the poet's fancy dealt more at large with themes suggested to him by his study of the Greek past," and it seems to us that when he is least of all Greek, except in the beautiful form of his work; when he is most English in spirit, most modern, and most himself, he is at his best. But one must regard his work as a whole, reflecting the many sides of his character, to realize how rich and fine it was—how fair a blossom to spring from modern soil.

His greatest personal charm is that neither art nor nature can separate him from mankind. His unwearying pity for suffering and his equal delight in wholesome pleasure give to his verse a human interest that dignifies and ennobles it. This finds direct expression in the sonnet called "The Poet," (No. LXVII.):

"What is a poet? Is he one who keeps
His heart remote from cares of human kind,
Tasting the rich feast of a perfect mind,
Watching the shadowed form that broods and sleeps
On Fancy's breast, and drawing from her deeps
New thoughts of Beauty, splendid, unconfined;
Contemptuous of the common lot, and blind
To the great, silent crowd that toils and weeps?
Ah, no! all woes that all men ever knew
Lie in his soul, their labors in his hand;
Yea, tear for tear, and haply tear for smile,
Sin's smile, he renders them, and if somewhile
He doth withdraw himself, 'tis but to stand
Such space apart as gives the larger view."

Yet, as we have indicated, though he would not, and perhaps could not, let art crowd out humanity, he knew well the respect due to the inexorable laws of artistic production in any field. Take for example the sonnet called "A Palaestral Study," which curiously and delicately connects athletic beauty with morality and aestheticism, and which shows how reverentially he regarded stern endeavor:

"The curves of beauty are not softly wrought,
These quivering limbs by strong hid muscles held,
In attitudes of wonder and compelled
Through shapes more sinuous than a sculptor's thought,
Tell of dull matter splendidly distraught,
Whisper of mutinies divinely quelled—
Weak indolence of flesh that long rebelled,
The spirit's domination bravely taught,
And all man's loveliest works are cut with pain.
Beneath the perfect art we know the strain,
Intense, defined, how deep soe'er it lies.
From each high masterpiece our souls refrain,
Not tired of gazing, but with stretched eyes
Made hot by radiant flames of sacrifice."

It is difficult to restrain one's hand when so much is worth quoting, but we must pass over the very original lines to "Bill," that show how "the young life," as he called it, constantly aroused Lefroy's interest; the admirable group of sonnets on athletic pastimes, the sweet joyous Greek echoes, and the glimpses of an inner nature that did not freely reveal itself, in order to dwell for a moment upon the most difficult test of a poet's quality. Humor in its purity is so seldom met with and so much needed in the nineteenth century poetry that one rejoices not to miss it in this prematurely finished collection. The sonnets on "A Dull Dog" and "A Philistine" have the best qualities of humorous verse—the restraint, the underplay of suggestion, the crisp phrase, the philosophy, the not too boisterous amusement. We give the one on "A Philistine" as the more original of the two:

"Yestre'en while strolling through a marish dale
I marked a thistle-feeding ass, and said:
'Poor, patient drudge, how will thy worth avail
To lift thy name while thou art thistle-fed?
See, here are cytisus and galingale
Blooms of Theocritus: crop these instead;
So haply may some Genius in thy head
Throb gloriously and tingle through thy tail.
Then would men credit thee with breadth of brain
Beyond thy race, and thou 'mong all that dwell
In British donkeydom shouldn't bear the bell.'
He paused: I showed the sacred food; in vain!
His lumpish nose turned thistlewards again.
'Thou wast foredoomed,' I murmured, 'fare thee well!'"

The work of the editor has been done with admirable taste and restraint, but it was, we think, a mistake to include the lyrical poems. They fall far below the sonnets in execution, and were the record of immaturity.

When May comes by I like to go
And sit upon the bank,
Some bank not by a river, no,
Nor full of flowers rank:

But one of that most lovely kind
That only rich men know,
Where he who seeks is sure to find
The greenback in full blow!

—Harper's Bazar.

GEN. GORDON'S REMINISCENCES.

Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, who fought with great gallantry throughout the civil war, and led the forlorn hope at Appomattox, is writing a book of war reminiscences.

The General possesses unequaled advantages for writing the kind of work to which he has set himself. He enlisted in the service of the Confederacy as soon as he could get to the front. Wherever there was desperate fighting, he was always found in the van of the most daring assault or the last in the defense of a hopeless position. He rose rapidly through all grades, and ended the war as a Major General, and was regarded as "Lee's right arm," as Jackson had been up to the time of his death. For daring and brilliant fighting, Gordon had no superior, except Jackson himself. He received nine severe wounds, and more than once his life was despaired of.

At Appomattox Gen. Gordon was in command of Gen. Lee's right wing, and was ordered to cut his way through the division of Gen. Sheridan, so that the wounded, who had followed the retreating army from the hospitals of Richmond, might escape capture. He executed this order with such energy that he forced his way through Sheridan's line and captured his artillery. To the result of this last blow delivered by the dying Confederacy is due one of the reminiscences in Gen. Gordon's book.

Just as he had captured Sheridan's artillery, a messenger came from Gen. Lee to advise Gordon that a flag of truce had been sent to Gen. Grant. Gordon immediately ceased firing, and notified Sheridan that a truce was being arranged. Sheridan came forward, and a neutral line was agreed upon. In talking about the closing scenes of the war, Gen. Sheridan remarked that he had received a rifle cannon at Winchester on which was painted: "For Gen. Sheridan, through Gen. Early." It had evidently been done by some wag in the Confederate lines who felt assured that Early would shortly be defeated. "Well," retorted Gordon, "I have just received some guns sent to me through Gen. Sheridan." "What do you mean?" asked Sheridan. "I mean that I have just captured your artillery."

Outside of the experience of men in war which he gained as a commander and leader, he was always the soldier more than he was the officer, and mingled freely with his troops around camp fires, in the long marches, and in the lonely night watches in presence of the enemy. He saw every side of the soldier's life, and in the book he is writing he seeks to portray that life, so that its pathos and its humor, its struggles and triumphs may be understood and felt.

The book will not be written in the familiar style of war histories or reminiscences. It will not pretend to give a connected story of the war, although it will aim at having the reminiscences of campaigns, battles, and soldiers' life in the camp and on the march placed in as near chronological order as may be possible. Much of the work is already written.

Gen. Gordon has had several offers from publishers, and expects to have the book in the hands of some New York firm in a short time. It will be printed in two small volumes.

A Story of New York in 1820.*

In this romance are two sisters, Charlotte and Pamela Verplanck, who supposably existed in the New York of 1820. Charlotte is beloved by Mark Frankland, and Gerald Suydam has lost his heart to Pamela. Pamela is a hysterical person, "complicated, mysterious, unmanageable," and the Verplanck father fears for her health. In order to effect her cure, since she has taken a sudden fancy for Charlotte's betrothed, Mark, the family insist that he (Mark) must marry the unwholesome Pamela. Aaron Burr is pulled into the story, and Mr. Fawcett explains the fascination this man had over women. You can scarce appreciate the sisterly devotion in Charlotte, who pretends she does not love Gerald, so as to effect Pamela's cure, and your liking or your interest for the anaemic Pamela is of the slightest.

In some future number of the Cosmopolis there is to be a poem by the most remarkable man of English literature of to-day, and he is called George Meredith.

*EDWARD CRACROFT LEFROY: His Life and Poems, Including a Reprint of Echoes from Theocritus. By Wilfred Austin, G. H. With a Critical Estimate of the Sonnets by the late John Addington Symonds. John Lane, The Bodley Head: London and New York: $1.50.

*A ROMANCE OF OLD NEW YORK. By Edgar Fawcett. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

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REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 1, 1897.

Library Furniture and Glass Shelves.

The subject of library furniture is one which from time to time forces itself upon the attention of every owner and lover of books. All plans for the preservation and convenient arrangement of books may properly be classed under the head of library furniture. The better the collection the more important and interesting the topic becomes.

A tour of the public libraries of New York, or, for that matter, any other city, and an inspection of many of the best collections in private homes, show that there is little general progress in the development of facilities for the care of books. Valuable libraries are becoming more numerous every year. The increasing wealth and taste of the people naturally lead them to purchase more and better books. Law libraries grow larger every day, and the amount of money and care which many of them represent is enormous, yet for their preservation and even for their convenient arrangement and handling there is an acknowledged scarcity of ideas and new methods.

Nearly every professional man and bookseller has felt the need of inventions and developments in this line that would be in keeping with the general progress in literature. "Almost any working library that you may visit," said a well-informed man recently, "reveals a lamentable condition of wear and tear. In this particular we stand just where we stood fifty years ago. One man paints his book shelves; the next carefully eschews paint; one covers them with cloth, and another repudiates that idea; one puts in iron shelves and the next polished wood. Every one of the methods is bad for the bindings of expensive volumes."

The Scribners have demonstrated the utility of plate glass for shelves. Two years ago, at the suggestion of Ernest Flagg, the architect, they had their entire store, as well as some private libraries, refitted with glass shelves. Mr. Flagg originated the idea, having observed that wood and iron shelving, whether smooth or covered with cloth, had the effect of wearing the bindings of books.

These shelves were all made specially in France. They are in two sizes and two thicknesses, the larger ones being three-quarters of an inch and the smaller half an inch. The edges are rounded. This glass for one thing is perfectly inflexible, which gives it an advantage over wood. Its strength also has been abundantly proved. It is not only more cleanly looking than anything else in the way of shelving, but is in fact easier to keep clean. The appearance of a library is greatly enhanced by the glass.

Professional men who are compelled to keep a working library know to their sorrow how expensive the wear of books is. Most of the damage to bindings comes from the shelves. A highly polished wooden shelf is almost as bad as one that is painted or cloth covered, for it has the effect of burning the edges of the volumes, whereas a rough shelf scrapes them. Literary people who treasure up rare books or those which are expensively bound have the same experience in their preservation. Volumes which are handled at all soon show damage on the ends. If they are not handled they become musty and dirty. Books require air almost as much as plants do, and unless the cases in which they are kept are perfectly light they accumulate a surprising amount of dust.

The Messrs. Scribner are enthusiastic in praise of glass shelving, and all who examine it are impressed with its value in the preservation of books. It has never been introduced, however, as an article of manufacture. A very few people have adopted the plan. It is possible that American plate glass makers could soon prepare themselves to supply this form of shelving, but so far, it is understood, the few persons who have adopted glass have imported it. The cost is about the same as that of iron—perhaps a little less. The most prominent or important new idea, therefore, in the matter of safely shelving books, is the employment of plate glass.

There is no fixed standard for library furniture. This is something that people of taste regulate in accordance with the size of their room and the purpose for which the library is kept. For a working library, or one where the idea of business predominates, light-colored wood is the most suitable. No library is complete without a good-sized table in the centre of the room, or at least in a place where books can be conveniently spread upon it. The modern idea is for low bookcases, with a plenty of glass in the doors. The architects are making a very practical metal frame for the doors of bookcases, in order that larger plates of glass may be employed. Where wooden doors are used some of the books are kept from view. A much better effect is obtained with a narrow metal frame for the glass door, which can be made either to slide or open out.

The taste for low bookcases may be coupled with artistic ideas in the arrangement of a library for a private house. The higher article of furniture may look well, but it makes necessary more or less exertion in obtaining books, and is much harder to keep in order. The more modern bookcase affords an appropriate receptacle for busts and various articles of bric-à-brac. It is by no means necessary to have a house library made up in dark furniture. Nobody really wants drawing-room effects in a library, even in a fashionable residence. The owner can well afford to show a little originality in making this part of the house more or less businesslike. It can properly be made inviting to literary and artistic people who do not care for the surroundings of ultra-fashionable society.

If there is anything whatever that can be called new in house libraries it is simplicity of taste. People of good judgment appear to agree that unless a very large room is used a library ought to be plainly furnished. If it is to have utility it must not be too elaborately fitted up.

The Master of Balliol.

Principally from his correspondence can the career of Benjamin Jowett, Master of Balliol College, be followed. We sometimes wrongly fancy in this country that high academic distinctions in English universities are matters of patronage, or that to become the master of a famed college the recipient of such honors must conform closely to the rigid principles of the Church of England. In the case of Benjamin Jowett we find that he made his way to the front through ability alone, and that as far as matters of religion went he held his own opinions. His Christianity was of the noblest, but freed from the trammels of creed. In the present differences which exist it is well to remember what Jowett wrote in 1886.

These were the reflections on those subjects to which Jowett had given his constant thought: "This is the age of facts, and facts are now too strong for ideas. Nor shall we ever return to the belief in facts which are disproved, e. g., the miracles, the narrative of creation, of Mount Sinai. And this is also the age of criticism, and criticism is too strong for dogma. And we shall never return to the belief in dogma, which belongs to another age, and to ourselves are mere words." Treating of orthodoxy in its strictest sense, Jowett wrote of this newer Christianity as he believed it would shape itself some day, that, "though we seem to be giving up a great deal, yet the orthodox view, when examined, contains no more than ours. Its God, its immortality and human soul separated from the body, are equally a negation and equally a reality. Its only advantage is that it is in possession of a number of sacred names, which are also partly a hindrance to the true nature of religion."

He was indeed a very bold man who not more than eleven years ago wrote: "Hitherto the language of the New Testament has usurped or adapted that of the Old. But we may also return from the New to the Old. The language of the prophets has a much nearer relation to our feelings than the language of St. Paul, and infinitely nearer than the language of dogmatic theology."

Evelyn Abbott and Lewis Campbell, Jowett's biographers, describing the peculiarities of the master of Balliol, gave the exact keynote to one of his characteristics. They catch it precisely when they call it a "sly simplicity," and it was just this simplicity which made him an adversary difficult to overcome. Attacks made on him by pure pedants, which occurred early in his career, he seems to have resisted just in this manner. Nothing we know of is wittier than this: Some one had dilated on the wonderful knowledge of one of Aristotle's later commentators, and Jowett's reply was: "That sort of learning is a great power, if a man can only keep his mind above it." He decried, and wisely, the impression given of great learning, which is as often as not a false one.

Lord Hobhouse, who was with Jowett in Balliol, when both were young, and who was a witness of the future master's method of thought and action, describes him as having a tenacity which was passionless, and when he gained the victory as one where the triumph of success never was apparent. There was an intuitive sweetness and kindness about the master which he may have done his best to hide. What a pretty story is this: When he was a child he left his school at St. Paul's and, going to the home of a boy in some farlying suburb, timidly rang the bell. He had gone through an unknown country simply to inform the other boy of some infringement of a rule recently passed, which might have brought about the punishment of his friend.

Jowett was an outspoken man, and would brook no loose conversation in his presence. Once when invited to a Scotch hunting lodge, in the smoking room the guests indulged in stories of a doubtful character. Then a small voice, which had been silent hitherto, was suddenly heard: "There is more dirt than wit in that story, I think." The final "I think" made this much more powerful than had the sentence closed with a positive assertion.

Having made Browning's acquaintance (1865) there arose at once the strongest friendship between them. Browning was then writing "The Ring and the Book," and gave Jowett some idea of the poem. To some one Jowett wrote: "Ought one to admire one's friend's poetry?" and that, say his biographers, was one of the few questions of casuistry he was ever known to raise, and a very delicate question it is.

The handsome volumes of "The Life and Letters of Benjamin Jowett" (Messrs. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York) must be considered one of the leading biographical works of the year, for there pass in review all the distinguished men of the middle and close of the present century. With them all the life of the Master of Balliol was intimately associated.

Effusive Biography.

Oliphant Smeaton, who has written a new life of the author of "Humphrey Clinker," published in the "Famous Scots" series, (imported by Charles Scribner's Sons,) is the most effusive of recent biographers. "De Mortuis nil nisi bonum" must be the principal article in Mr. Smeaton's creed. For only the fact that Tobias Smollett is deceased can justify the statement that his "actions and utterances that might be and were mistaken for irritation and shortness of temper, were in reality due to the impatience of genius, chafing under the restrictions laid upon it by the mental torpor or intellectual sluggishness of others."

The impatience of genius is always a good subject for a fine literary essay, when topics are running low, but Smollett was about the last writer we should care to take as an illustration of it.

Mr. Smeaton marshals the not generally interesting facts of Smollett's life in his pages with commendable industry, but a work that might have possessed a veritable and piquant charm, if its author had taken up his subject frankly and without a pretense of partisanship in which no one is likely to follow him, is pretty dull reading, because of his mistaken point of view.

Surely there is no "paying body" of Scotch readers who desire to have a man overpraised in a book simply because he is regarded as a "Famous Scot." Smollett was coarse, nasty, and supercilious. His strong sense of humor and the vigor with which he described things he had seen have saved his books; though it is likely that few read "Roderick Random" or "Humphrey Clinker" now, fewer "Peregrine Pickle," and none "Count Fathom." The essential of contemporary biography is candor. Human nature is always interesting. Mere effigies to cause admiration must be executed with extraordinary plastic skill, and even then they soon become tiresome. The "Famous Scots" series is a rather droll idea, anyhow. The volume preceding Mr. Smeaton's is "James Boswell, by W. Keith Leask." Some one ought to complete the set, now, with a volume about Mr. Leask, the biographer of the biographer.

The Salon.

PICTURES OF NOTE IN THE EXHIBITION JUST OPENED IN PARIS.

PARIS, April 19.—The annual exhibition of the Society of French Artists, familiarly called the Salon, was formally opened on Saturday by the President of the republic at the Palais d'Industrie. This building is already in a state of partial demolition, in view of the grand scheme projected for the International Exhibition of 1900. As a natural consequence, the space at the disposal of the society is limited, and the number of pictures exhibited less than usual. This would not be a very unfortunate circumstance if the lack of quantity were compensated by the quality of the work exhibited. But, unfortunately, such is not the case, and even the productions of the great living French masters fail to show, with some exceptions, the dash and vigor usually seen in their work.

Nevertheless, it would be unjust to say that the Salon is not a fair average one, and many of the pictures of the rank and file of young artists for whose special identification the yearly Salon is intended, show considerable talent and promise of future distinction.

As might be expected, the great political event of the year, the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia to Paris, is duly commemorated by the great masters of French art. M. André Brouillet exhibits the reception of the Czar and the Czarina at the French Academy on Oct. 7, 1896. There is a good deal of life and animation about this picture, although the figures are somewhat too crowded. Mr George Scott's picture represents the review at Chalons, the moment chosen being the one when the massed cavalry passes the grand stand and salutes the Czar and President Felix Faure. M. Louis Berond commemorates the visit of Nicholas II. and the Empress to the tomb of the first Napoleon at the Invalides. The drawing of this picture is a model of accuracy, and the coloring is perhaps somewhat too vivid, but this will soften in time. M. Vauthier's Czar picture is the inauguration of the Alexander III.'s bridge, and the artist has been particularly fortunate in his delineation of the peculiar atmosphere on that eventful day.

One of the most pleasing pictures in the Salon is one of M. Henri Tenré's representing a scene from the memoirs of Marshal Castellane. The old warrior is engaged in reading an extract from these memoirs to his family circle, and his face seems radiant with happiness.

M. Gervais this year has searched his Shakespeare for a subject, and has chosen the well-known scene of Titania the fairy queen, embracing the ass's ears of Bottom. All that can be said about his picture is that his nude female figures are more substantial than fairylike.

M. Lefebvre contributes a portrait of the Count B. de C., which has a striking resemblance to the Duc d'Orleans. The Count is standing in a somewhat pretentious attitude, which is certainly not the effect which the artist intended to produce.

M. Bonnat exhibits a portrait of M. I. Bertrand of the French Academy and an eagle seizing a hare, which is anything but pleasing, and not a subject calculated to display the skill of the great artist to much advantage.

Bouguereau contributes two pictures—a religious one, called "Compassion," Jesus on the cross commiserated by Joseph of Arimathea, and one called "Blessure d'Amour," a demi-nude female figure drawing an arrow from her heart, with two cupids floating in the air, one with a compassionate and the other with a malicious expression.

M. Detaille's picture is the Pasteur funeral. Among the celebrities present at the melancholy ceremony is the Grand Duke Constantine, who bears a close resemblance to the Czar. The subject, however, is not one calculated to give much scope to the special ability of M. Detaille, which distinguishes him from all other French artists.

M. Gérôme exhibits two small pictures, the flight of Joseph and Mary to Egypt and the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem on the day of the feast of palms.

M. Benjamin Constant contributes two portraits, one of the Duc d'Aumale in bourgeois costume, sitting in his park of Chantilly, and the other of M. Chanchard, the proprietor of the dry goods store called the Magasins de Louvre. M. Constant's work is fully up to his reputation as one of the greatest of living French portrait painters.

M. J. P. Laurens contributes a canvas distinguished for its immensity, representing an expanse of country, with plowshares and bullocks driven by rugged-looking peasants in quaint mediaeval costume. It is said that one of the ministers irreverently called it a fire screen in the hearing of the artist, which was hardly fair, unless the minister in question was accustomed to a Brobdingnaggian fireplace.

In the same room with M. Laurens's tribute to mediaeval agriculture is another canvas of the huge description—that of M. Henri Martin—"Toward the Abyss." The abyss is a young woman slightly clad in semi-transparent robes, with a woeful grin on her face, followed by a crowd excessively ugly, half mad, and gesticulating violently. The artist evidently meant something, but it is by no means clear what he did mean, unless it was the production of a picture which no one would buy and which for that reason he might safely devise in his will to his heirs and successors.

M. Henri Cain's picture of "Triumphant Gold and Its Victims" is of less pretentious dimensions, but much in the same style as the picture of Henri Martin. There is, however, this difference between them, and that is, M. Cain's picture will be sold one of these days, and presented to the unsuccessful candidate to the Presidency of the United States as illustrative of the iniquity of the gold standard.

M. Deutsch exhibits a very carefully painted picture of Eastern life called "The Tribute."

M. Ralli contributes "The Entrance Hall of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem" and "Solomon's Wall," both

being creditably represented, and Alexis Ballou has a very lifelike picture called "The Veille de Noel," representing a girl plucking a turkey's feathers, the operation being watched by her favorite cats with much interest.

As usual, American art is well represented in the Salon. Mr. L. P. Sergent exhibits a military piece called "The Order to Charge." It represents on aide de camp of Marshal Ney bringing to the dragoons of Gen. Latour Naubourg's division his order to charge at the battle of Friedland on the 14th June, 1807. There is an animation in this picture worthy of Detaille.

Mr. George Washington has in the Salon two excellent pictures; the first "Arabs at a Well in South Algeria," and the second "The Fountain of Zaatcha in the Sahara."

Mme. Cecilia Wentworth, a pupil of Cabanel, contributes to the Salon a votive candle to St. Genevieve, and a portrait of Cardinal Vaughan, the Catholic Archbishop of London, the Ecclesiastical Titles bill notwithstanding. This bill denied the right of the Pope to nominate Catholic Bishops and Archbishops with local designations. Mrs. Wentworth has succeeded not only in producing an excellent likeness, but in poetizing her subject so as to produce the illusion that the spectator is in the presence of an Italian Cardinal a candidate for the Papacy.

Mr. H. L. Hilderbrand contributes two charming pictures; one a portrait of a young lady, and the other a highly poetic picture which he calls "La Revue."

Mr. H. O. Tanner, a pupil of Bouguereau, has sought a subject in the resurrection of Lazarus, exhibiting a considerable amount of imagination combined with artistic skill, and Mr. L. Loeb exhibits two pictures; the one "A Female Figure with Trophies," and the other called "Fireflies." The latter is a night scene, representing the passage of boats on the Seine worked out with considerable skill and truthfulness.

Mr. E. Weeks's picture of Bonnat exhibits the "Tea Drinkers at Ispahan," and, judging from the striking air of contentment displayed by the drinkers, the tea must have been remarkably good.

Mr. W. E. Norton contributes an excellent landscape representing the Dutch coast, and an interesting little picture which he calls "The Shell Gatherers."

Mr. T. A. Bridgmann exhibits two charming pictures, the one representing a scene in Algiers "The Return from the Fête," and the other a marine piece called "After the Storm."

Mr. P. L. Washburn contributes a market scene at Tangier, Mr. T. A. Bicknell "The Gate of a Temple at Nikko, in Japan," and Mr. F. N. Boggs contributes two Paris scenes, "The Pont Saint Michel," and "The Place Saint Germain des Près."

Mr. P. A. Gross exhibits "A Sunny Day in the Haute Saône," Mr. W. S. Horton "A Cattle Scene," and Mr. H. M. Howard a sea piece called "The Road of Cancale."

Mr. C. H. Pepper exhibits a portrait of Mr. George Pepper, and Mr. Peixotto two very remarkable pictures, one called "Eternal Shade," and the other "An Old Man—a Study."

There are other contributions to the Salon by American artists, but those just cited seemed to attract the most attention from a critical French public. With regard to American art it may be as well to mention a significant remark recently made by a French critic: "The Americans are pressing close on our heels; they more than equal us in the production of works of art regarded as objects of merchandise, and it is time for us to invent something new."

INTERIM.

First Editions Again.

PRICES FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE BIERSTADT COLLECTION COMPARED WITH FOOTE AND OTHER PRICES.

Collectors and book dealers have had two exceptionally good opportunities recently to study the degree of interest in first editions. The sales of Christian P. Roos, in Boston, and the final part of the Bierstadt library, in this city, last week, have shown that collectors whose specialty lies in original editions are as willing as ever to pay good prices for them.

This is particularly true of popular American authors, the English authors, apparently, not being in such great demand, although the Bierstadt sale showed some exceptional cases, notably in Tennyson. The much higher prices obtained in the Foote sale for the first edition of his poems and "In Memoriam," were probably due somewhat to the magnificent bindings. Morris's poems (Kelmscott Press) also sold for high prices.

Among American authors, Lowell, Whittier, and Stevenson sold well. It is coming down very close to the present day when first editions of Stevenson are placed among the high-price books, but two of his in the Bierstadt sale brought over $20 apiece. Notwithstanding this, some dealers do not think that Stevenson's editions went particularly high, in view of the prices at which some have been catalogued and sold for recently. Of Whittier's works, six, which were also in the Foote library, sold in the latter part of 1894 and early in 1895, brought higher prices in the Bierstadt sale, certain ones showing a very material advance. Foote did not have a copy of that curious little book, "Narrative of James Williams, an American Slave," published anonymously but since proved to be Whittier's. The copy in the Bierstadt sale was a second edition, and brought $14, while in the Roos sale, the week before, it sold for $31. Mr. Bierstadt himself discovered the identity of this book shortly after the publication of his Whittier Bibliography in The Book Buyer, and in the October number, 1895, of that periodical, he gives a brief description of it. A first edition sold a short time ago for over $100.

The following table of prices will show clearly the fluctuations in some of the rarer and more desirable early editions:

AMERICAN AUTHORS.

	Bierstadt.	Roos.	Foote.
Lowell's "Class Poem," a pamphlet, first edition, Cambridge, 1838	35.00	38.00	11.75
Lowell's "A Year's Life," first edition, Boston, 1841	45.00	41.00	33.00
Lowell's "Poems," first edition, Cambridge, 1844	36.00	....	23.00
Lowell's "Old Poets," first edition, Cambridge, 1845	15.00	8.50	22.00
Lowell's "Biglow Papers," first edition, Cambridge, 1848	11.50	10.00	15.00
Poe's "Poetical Works," the Amontillado edition, New York, 1884; only 315 copies printed	17.00	....	....
Stevenson's "Inland Voyage," first edition, London, 1878	25.00	....	22.00
Stevenson's "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes," first edition, London, 1879	23.00	....	....
Stevenson's Edinburgh "Picturesque Notes," first edition, London, 1879	17.00	....	....
Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," first edition, London, 1886	4.50	....	5.50
Stevenson's "Treasure Island," first edition, London, 1883	14.00	*4.50	....
Stevenson's "Virginibus Puerisque and Other Papers," first edition, London, 1881	12.00	....	....
Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," Brooklyn, 1856, second edition	13.00	16.25	....
Whittier's "Moll Pitcher," first edition, Boston, 1832	100.00	....	77.50
Whittier's "Legends of New England," a first edition of his first book, Hartford, 1831	41.00	31.00	40.00
Whittier's "Mogg Megone," first edition, Boston, 1836	27.50	....	26.00
Whittier's "Stranger in Lowell," first edition, Boston, 1845	26.00	....	14.00
Whittier's "At Sundown," privately printed, Cambridge, 1890	18.00	....	8.00
Whittier's "Narrative of James Williams, an American Slave," Boston, 1838, second edition	14.00	31.00	....
Whittier's "The Supernaturalism of New England," New York, 1847, first edition	10.00	....	7.00
Wilde, Oscar, "Salome," illustrated by Aubrey Beardsley, 100 copies printed, London, 1894	7.50	*5.50	6.00

*Best sale, 1895-6.

ENGLISH AUTHORS.

	Bierstadt.	Best Sale, 1895-6.	Foote.
Massinger's "The Roman Actor; a Tragedie," first edition, London, 1629	16.00	14.00	....
Massinger's "Renegado," first edition, London, 1630	17.00	....	....
Montayne's "Essayes, Done into English by John Florio," first edition of first translation, London, 1603	115.00	....	....
Morris's "Story of the Glittering Plain," the first book from the Kelmscott Press, Hammersmith, 1891	44.00	37.00	30.00
Morris's "Poems by the Way," the second book from the Kelmscott Press, 300 copies printed, 1891	30.00	35.00	27.50
Morris's "Defense of Guinevere," Kelmscott Press, 1892, only 300 copies printed	20.00	15.50	23.00
Morris's "News from Nowhere," Kelmscott Press, 1892, only 300 copies printed	12.00	12.50	21.00
Morris's "Order of Chivalry," Kelmscott Press, 1893, only 225 copies printed	22.50	18.00	26.00
Morris's "Well at the World's End," Kelmscott Press, 1896	28.00	....	....
Rossetti, Dante Gabriel, "The Early Italian Poets," first edition, London, 1861	12.00	16.50	27.00
Rossetti's "Poems," first edition, London, 1870	10.50	....	29.00
Rossetti's "Ballads and Sonnets," first edition, London, 1881	18.00	....	18.00
Rossetti's "The House of Life," Boston, 1894	7.00	....	11.00
Sheridan's "The Rivals," first edition, London, 1775	210.00	....	....
Sheridan's "School for Scandal," first edition, printed in Dublin about 1774, (not authorized)	210.00	....	....
Shirley's "Poems and Dramatic Works," London, 1646	60.00	....	....
Swinburne's "Atalanta," first edition, London, 1865	35.00	13.00	*35.00
Swinburn'e "Poems and Ballads," first edition, London, 1866	16.00	....	....
Swinburne's "Under the Microscope," London, 1872, not republished	15.00	....	*12.00
Swinburne's "Le Tombeau de Theophile Gautier," Paris, 1873	13.00	....	*16.50
Tennyson's "Timbuctoo," the poem which obtained for him the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge, first edition, Cambridge, 1829	56.00	....	35.00
Tennyson's "Poems," first edition, London, 1830	65.00	....	115.00
Tennyson's "In Memoriam," first edition, London, 1850	23.00	....	80.00
Waller's "Poems printed by I. N. for Hu. Mosley, London, 1645, first authorized edition	50.00	....	150.00
Walton's (Isaak) "Life of Dr. John Donne," first edition, London, 1665	12.00	21.00	....
Walton's "Life of Mr. Richard Hooker," first edition, London, 1666	36.00	5.00	....
Wordsworth's "Excursion," first edition, London, 1814	5.00	....	....

*Library of George T. Maxwell, New York, April 24 and 25, 1896.

The first part of the Bierstadt library brought the sum of $7,743.41, and the second part $6,853, a total of $14,596.41. This was for 2,651 lots, though, of course, it must not be forgotten that the library proper ended with Lot 2,470, and that the remainder of the collection comprised autographs, engravings, and bookplates. The Foote library, which consisted of 834 lots, and was sold on Nov. 23, 1894; Jan. 30-31, and Feb. 20, 1895, brought $20,183.77. In the Adee library, which was sold for $17,151.30, on Nov. 18-21, 1895, there were 806 lots. The Sewall library cannot properly be considered in this connection, as its owner confined himself almost exclusively in his book gathering to old literature and disregarded modern books.

From a comparison of the totals given above, it will be seen that the average price per lot in the Foote sale was very high, the average in the Adee sale somewhat smaller, while the average in the recent sale was only fair. However, only three books in Mr. Bierstadt's library sold for a larger sum than $200—the Grolier Club "Decree of Starre Chamber," which fetched $220, and Sheridan's "School for Scandal" and "The Rivals," which went for $210 apiece. The high average of the Adee library was assisted materially by the price paid for the Earl of Surrey and Sir Thomas Wyatt's "Songes and Sonettes," $1,680, and at least ten of the Foote books brought $200 a volume, Charles and Mary Lamb's "Poetry for Children" selling for $420, Milton's "Paradise Lost" for $525, autograph portions of the original manuscript of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" for $775, and George Herbert's "Temple" for $1,050. Naturally, such prices would tend to swell any average. Mr. Bierstadt had in his possession none of these rarities, though his collection included many books almost as desirable, if not equally as scarce. If his volumes were not unique, they were still eminently worth having, as, indeed, was thought by the booklovers who attended so largely the sale that is now ended.

Most significant were the prices brought by the different issues of William Morris's Helmscott Press, of which Mr. Bierstadt had a large collection, twenty-one copies in all. Mr. Adee had nine copies of the Kelmscott Press issues, and Mr. Foote had twenty-eight, (duplicates not included,) which was the largest collection ever disposed of at public auction. At the Foote sale, Morris's "Story of the Glittering Plain," published on April 4, 1891, and the first book issued from the press, brought $30. At the Adee sale the same book brought $37, and at the recent Bierstadt sale $44. Morris's "Poems by the Way," published on Sept. 24, 1891, and the second book from the press, brought at the Foote sale $27.50, at the Adee sale $35, and at the Bierstadt sale $30. Morris's "Defence of Guenevere," published on April 2, 1892, brought $23 at the Foote sale and $20 at the Bierstadt. Of this book, the fourth issued from the Kelmscott Press, Mr. Adee did not have a copy. Though some of the other and later Kelmscott Press publications sold a trifle lower than at the Foote sale, on the whole the prices obtained recently showed a steady advance in the market value of these beautiful books. At the late sale a number of the Kelmscott Press publications were bought by a prominent publishing and bookselling firm for larger amounts than those quoted by the firm for the same books in a catalogue issued a week or two previous. This is a curious and not uninteresting fact.

Though the Bierstadt library contained only nine of the Grolier Club publications, few collectors were surprised, as it was known that Mr. Bierstadt had disposed of his set of the books issued by the club at private sale. Eight of the nine volumes sold recently were duplicates, and the ninth had never been seen by the late Treasurer of the Grolier Club. This was the "Decree of Starre Chamber Concerning Printing," the scarce first publication of the club, which had been sent to Paris by an intimate friend to be bound by Petit, and which was on its way to Mr. Bierstadt as a present, but only reached New York after his death. Two interesting features of the Bierstadt collection were the remarkable series of first and rare editions of John Cleveland and Edmund Waller. It was a pity that they should have been scattered among collectors and dealers, and in any country but ours they would have been purchased en bloc and presented to a public library in order that they might be preserved permanently. Impossible as it may seem, Mr. Bierstadt had twelve editions of Cleveland and twenty-three editions of Waller. Mr. Foote had but one edition of Cleveland, the "Poems, with Additions," London, 1651, which sold for $12.50. This, oddly enough, was an edition not possessed by Mr. Bierstadt.

The Spring Academy.

PICTURES OF INTEREST IN THE WEST GALLERY.

The seventy-second annual Spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design will close on May 15. While the attendance has not been as good as that of last year up to this time, the sales have been more numerous, some twenty-one pictures having been sold up to yesterday for a gross amount of $5,200. The total gross sales last year amounted to only about $4,100.

The detailed review of the exhibition, taking the galleries in order, which has been published in this Supplement during the past few weeks, leaves the West Gallery as the subject for this closing notice. The gallery contains eighty-two pictures, among which are the canvases which won respectively the Clarke prize for the best American figure composition painted by an American in this country, and the Dodge prize for the best picture painted in the United States by a woman. It is seldom that one of the smaller galleries receives the unusual distinction of winning two first prizes. Robert Reid's decorative panel "Moonrise," which won the Clarke prize, grows upon acquaintance, and as one studies more closely its extremely delicate and refined color scheme, the graceful lines of the floating nude female figure, and the daintiness and airiness of the conception, one must admit that the prize was well bestowed. Mr. Reid has never painted with so much refinement of sentiment as in this canvas. Miss Macomber's classical figure picture "Saint Catherine," which won the Dodge prize, is chiefly notable for the refined expression of the fair Saint and the perfection of the details. Its low key and cold color, with its classical treatment, evince a close study of Alma Tadema.

Mary E. Hart's flower piece, "Purple and White Violets," is one of the best in the exhibtion—very true and rich in color and refined in treatment. "In the Garden," by Henry W. Parsons, has a very delicate color scheme. Benjamin Eggleston's "Parisian Soup Kitchen" is an excellent character study, and very sunny in atmosphere. "Late Afternoon—Wakefield, R. I.," by R. W. Van Boskerck, has good sun and air, but is somewhat hard and photographic in effect. Walter Satterlee's outdoor figure piece, "In Charge," a French peasant girl tending a flock of young turkeys, is a characteristic example, a good outdoors, well composed, and the turkeys in particular well painted. Howard Helmick sends a good interior with figures in "Work and Leisure," and Frank Russell Green's "Workers of the Fields" is clear and fresh in atmosphere, and has charming tone and color. J. H. Dolph's "Empty Cup" is a characteristic little cat study with a good still life background, a plaque and a vase. Wilbur A. Reaser's "Mother and Child" is a better picture than his other canvas, which won one of the Hallgarten prizes, refined in sentiment, and with good light effect on the faces. There is good movement in Lyell Carr's illustrative canvas of a wagon train in the mountains, but the color is too lithographic. F. K. M. Rhen has good sentiment and effective color in his "Last Gleam—New England Harbor," and J. S. Cropsey's "Sunset" is as polychromatic as usual. The color of H. R. Poore's "Shepherd" is unnatural.

Of the landscapes in this gallery there are none better than Charles Warren Eaton's "Golden October," with its rich color scheme and abounding sentiment, and R. A. Blakelock's tender, poetic, and luminous "Silver Moon." Frederick James, in his historical figure canvas, "Franklin and General Braddock," has fine expression and careful painting of details and of costumes and interior. A little picture by I. A. Josephi has remarkably fine tonal quality and a rich color scheme. James G. Tyler's marine, "Breezy Off Shore," has good feeling and fine movement, but is a little painty. H. W. Ditzler's "Is It the Peacock?" a naval illustration, is dramatic in subject, but cold and harsh in color. F. A. Bicknell's "October" is marred by its sky. The large and fine landscape by Edward Gay, "Waste Lands," is painted with the breadth and appreciation of Autumn in the marsh lands, characteristic of the artist's able brush. This dignified and strong picture deserved better fate than to be skied at the end of the gallery. William H. Hyde sends a clever little study of a girl's head. F. A. Bridgman's "Cleopatra on the Terraces of Philae" is one of those carefully studied Eastern subjects through which the artist has won his deserved reputation. There is good painting of details and some effective color in this canvas, but on the whole it does not add particularly to Mr. Bridgman's reputation. William V. Birney's

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"Good-bye, Sweetheart" is one of the best interiors with figures in the exhibition. Elliot Daingerfield has a mystical and somewhat weird picture of the crucifixion, "Could Ye Not Watch With Me One Hour?" but which, despite its sombreness, shows abundant sentiment and careful painting. There are fresh color and lovely sunlight and air in Edward L. Field's "Springtime—Old Nutley." J. H. Twachtman's impressionistic study of the "White Bridge" is cleverly composed and effective in color.

There are good painting and excellent drawing in L. E. Van Gorder's child picture, "Companions," and tender and true sentiment in F. S. Dellenbaugh's "Nightfall." "Consolation," a large figure group by F. W. Freer, has been noticed before. It is in some ways the best figure work in the exhibition, charmingly refined, tender in feeling and sentiment, effective in its color scheme of blues and grays, and well composed. Mr. Freer has never done a better piece of work. Emil Curisen's "Still Life" is broadly painted and clever. J. Appleton Brown's pastel landscape, "Cloud Shadows," has remarkably good color, and Childe Hassam's "Street in Gloucester" and "Quincy, Mass.," are thoroughly good impressionistic landscapes. J. Charles Arter's "Healing Buddha," a Japanese interior, with female figure, should make Theodore Wores look to his laurels. The figure is graceful, the coloring delicate, and the smoke wreaths effectively painted. C. A. Platt's "Ascutney" is one of the best landscapes shown, very simply but beautifully painted. Thomas Moran's "Montauk," with its splendid distance effect, fine sky, and rich color, cannot be too highly praised, and the impressionistic landscape by Robert Reid, "Evening Song," while tenuous and vague in atmosphere and color, is both refined and attractive.

Of the few portraits in the West Gallery, the best are those of "Miss Mary Mannering as Daphne," by J. Wells Champney, a pastel, smoothly finished as usual, a good likeness, and with a soft olive green color in the gown; of "A Lady," by Kate W. Nowell, strongly drawn and good in color; of "Mrs. James M. Hart," by Letitia B. Hart, broadly painted and well posed and drawn; by Percival de Luce of "A Child," somewhat too smoothly finished, but good in expression, and of "David Barrows," by William H. Hyde, a thoroughly good portrait of a boy.

Mr. Bierstadt's Book Plates.

PRICES PAID AT THE SALE—R. L. STEVENSON'S WOODCUTS.

The last day of the Bierstadt Library sale last week brought out a number of book-plate collectors. Mr. Bierstadt had gathered a number of these marks of ownership, and competition was keen.

As is well known, the workmanship on these plates is often extremely elaborate. The idea is thought to have been originally a German one, dating from about the beginning of the sixteenth century. Many of the older specimens are fine examples of wood engraving. Albert Durer designed many, some before 1524, and one of the earliest English ones known is that of Cardinal Wolsey of about 1525.

Mr. Bierstadt's collection, however, did not in the main go back beyond the last generation. The following signed proofs of plates of the following collectors were sold from his collection: W. L. Andrews, $2.25; C. B. Alexander, $1.50; W. E. Baillie, $2.25; E. H. Bierstadt, $2.25; J. H. Bates, $1.75; H. Blackwell, $1.50; Helen E. Brainerd, $2; Beverley Chew, $2.25; E. D. Church, $1.75; C. C. Clark, $1.50; E. D. French, $1; C. B. Foote, $2.25; F. Goodwin, $2.10; Grolier Club, $1.70; Alice C. Holden, $2.10; E. Holden, $2; E. R. Holden, $1.50; E. B. Holden, $2.10; L. I. Haber, $2.25; Emily H. Lawrence, $2; L. B. Lowenstein, $1.75; Metropolitan Museum, $1.70 and $2.25; R. L. Mansergh, $1.75; H. S. Rowe, $1.50; George W. Vanderbilt, $2.10; B. Warner, $2.25, and J. P. Woodbury, $2.25. Horace Walpole's book plate brought $2.40. An engraving by Marshall for Quarles's "Emblems," 1635, with part of the wreath cut away and the name of "G. Fage" substituted for the author's, brought $4. Maverick's plates for the New York Society Library and for Benjamin S. Judah fetched $6.75 each; an Apprentices' Library plate, by Anderson, $6; Hurd's for Benjamin Greene, $6.50, and Doolittle's for the Linonian Library, Yale College, 1802, $4.50. Maverick's plate for Samuel Provoost sold for $4.50.

Three of Robert Louis Stevenson's essays on wood engraving, with typewritten lines affixed, were sold at the Bierstadt sale. "Rob and Ben; or, The Pirate and the Apothecary, Scene the First," unpublished, signed, was bought by Dodd, Mead & Co. for $21. "A Peak in Darien," with eight lines of verse, was bought by George D. Smith, for $11, and "See How the Children in the Print," &c., with eight typewritten lines of verse, by Charles Scribner's Sons, for $11.

European Governments.

MR. LOWELL'S BOOK DEALING WITH THE GREAT AND LESSER POWERS.*

There is no reason to suppose that Mr. Lowell began his book on "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" with the expectation of finding so appropriate an occasion for publishing it as the present crisis in European politics affords, but it is quite certain that he has availed himself of the universal interest now centred in the European powers and their mysterious proceedings, and that by so doing he will win the attention of a larger audience than he would have had a twelvemonth ago.

In presenting this work to the public Mr. Lowell has had in mind the real need there is for a thorough examination into the actual working of modern Governments, and particularly of that still unsettled portion of the subject which relates to the functions of the political parties which are so largely the motive power in public life. The best authority on this topic, the author says, is the Frenchman Dupriez, but the latter treats of parties only as they affect the authority of the Minister, while Mr. Lowell considers the Cabinet only in its bearing on the condition of parties, and limits his discussion to those countries where the bi-party system does not prevail, but where there are a number of more or less sharply defined political groups.

Since political parties are a fact, the author thinks it remains for us, not to inquire whether they are a good or an evil, but to study their manifestations and so learn to utilize them to the best advantage. A factor of government which long prevented Venice from falling into anarchy and despotism along with her sister republics; which controlled the Crown and made Parliamentary rule possible in England, while preventing the same thing in France and Germany; which, lastly, has enabled Switzerland to maintain one of the most perfect democracies in the world, cannot be called abstractly either a good or an evil. Its effects depend entirely upon the circumstances under which it acts.

The author confines his investigations to France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Hungary, and Switzerland, in each case giving a description of the country's political organization, a sketch of its recent history, in order to show how the parties actually work, and, lastly, making an attempt to find the causes of the existing condition of party life. In an appendix are included for the convenience of students the written constitutions of the countries dealt with.

Rightly thinking that "in order to understand the government of a country it is not enough to know the bare structure of its institutions, but it is necessary to follow the course of politics, to inquire how far the various public bodies exercise the authority legally vested in them, and to try to discover the real sources of power," Mr. Lowell has gone very fully into the details of precedure in the legislative chambers of the Continental Governments, tracing their similarities, advantages, and disadvantages, and their divergence from the English Parliamentary system, which was the model for them all. He points out, for instance, how widely throughout Europe has spread the British plan of two chambers, one of which issues from an extended suffrage and has the primary control of the purse, and of having a cabinet whose members appear in the chambers and are jointly responsible to the more popular one, so that all the Ministers resign on an adverse vote of that chamber. These striking features of the Parliamentary system have been noticed and adopted, while the procedure in the House of Commons, which enables the system to work smoothly in England, has unfortunately been very generally neglected in her Continental imitators, especially in France.

In his chapter on France the author dwells at length on the feature in which it differs so radically from the Anglo-Saxon point of view, namely, the legislative and judicial powers of its executive, a feature which, in conjunction with the paternal character of the government, the centralization of the State, and the great authority of the executive department, renders the power of the Ministers peculiarly difficult to manage. In France, since the founding of the Republic, there have always been too many of what are called "irreconcilables"—men who long for an ideal form of government and are not satisfied with anything existing and practical—to allow the formation of two great parties, one conservative and one radical, which are the necessary accompaniments of real Parliamentary rule. Mr. Lowell gives a most interesting history of parties under the Third Republic, and points out, as the crisis through which the present political system has yet to pass, that change of parties which in France has hitherto always resulted in a revolution.

In one of his chapters on Italy, the author considers the powers of the King and his Ministers, of the Parliament, of the local Government, and of the judicial system, and, finally, the position of the Catholic Church. In another chapter, he reviews the actual working of the Government, especially in regard to political parties. The work of Cavour, Cavioli, Depretis, and Crispi, is outlined and an interesting comparison drawn between the parliamentary system as exemplified in Italy and France. In the latter chapter it is shown that the conditions are more favorable in Italy for the formation of two great parties, and hence to the truly parliamentary form of government. He points out the obstacles which Italian statesmen have had to encounter, and the economic dangers which now threaten the country in her ambitious attempt to play a great part in Europe.

A large amount of space is devoted to discussion of Germany, Prussia, and the German principalities, and an unusually comprehensible explanation is given of the structure of the empire. Mr. Lowell praises highly the municipal government in Germany, but says that, while almost perfect in its administration, it has the grave fault of not enlisting the interest or guarding the interests of the lower classes.

The most instructive and readable chapter in Mr. Lowell's book is without doubt that in which he discusses the innovations accomplished by William II., and their probable outcome. He indicates with irresistible clearness that, while, as a machine, the German imperial system is probably very perfect, yet, from the standpoint of human rights, it is most atrocious. It has advanced a little further beyond barbarism than Turkey and Russia, but Germany is as yet scarcely entitled to a seat beside civilized nations. Popular government, Mr. Lowell thinks, is far from Germany, and under present conditions, not even desirable. "Two opposite forces" he writes, "are growing in Germany to-day; one is the belief in military monarchy, which is receiving no little support among scholars; the other is a spirit of discontent, which is making fearful headway among the lower classes, and between the two the liberal elements are being pushed into the background. * * * In France, popular government arose, not because democracy was strong, but because aristocracy had withered away and monarchy had become feeble, but in Germany monarchy is a living force, and democracy can get control of the State only by becoming really powerful."

The curious structure of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy is admirably explained by Mr. Lowell, and a most appreciative chapter is devoted to the model democracy which has been evolved among the Swiss. He gives warning, however, to other nations democratically inclined against expecting that Swiss methods would produce the same effects under different conditions.

Little idea can be given in a brief review of such a book as that which Mr. Lowell's knowledge and labor have placed in our hands. It contains a remarkable amount of information that is valuable and interesting to the average reader and absolutely necessary to all who are connected with affairs of state. Its perusal would deepen the wisdom and broaden the horizon of any of our public men, and one can imagine what an impulse to patriotism and good citizenship it would prove in the hands of our young men. Mr. Lowell's readers may find points for disagreement with him, but they will not deny the need for just such treatises among self-governing peoples.

*GOVERNMENTS AND PARTIES IN CONTINENTAL EUROPE. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Two volumes. 8vo. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

Cecil Rhodes.

A FRIENDLY BIOGRAPHER'S ACCOUNT OF HIM—INCIDENTS IN A REMARKABLE CAREER.*

Olive Schreiner having attacked Cecil Rhodes in her recent allegorical romance, his defense may be found in the volume under notice. If Mr. Rhodes has been decidedly utilitarian, making money out of his schemes of African conquest, that is a trait common to many men, and can hardly be cast up as a reproach, but party passions run high in England.

Mr. Rhodes is a comparatively young man, being forty-six years old. He first went to Africa in 1871, to join a brother, who was engaged in cotton planting. Returning to England, he entered Oxford. Fond of athletics, he joined a rowing club, took a bad chill, was thought to be in a decline, and went a second time to Africa. Somebody who lately interviewed Mr. Rhodes asked him why he went to Africa—"whether for health or fortune?" His reply was that he had gone to Africa for both, and that he had found these in the land of his choice, and a little more.

In 1873 an elder brother, Herbert, was engaged in diamond mining at Colesberg Kopje, the present Kimberley. It was rough open-air work, and the two brothers superintended the Kafirs. The elder brother did not like the job, and took to gold mining.

"Cecil had a share in his brother's claim, and ultimately took over the working, and left Herbert free to follow the more congenial life of goldseeker, hunter, and explorer in the far North, an adventurous life, which came to an untimely end owing to the accidental burning of the hut in which he was sleeping when elephant hunting near the Shiré. The more tenacious younger brother, Cecil, persevered at the diggings and prospered amazingly, and here it was that he became associated with Mr. C. D. Rudd, who has had so considerable a part in all his great enterprises."

What Cecil Rhodes possesses to its finite degree is energy. Endowed with brains of the most practical kind and powers of discrimination, if there was anything to be done he had to see about the work himself. His energy knew no bounds. It is a long way from Africa to Turkey. Mr. Rhodes went there to secure goats of the Angora stock, so as to supply the farmers in the Karoo. Then he hurried on another occasion to France, so as to study phylloxera, which threatened the vineyards at the Cape. The nicest thing Cecil Rhodes did was to resume his undergraduate studies at Oxford. During the long vacation he was off to the diamond fields, to return to Oxford when his studies began. And so, in 1881, he took his degree—and that reads almost like an incident in a novel:

"In 1877 two Englishmen, strangers to one another, occupied a post cart on their way to Kimberley. Conversation was not promoted by the fact that the younger man kept diligently studying his Prayer Book. 'What are you reading?' at last asked the older man, who was Sir Charles Warren. The younger man was Cecil Rhodes, and he was learning the Thirty-nine Articles for his 'divinity' examination at Oxford!"

One must indulge in romance in business. One may make a fortune, it is true, in saving. Some of Cecil Rhodes's friends used to think that the man was rather inclined to indulge in dreams—dreams that concluded with a large credit account in the Bank of England. One of his dreams was the amalgamation of the diamond mines, and that he successfully carried out. The other was the founding of a State to which his name would be given, and that was Rhodesia. It took not less than fifteen years to consolidate the diamond business. The people who held the control of the diamond mines then were Cecil Rhodes, Mr. Alfred Beit, and Mr. B. J. Barnato:

"Each one had a concession he required from the others, but the requirements of the first two are of no public interest. The concession Mr. Rhodes required was entirely different. It was this: 'I want the power to go to the North to carry out the expansion there, and I think the company might assist me in the work. I believe everything they give will be returned; but even if it were lost, it is a very fair case for the doctrine of ransom.' In other words, Mr. Rhodes insisted on getting the power to use the profits of the De Beers Mine for the acquisition of the unoccupied regions of the North. Mr. Beit said little, but supported Mr. Rhodes; but the notion of using the diamond mines to create an empire did not recommend itself as good business to Mr. Barnato, even when it was backed by Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Barnato was amused at this proposal, and argued against it for a long time. But Mr. Rhodes was determined to have his way, and insisted on their agreeing to his condition, as he had agreed to theirs. He sat there with them all night and till 4 o'clock in the morning. At last the other two gave way. Mr. Bar-

*CECIL RHODES; A BIOGRAPHY AND APPRECIATION. By Imperialist, with Personal Reminiscences by Dr. Jameson. London: Chapman & Hall.

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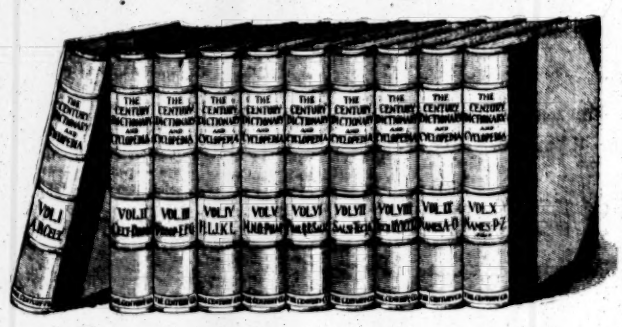

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nato observing: 'Some people have a fancy for this thing, some for that thing, but you have a fancy for making an empire. Well, I suppose we must give it you.'"

So diamonds led to Rhodesia. Gen. Gordon, who was a mystic, appreciated, however, those qualities in Cecil Rhodes which he did not possess. Once Gordon told Rhodes the offer that had been made him by the Chinese Government after the subjugation of the Tae Pings—it was nothing less than a room full of gold.

"What did you do?" asked Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," said Gordon; "what would you have done?" "I would have taken it," replied Rhodes, "and as many more roomfuls as they would give me. It is no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them out."

Rhodes was right in as far as relates to Gordon and the sinews of war, for certainly had Gordon had the means the Soudan would have been conquered and he would not have lost his head.

When Gordon started for Khartoum on his mission he telegraphed to Rhodes to come and join him. Perhaps Gordon thought it was possible for Rhodes to make a diversion in his favor.

Dr. Jameson is certainly one of Mr. Cecil Rhodes's strongest adherents, and the doctor believes that the founder of Rhodesia is the black man's best friend. As to those who are in Mr. Rhodes's service, Jameson says:

"It is a pleasure to work with a man of his immense ability, and it doubles the pleasure when you find that, in the execution of his plans, he leaves all to you; although no doubt in the last instance of the Transvaal business he has suffered for this system, still in the long run the system pays."

This incident shows the decision on the part of the great man of Africa:

"Rhodes was down at the House at Cape Town, and I wired to him from Victoria the exact situation, and said it was absolutely necessary to assume the offensive, and strike straight at Bulawayo at once. Rhodes, who does not waste words, wired back briefly: 'Read Luke fourteen, thirty-one.' Of course I had not a notion of what he meant.

"This enigma could, no doubt, be made clear by reading the passage. I asked for a Bible and looked up the passage, and read. 'Or what king going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with ten thousand to meet him that cometh against him with twenty thousand.' Of course I understood at once what Mr. Rhodes meant. The Matabele had an army of many thousands. I had nine hundred settlers available for action. Could I, after careful consideration, venture to face such unequal odds?

"I decided at once in the affirmative, and immediately telegraphed back to Mr. Rhodes at Cape Town: 'All right. Have read Luke fourteen, thirty-one.' Five words from Mr. Rhodes and eight from myself decided the question of our action in the first Matabele war. This story I give to show what a man of action and not of words Mr. Rhodes is."

Art and Music.

THE ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.*

The object of the American Library Association in publishing these annotated lists is, primarily, of course, to appraise for the benefit of librarians the literature of special fields, to separate the sheep from the goats, and to indicate the distinctive merits of the works selected for mention. Readers and students, however, are likely to be as much benefited as librarians by consulting these thorough and admirable bibliographies. The present one includes Fine Art (in the limited sense of the arts that appeal to the eye) and Music. The first list is compiled by Mr. Russell Sturgis, whose name is a guarantee of value, and the second is compiled by Mr. Krehbiel, (of The New York Tribune,) whose discriminating knowledge of music is widely known. The two lists comprise the names of a thousand works, with mention of catalogues through which many more may be found. The notes and incidental criticism are good critical literature and lay the foundation for intelligent reading on the part of the comparatively uninstructed. Take, for example, the word of comment upon Ruskin's "Ariadne Florentina." "The reader will understand," Mr. Sturgis says, "that this is not a guide to the collector or student of old prints. It is an imaginative appeal in favor of certain supposed meanings found by the author in prints which he loves. It is a fascinating pursuit to read into works of art meanings which they can be made to contain, but it is better art criticism, and on the whole more instructive, to try hard to ascertain what was the artist's meaning. As regards the archaeological study of the art of engraving, Mr. Ruskin has never given thought to such study, hence his statement of facts is generally open to objection."

Mr. Sturgis calls attention to the excellent and sympathetic art criticism to be found in archaeological works, and this he certainly does not overrate. He maintains, in fact, a singularly just balance between the greater and the minor works upon his list, and seldom commits the usual error of exalting works of little importance, although he has not entirely escaped it. He might, for example, have given a more explicit idea of the nature of Bernhard Berenson's work and sacrificed space used for Mr. Van Dyke's "Art for Art's Sake," in which he seems to have judged the intention rather than the performance. Taken as a whole, however, and with reference to the public it is meant to reach, Mr. Sturgis's accomplishment has been surprisingly adequate and will be of very great value to a large number of serious readers. Part IV., which contains the names of some seventy works on the minor decorative arts, is particularly careful, and the notes are illuminating to the general reader.

Mr. Krehbiel's part in the volume is not nearly so extensive as that of Mr. Sturgis, but it is carried out with equal thoroughness, and indicates, perhaps, even more the spirit of devotion to the "great best," which is necessarily an exclusive spirit. Mr. Krehbiel says of his list that it "is neither as full nor as radical as it might have been made, for it was deemed necessary to yield a point occasionally out of consideration for some who are likely to consult it with other purposes than serious study." In the critical notes there is, however, no compromise, and concerning the classics, he has valued them "too highly to omit them simply because to buy or consult them might be attended with some inconvenience."

The comments of both Mr. Sturgis and Mr. Krehbiel show that good translators are sadly needed for German and French authorities, and Mr. Sturgis makes a special plea for greater precision and intelligence in translation.

*AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNOTATED LISTS. Annotated Bibliography of FINE ART, Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Arts of Decoration and Illustration. By Russell Sturgis. MUSIC. By Henry Edward Krehbiel. Edited by George Iles. Boston, 108 Franklin Street: Published for the American Library Association Publishing Section by The Library Bureau. 1897. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

Books and Authors.

Andrew Lang, "At the Sign of the Ship," is as quick and sharp as ever, and you are to understand that he is not "Arthur," as the French call him, but Andrew Lang.

The second part of the "Encyclopaedia of Sport" is announced by Messrs. Lawrence and Bullen. In it may be found "Bison and Buffalo," written by Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

Edward Eggleston's "Life in the United States During the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries" is to be published in London simultaneously with the American edition.

The Oneida Historical Society has in press a new volume of its transactions.

Capt. Mahan's "The Life of Nelson," (Little, Brown & Co.,) has been pre-eminently successful, and the first edition of 5,000 volumes is exhausted.

Miss Mulock's early story, "The Half Caste; an Old Governess," which first appeared in Chambers's Journal, is well nigh forgotten. It was overshadowed by "John Halifax, Gentleman." Thomas Whittaker will publish in a few days Miss Mulock's fiction, and it will be issued for the first time in book form.

Art and Artists.

J. Q. A. Ward is not only emphatic in urging and insisting on correctness in modeling—and he knows what shape clay must take before it is applauded—but he is fond of good English in the right place. He disconcerted a talker on art topics on a recent occasion by whispering to him that instead of talking about "Artists and Sculptors" he might class the first mentioned as "painters."

K. F. Koehler of Leipsic is the publisher of C. Weichardt's "Pompeji, vor der Zerstörung, Reconstructionen, der Temple und ihrer Umgebung," or "Pompeii before its Destruction, Reconstruction of its Temples, and their Environs." The sheet sent us descriptive of the illustrative character of the work is a remarkably fine one. The work is not intended for architects or archaeologists alone, but for a general public.

Mr. Caton Woodville, who is the painter of English battle scenes, is at work with a picture for the Academy exhibition, which shows an incident in the Peninsular War. Some one having suggested to Mr. Caton Woodville that he was apparently indifferent to some of the details, his reply was that Alphonse de Neuville had said to him that he was of opinion that when one has to indicate dash and speed, one can only produce the effect of a rapid movement by a corresponding rapidity of movement of the brush over the canvas.

Whether it be a Parisian skit or not cannot be asserted, but in his fight with those who want to exhibit the Caillebotte pictures at the Luxembourg, M. Gérome is said to have addressed a circular to the neo-classics with this peculiar heading: Grand indignation meeting to be held in opposition to the Turks, the Kurds, the Druses, and other impressionists.

The Saturday Review quite lolls over Mr. Whistler, and says he "has done many beautiful things; but his view of life is limited to the beautiful. There is in him no echo of the strife and tragedy of life that saddens the really great masters; he poises himself butterfly-like on the surface of things

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NELSON A. MILES, (MAJ. GEN.,) Commanding the Army of the United States, Washington, D. C.

WILLIAM F. MORSELL, PH. D., Assistant Director United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

J. STERLING MORTON, ex-Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

SIMON NEWCOMB, LL. D., F. R. S., Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy, Johns Hopkins University; Superintendent of the *Nautical Almanac*, United States Navy Department, etc., Washington, D. C.

FRED LEWIS PATTEE, M. A., Professor of English and Rhetoric, Pennsylvania State College; author of *A History of American Literature*, etc.

Further particulars on main sheet of this issue of THE TIMES.

If you desire more information, address

The New York Times

EDUCATIONAL DEP'T,
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To-morrow

THE
ILLUSTRATED
MAGAZINE
SUPPLEMENT

To accompany the issue of

The New York Times
OF
SUNDAY, MAY 2,

Will consist of Twenty Pages.

The Grant Ceremonies
(Illustrated.)

The ceremonies attending the dedication of the Grant Memorial will be depicted by upward of thirty illustrations taken from photographs made on the spot. These pictures will include President McKinley and the members of his Cabinet on their way to the tomb; members of the United States Senate, Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant and the members of the Grant family, and snap shots of almost all the really notable and conspicuous features of the great parade. There will be half-tone pictures of the Old Guard, as it passed the reviewing stand; of the West Point Cadets, of the Seventh Regiment of New York, of the Signal Corps of the United States steamship Massachusetts, of Company H, Ninth Regiment of New York; of the Twenty-third Regiment of Brooklyn, of the Triumphal Arch north of the monument.

Trinity's Bi-Centennial

The bi-centenary of Trinity Parish of New York, which is to be celebrated next week with elaborate functions, is made the subject of a handsomely illustrated article. There will be a full-page portrait of **the Rev. Morgan Dix, D. D.**, the rector of Trinity Parish. There will be pictures of Trinity Church in 1737, of the ruins of Trinity Church after the great fire of 1776, of Trinity Church in 1791, and of Trinity Church and the old Custom House in Wall Street in 1825. A superb picture of the present edifice, as viewed from Broadway, will also be presented, and there will be a handsome half-tone reproduction of Wall Street and the picturesque church at the top of that thoroughfare.

A concise, but complete and extremely interesting history of this great ecclesiastical foundation will be presented, and there will be shorter articles on Trinity's relation to Columbia College, of Trinity's downtown work, and a record of its former pastors.

Dr. Depew's Home

The home of Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, is described in an interesting illustrated article. A most excellent portrait of Mr. Depew will be printed, and there will be half-page illustrations of the dining room in Mr. Depew's residence, of the drawing room, and Mr. Depew's library.

Society Fencers

New York society women's skill with the foils is made the subject of an interesting article, which is supplemented by some extremely attractive pictures, taken in one of the most popular Salle d'Armes in New York.

The Footlights

On the dramatic pages in the supplement there will be given half-tone reproductions of scenes in the "Mysterious Mr. Bugle" and the "Man from Mexico," of Henry Miller and Nanette Comstock, the young composer, and his sister in "Heartsease"; of William Collier as Fitz Hugh, in the "Man from Mexico"; of Agnes Sorma, as Katherine the Shrew; Annie Russell, as Betty Fondacre, in the "Mysterious Mr. Bugle," and of Augustus Cook.

The World of Music

Two pages will be devoted to the discussion of the week's music, and in this connection will be printed half-tone portraits of Victor Herbert, of Alice Neilson, now appearing in the "Serenade"; of Lillian Russell, Della Fox, and Jefferson De Angelis, now appearing in "The Wedding Day" at the Casino, and a portrait of William Lavin, the well-known tenor.

The New York Times.
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and touches nothing but flowers." Now, Mr. Whistler can poise and do the hornet business sometimes, too. Evidently The Saturday Review is poking fun at Whistler.

The little house, with garden, Jean François Millet occupied at Gréville, near Cherbourg, is for sale. The price for the property is low, and it might be bought for less than $1,000. Admirers of Millet, it is suggested by the Figaro, might acquire it, and so there would be a lasting memorial of a great artist.

M. Clausade has just finished modeling a full-length statue of Beaumarchais, the man who wrote those two famous comedies, the "Barbier de Seville" and the "Marriage de Figaro." The figure is to be erected, when finished, in Paris, in the square where the two streets, San Antoine and des Tournelles abut, and is adjacent to the fine boulevard which bears the name of Beaumarchais.

In Philadelphia, Mr. Thouron having suggested that the pupils of the Academy should work out a scheme of a continuous piece, this difficult plan has been carried out with marked success. The designs were made by Alice Mumford, F. W. Sheafer, F. R. Cruger, George York, F. V. Wilson, W. T. Gluckens, Miss Plaisted, John Sloan, W. S. Edmonson, and C. M. Young. The subjects treated were military music, art, poetry, science, adagio, allegro, dramatic music, pastoral music, sacred music, and concerted music, with Euterpe and Melpomene.

Maupassant will have a monument erected in his honor, which is to find a place in the Parc Monceau. Raoul Verlet is the sculptor. There is a bust of Maupassant on a stela, and a female figure, with a book in hand, regards the bust.

Among the American artists who send their works to the Salon this Spring are Mr. Louis Knight, Mr. N. A. Humphreys, Mr. M. Dumond, Mr. E. Ertz, Miss E. Nourse, Miss MacChesney, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Harrison, Mr. A. P. Lucas, Mr. Loeb, and Mr. Walden.

Stop thief! Raise the hue and cry! Somebody has made away with a sketch of Murillo's, which hung in the Madrid Picture Museum. It was a preliminary sketch of Murillo's, or a study for a picture, styled "St Anne Giving a Lesson to the Virgin." Murillo seems to be a temptation for rascals, because some time ago a work of this master was stolen in Vienna. The Madrid sketch was 47 centimeters high and 25 centimeters broad.